

ROY FRANCIS EBBS
Grand Master, 1934

ROY FRANCIS EBBS

Roy Francis Ebbs was born April 4, 1890, at Bluff, Madison County, North Carolina, which is about seven miles from Hot Springs. He secured his education in the public schools of Madison County and at the Spring Creek Seminary. He was employed by T. N. James & Company, Marshall, N. C., and in 1915 he engaged in the mercantile business as a member of Ebbs & Holcombe at Marshall. He retired from that firm during 1917 to accept the position of Assistant Cashier of the Bank of French Broad, Marshall, N. C. During 1919 he moved to Asheville, North Carolina, to become a collection teller for the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company. In 1923 he was elected Assistant Cashier for the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company and in 1925 he was made Cashier of the Bank. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the bank. He is past president of the Asheville Clearing House Association, was formerly a member of the executive committee of the North Carolina Bankers Association, and was chairman of the publications committee of the state association. This committee has charge of the publication of the monthly magazine, The Tarheel Banker. He is past president of the Good Roads Association of Asheville and Buncombe County, past president of the Asheville Country Club, past president, and also a graduate of the Asheville Chapter, American Institute of Banking.

He was married December 6, 1914, to Miss Lucy Rhinehardt. They have one daughter, Frances.

He was initiated in French Broad Lodge, No. 292, Marshall, N. C., June 5, 1914; passed July 3, 1914; raised July 31, 1914. Elected Master of French Broad Lodge, June 21, 1918.

Admitted to membership in Mt. Hermon Lodge, No. 118, A. F. & A. M., on dimit from French Broad Lodge, December 1, 1921.

Received Mark Master Degree in Asheville Chapter No. 25, R. A. M., on December 9, 1921, Past Master degree on December 9, 1921, Most Excellent Master degree on December 9, 1921, and Exalted to the most sublime degree of Royal Arch on December 9, 1921.

Greeted in Ionic Council No. 9, Royal and Select Masters, November 17, 1922.

Received Red Cross and Malta Degrees in Cyrene Commandery No. 5, Knights Templar, on May 2, 1924, and Knighted on May 23, 1924.

Received Scottish Rite degrees 4-32 in Asheville Consistory on October 14-15, 1914.

Served as Venerable Master of Asheville Lodge of Perfection A. & A. S. R. in 1923. Wise Master of Buncombe Chapter, Rose Croix, A. & A. S. R., 1923; Commander of Asheville Council of Kadosh, A. & A. S. R., 1925; Master Kadosh of Asheville Consistory, A. & A. S. R. in 1926. Created Knight Commander Court of Honor in October 1923.

Served as High Priest of Asheville Chapter, No. 25, R. A. M., in 1925; as Commander of Cyrene Commandery, No. 5, K. T., in 1926, as Master of Ionic Council No. 9, R. & S. M., in 1927.

Initiated in Order of High Priesthood in May, 1925, at Gastonia, N. C.

Initiated in St. John of Patmos Conclave, No. 67, Red Cross of Constantine, at Asheville, N. C., December, 1931.

He is also one of the Directors of Work of Asheville Scottish Rite Bodies and a member of the Executive Committee of Scottish Rite.

Initiated in Oasis Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Charlotte, N. C., December 8, 1915. At present time he is Oriental Guide of Oasis Divan.

Appointed Grand Steward of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina in 1926.

Proceedings
OF THE
GRAND LODGE
A. F. And A. M.
Of North Carolina



1934

Press of Oxford Orphanage
Oxford, N. C.

1 9 3 4



PAST GRAND MASTERS

A LIST OF THE PAST GRAND MASTERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA FROM 1787 TO 1933 INCLUSIVE AND DATES WHEN ELECTED

*Samuel Johnston-----1787	*George W. Blount---1874, '75
*Richard Caswell-----1788	*Horace H. Munson---1876, '77
*Samuel Johnston-1789, '90, '91	*William R. Cox-----1878, '79
*William R. Davie---1792, '93,	*Henry F. Grainger---1880, '81
'94, '95, '96, '97, '98	*Robert Bingham---1882, '83, '84
*William Polk---1799, 1800, '01	*Fabius H. Busbee---1885, '86
*John L. Taylor---1802, '03, '04	*C. H. Robinson-----1887, '88
*John Hall-----1805, '06, '07	*Samuel H. Smith-----1889, '90
*Benjamin Smith-1808, '09, '10	*Hezekiah A. Gudger---1891, '92
*Robert Williams---1811, '12, '13	*John W. Cotten-----1893, '94
*John L. Taylor---1814, 15, 16	*Francis M. Moye---1895, '96
*Calvin Jones-----1817, 18, '19	*Walter E. Moore---1897, '98
*John A. Cameron---1820, '21	*Richard J. Noble-----1899
*James Strudwick Smith---1822	*B. S. Royster-----1900, '01
*Robert Strange-----1823, '24	*H. I. Clark-----1902, '03
*H. G. Burton-----1825, '26	W. S. Liddell-----1904, '05
*L. D. Wilson---1827, '28, '29	Francis D. Winston-1906, '07
*R. D. Speight, Jr.---1830, '31	*Samuel M. Gattis---1908, '09
*S. J. Baker-----1832	*Richard N. Hackett---1910, '11
*S. F. Patterson-----1833, '34	*W. B. McKoy-----1912
*L. H. Martseller-----1835, '36	*F. M. Winchester-----1913
*D. W. Stone---1837, '38, '39	*Jno. T. Alderman-----1914
*S. J. Baker-----1840	F. P. Hobgood, Jr.---1915
*D. L. Crenshaw-----1841	A. B. Andrews, Jr.---1916
*J. H. Wheeler-----1842, '43	Claude L. Pridgen---1917
*P. W. Fanning---1844, '45, '46	*George S. Norfleet---1918
*W. F. Collins---1847, '48, '49	Henry A. Grady-----1919
*A. T. Jerkins---1850, '51, '52	*James C. Braswell---1920
*Clement H. Jordan---1853, '54	J. Bailey Owen-----1921
*P. A. Holt-----1855, '56	*James H. Webb-----1922
*Alfred Martin-----1857, '58	Hubert McN. Poteat---1923
*Lewis S. Williams---1859, '60	James LeG. Everett---1924
*W. G. Hill-----1861	Leon Cash-----1925
*E. F. Watson-----1862, '63	*John E. Cameron-----1926
*John McCormick-----1864	John H. Anderson---1927
*E. J. Reade-----1865, '66	Raymond C. Dunn---1928
*R. W. Best-----1867	John J. Phoenix-----1929
*Robert B. Vance---1868, '69	E. W. Timberlake, Jr.---1930
*Charles C. Clark---1870, '71	J. W. Winborne-----1931
*John Nichols-----1872, '73	H. C. Alexander-----1932
* Deceased.	P. T. Wilson-----1933

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 16, 1935

ELECTIVE OFFICERS

M. W. ROY F. EBBS	Grand Master, Box 2510, --Asheville
R. W. CHAS. B. NEWCOMB	Deputy Grand Master ---Wilmington
R. W. J. GILES HUDSON	Senior Grand Warden ----Salisbury
R. W. WATSON N. SHERROD	Junior Grand Warden -----Enfield
R. W. H. C. ALEXANDER	Grand Treasurer -----Charlotte
R. W. JOHN H. ANDERSON	Grand Secretary -----Raleigh

APPOINTIVE OFFICERS

W. WM. R. SMITH	Asst. Grand Secretary ----Raleigh
REV. ALBERT NEW	Grand Chaplain -----Waynesville
W. LEON CASH	Grand Lecturer -----Winston-Salem
W. HARRY T. PATERSON	Senior Grand Deacon ---Wilmington
W. J. EDWARD ALLEN	Junior Grand Deacon ---Warrenton
W. WALTER L. HOGAN	Grand Marshal -----Charlotte
W. THOS. J. HARKINS	Grand Steward -----Asheville
W. CHAS. P. ELDRIDGE	Grand Steward -----Raleigh
W. W. D. TERRY	Grand Tiler -----Raleigh
W. E. W. SPIRES	Grand Historian -----Edenton
W. K. W. PARHAM	Grand Auditor -----Raleigh
W. J. E. SHIPMAN	Grand Orator -----Hendersonville

BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES

P. G. M. LEON CASH, Winston-Salem	1935
P. G. M. HUBERT MCN. POTEAT, Wake Forest	1936
P. G. M. R. C. DUNN, Enfield	1937
P. G. M. F. D. WINSTON, Windsor	1938
P. G. M. J. LEGRAND EVERETT, Salisbury	1939

BOARD OF CUSTODIANS

ROY F. EBBS, <i>Grand Master</i> , Asheville	
LEON CASH, <i>Grand Lecturer</i> , Winston-Salem	
S. N. BOYCE, Gastonia,	1935
E. W. TIMBERLAKE, Wake Forest	1936
CHAS. B. NEWCOMB, Wilmington	1937

GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

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ASSISTANT GRAND LECTURERS

P. C. STOTT—First District.....	Wendell
J. W. PATTON—Second District.....	Elon College
J. F. MARQUETTE—Third District.....	Statesville
JEFF L. NELSON—Fourth District.....	Morganton

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF OXFORD ORPHANAGE

L. T. Hartsell, Jr. (1935); Thos. J. Harkins (1936); R. C. Dunn (1937); J. W. Winborne (1938); A. B. Andrews (1939); appointed by the Governor; S. N. Boyce, R. L. Flowers, J. LeG. Everett.

DIRECTORS MASONIC FOUNDATION

J. LeG. Everett (1935); A. B. Andrews (1936); J. H. Anderson (1937); Herbert C. Alexander (1938); R. C. Dunn (1939).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MASONIC AND EASTERN STAR HOME

John S. McEachern (1935); J. E. Latham (1935); E. R. Ford (1936); W. L. Hogan (1936); W. C. Wicker (1937); Wm. R. Smith (1937); J. J. Phoenix (1938); W. P. Henley (1938); C. M. Vanstory (1939); J. Howard Brown (1939).

REPRESENTATIVE TO GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

J. Edward Allen.....Warrenton

REPRESENTATIVE TO MASONIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION

Hubert McN. Poteat.....Wake Forest

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

No. 1—Elizabeth City Dist.	B. C. Berry (106)	Hertford
No. 2—Windsor District	S. E. Phelps (5)	Windsor
No. 3—Plymouth District	Edgar P. Martin (3)	Washington
No. 4—Halifax District	R. T. Daniel (203)	Weldon
No. 5—Greenville District	J. B. Eure (498)	Ayden
No. 6—Kinston District	N. D. Gwatney (112)	Goldsboro
No. 7—New Bern District	J. E. English (405)	Morehead City
No. 8—Jacksonville Dist.	John D. Warlick (83)	Jacksonville
No. 9—Clinton District	H. McN. Johnson (595)	Willard
No. 10—Wilmington Dist.	Jno. S. McEachern (1)	Wilmington
No. 11—Lumberton District	R. T. Allen (114)	Lumberton
No. 12—Rockingham Dist.	J. C. Leigh (532)	Hamlet
No. 13—Sanford District	L. L. Thomas (172)	Jonesboro
No. 14—Fayetteville Dist.	Z. V. Snipes (147)	Dunn
No. 15—Raleigh District	Harrison Kauffman (40)	Raleigh
No. 16—Smithfield District	L. T. Singleton (320)	Selma
No. 17—Wilson District	A. S. Chesson (117)	Wilson

No. 18—Rocky Mount Dist.	D. E. Bulluck (602)	Rocky Mount
No. 19—Henderson District	W. B. White (630)	Norlina
No. 20—Oxford District	B. E. Stanfield (499)	Timberlake
No. 21—Durham District	Chas. M. Walker (19)	Hillsboro
No. 22—Reidsville District	E. L. Somers (384)	Reidsville
No. 23—Greensboro District	R. L. Pope (214)	Thomasville
No. 24—Asheboro District	C. A. Graham (444)	Ramseur
No. 25—Salisbury District	L. J. Bounds (626)	Kannapolis
No. 26—Monroe District	Dr. J. F. Williamson (64)	Wadesboro
No. 27—Charlotte District	E. S. Birkenwald (261)	Charlotte
No. 28—Gastonia District	J. S. Armstrong (137)	Lincolnton
No. 29—Statesville District	R. E. Levan (487)	Statesville
No. 30—Winston-Salem Dist.		
No. 31—Elkin District	H. M. Foy (322)	Mt. Airy
No. 32—Yadkinville Dist.	Ray T. Moore (420)	Yadkinville
No. 33—Wilkesboro Dist.	J. W. Nichols (407)	N. Wilkesboro
No. 34—Jefferson District		
No. 35—Boone District		
No. 36—Hickory District	J. T. Ingram (262)	Lenoir
No. 37—Shelby District	J. W. Lee (486)	Lawndale
No. 38—Hendersonville Dist.	Geo. E. Bell (605)	Tryon
No. 39—Asheville District	Guy H. Morris (650)	Asheville
No. 40—Spruce Pine Dist.	B. C. Burgess (554)	Spruce Pine
No. 41—Waynesville Dist.	D. K. Medford (453)	Clyde
No. 42—Sylva District	C. Z. Candler (268)	Sylva
No. 43—Murphy District	Clyde H. Jarrett (529)	Andrews
No. 44—Rutherfordton Dist.	J. G. Beaman (237)	Marion

STANDING COMMITTEES

Jurisprudence—R. C. Dunn (447); Thos. J. Harkins (118); F. D. Winston (5); L. T. Hartsell, Jr. (32); C. B. Newcomb (1); J. W. Winborne (237); E. W. Timberlake (282).

By-Laws—J. H. Anderson (8), *Grand Secretary*.

Finance—A. B. Andrews (218); H. B. Leavitt (118); P. T. Wilson (167); J. C. Hobbs, Jr. (1); W. B. Hodge (31); R. D. Shore (167); P. T. Wilson (167).

Oxford Orphanage—Jno. F. Carey (667); Gilbert H. Hendrix (32); S. E. W. Kenny (5).

Committee on Appeals—Harry T. Paterson (3); Claude S. Chamberlain (4); H. M. Brandon (289).

Masonic and Eastern Star Home—F. Eugene Hester (384); C. M. Gueth (344); M. Saliba (117).

Masonic Temple—W. S. Liddell (31); J. LeG. Everett (495); F. D. Winston (5); H. G. Etheridge (118); Harrison Kauffman (40); J. S. McEachern (1); D. E. Bulluck (602); E. W. Timber-

lake (282); J. E. Shipman (387); J. Bailey Owen (229); A. B. Andrews (218); R. C. Dunn (447); Frank I. Watson (40); J. H. Anderson (8).

Masonic Education—J. Edward Allen (10); J. H. Anderson (8); F. M. Pinnix (122); Harvey A. Cox (40); F. F. Harding (500).

Charters and Dispensations—Henry L. Taylor (1); K. W. Parham (500); W. C. Wicker (549).

Propositions and Grievances—B. E. Stanfield (499).

Credentials Committee—A. B. Goetze (40); C. T. McClenaghan (218); J. W. Kellogg (500).

Charity Committee—A. O. Alford (218).

Unfinished Business—R. T. Allen (114).

Necrology—Leon Cash (167).

Masonic Loan Fund—W. B. Hodge (31)—(1937), Chairman; W. R. Smith (500)—(1935), *Secretary*; Ross E. Shumaker (40)—(1936); Thos. J. Harkins (118).

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Sesqui-Centennial—J. Wallace Winborne (237); E. W. Timberlake (282); Leon Cash (167); A. B. Andrews (218); J. Edward Allen (10); F. D. Winston (5); E. W. Spires (7).

FIRST DAY—EVENING SESSION

Raleigh, N. C., April 17, 1934

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina convened in its One Hundred and Forty-Seventh Annual Communication in the Auditorium of the Hugh Morson High School, in Raleigh, North Carolina, on Tuesday evening, April 17, 1934, at 7:30 o'clock and was opened in ample form by Most Worshipful Peter T. Wilson, Grand Master, presiding, it appearing that a constitutional number of lodges was represented.

Prayer was offered by the Grand Chaplain.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS PRESENT

M. W. PETER T. WILSON	Grand Master
R. W. ROY F. EBBS	Deputy Grand Master
R. W. CHAS. B. NEWCOMB	Senior Grand Warden
R. W. J. GILES HUDSON	Junior Grand Warden
R. W. J. J. PHOENIX, P. G. M.	Grand Treasurer
R. W. J. H. ANDERSON, P. G. M.	Grand Secretary
W. WM. R. SMITH	Asst. Grand Secretary
Rev. CHAS. E. WEAVER	Grand Chaplain
W. LEON CASH, P. G. M.	Grand Lecturer
W. WATSON N. SHERROD	Senior Grand Deacon
W. HARRY T. PATERSON	Junior Grand Deacon
W. J. EDWARD ALLEN	Grand Marshal
W. W. L. HOGAN	Grand Steward
W. J. P. ASHBY	as Grand Steward
W. W. D. TERRY	Grand Tiler
W. K. W. PARHAM	Grand Auditor

GRAND CUSTODIANS

E. W. TIMBERLAKE C. B. NEWCOMB

PAST GRAND MASTERS PRESENT

W. S. Liddell, Henry A. Grady, J. LeG. Everett, John J. Phoenix, H. C. Alexander, F. D. Winston, J. Bailey Owen, Leon Cash, E. W. Timberlake, A. B. Andrews, Hubert McN. Poteat, John H. Anderson, J. W. Winborne.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

No. 3—Plymouth District	Jesse R. Butt (300)	Aurora
No. 4—Halifax District	R. T. Daniel (203)	Weldon
No. 5—Greenville District	Dr. B. McK. Johnson (78)	Greenville
No. 7—New Bern District	J. E. English (405)	Morehead City

No. 10—Wilmington Dist.	J. S. McEachern (1)	Wilmington
No. 11—Lumberton District	R. T. Allen (114)	Lumberton
No. 13—Sanford District	L. L. Thomas (172)	Jonesboro
No. 14—Fayetteville Dist.	Z. V. Snipes (147)	Dunn
No. 15—Raleigh District	Harrison Kauffman (40)	Raleigh
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No. 24—Asheboro District	C. A. Graham (444)	Ramseur
No. 27—Charlotte District	F. K. Fleagle (176)	Davidson
No. 28—Gastonia District	J. S. Armstrong (137)	Lincolnton
No. 30—W.-Salem Dist.	L. P. Martin (134)	Mocksville
No. 31—Elkin District	H. M. Foy (322)	Mt. Airy
No. 33—Wilkesboro District	J. W. Nichols (407)	N. Wilkesboro
No. 36—Hickory District	J. T. Ingram (262)	Lenoir
No. 37—Shelby District	J. W. Lee (486)	Lawndale
No. 38—Hendersonville Dist.	J. E. Shipman (387)	Hendersonville
No. 41—Waynesville Dist.	D. K. Medford (453)	Clyde
No. 43—Murphy District	Clyde H. Jarrett (529)	Andrews
No. 44—Rutherfordton Dist.	J. G. Beaman (237)	Marion

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES

Alabama	D. E. Bulluck	Rocky Mount
Arkansas	J. S. McEachern	Wilmington
Colorado	Watson N. Sherrod	Enfield
District of Columbia	E. W. Timberlake, Jr.	Wake Forest
Florida	Jesse R. Butt	Aurora
Georgia	F. K. Fleagle	Davidson
Illinois	Peter T. Wilson	Winston-Salem
Kansas	Z. V. Snipes	Dunn
Kentucky	Claude S. Chamberlain	Kinston
Louisiana	J. W. Winborne	Marion
Massachusetts	L. T. Hartsell, Jr.	Concord
Michigan	Harry T. Paterson	Wilmington
Minnesota	Francis D. Winston	Windsor
Mississippi	H. M. Brandon	Winston-Salem
New Hampshire	C. A. Graham	Ramseur
New Jersey	J. H. Anderson	Raleigh
North Dakota	K. W. Parham	Raleigh
Ohio	Leon Cash	Winston-Salem
Oklahoma	J. F. Marquette	Statesville
Rhode Island	J. W. Patton	Elon College
Tennessee	Herbert C. Alexander	Charlotte
Vermont	C. T. McClenaghan	Raleigh
Washington	J. LeGrand Everett	Salisbury
West Virginia	F. M. Pinnix	Oxford

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES FOREIGN GRAND LODGES

Alberta	G. C. Ward	Biltmore
Alpina-Switzerland	H. M. Foy	Mt. Airy
British Columbia	J. P. Ashby	Winston-Salem
Minas Gereas, Brazil	C. H. Jarrett	Andrews
San Paulo, Brazil	J. W. Lee	Lawndale
Canada	H. M. Poteat	Wake Forest
Chili	L. L. Thomas	Jonesboro
Czecho-Slovakia	J. Howard Brown	Tarboro
Cuba	H. E. Thompson	Stantonsburg
Cuscatlan of Salvador	J. Ray Shute, II	Monroe
England	A. B. Andrews	Raleigh
Finland	H. G. Etheridge	Asheville
G. O. Greece	J. C. Hobbs, Jr.	Wilmington
G. O. Netherlands	Dr. L. P. Martin	Mocksville
G. O. Turkey	Roy F. Ebbs	Asheville
Honduras	R. T. Allen	Lumberton
Ireland	Robert D. Shore	Winston-Salem
Jugo Slavia	J. E. English	Morehead City
Mexico, York G. L.	B. E. Stanfield	Timberlake
Nat. of Col. at Cartagena	W. L. Hogan	Charlotte
National of Egypt	M. Saliba	Wilson
National of France	J. G. Beaman	Marion
New South Wales	J. W. Nichols	North Wilkesboro
Nova Scotia	J. Bailey Owen	Henderson
Panama	J. Edward Allen	Warrenton
Philippine Islands	R. T. Daniel	Weldon
Prince Edward Island	A. S. Chesson	Wilson
Quebec	Jeff L. Nelson	Morganton
Republic of Guatemala	J. Giles Hudson	Salisbury
Scotland	Wm. R. Smith	Raleigh
South Australia	C. B. Newcomb	Wilmington
Spain	Geo. H. Wilkinson	Selma
U. S. of Venezuela	R. K. McNeely	Mooreville
Victoria	H. Kauffman	Raleigh
Western Australia	John J. Phoenix	Greensboro

ASSISTANT GRAND LECTURERS

J. F. Marquette, Jeff L. Nelson, Percy C. Stott, J. W. Patton

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

We were pleased to have with us the following distinguished visitors, who were introduced and received with Masonic honors:

M. W. William Moseley Brown, Grand Master of Virginia. W. Albert Reid, Grand Representative of

North Carolina near the Grand Lodge of New York: M. E. Chas. A. Snodgrass, Past Grand High Priest of Tennessee.

Telegrams were received from Past Grand Master R. C. Dunn and Grand Steward Thomas J. Harkins, expressing regret at their inability to attend.

REPORT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

The Credentials Committee made the following report showing the lodges represented:

St. John's.....	No.	1—Emory W. White, Master; J. C. Hobbs, proxy for S. W.; Wm. E. Hand, J. W.
St. John's.....	No.	3—C. B. Johnson, proxy for officers.
St. John's.....	No.	4—Heber Worthington, Master; C. S. Chamberlain, proxy for S. W.; F. A. Garner, J. W.
Charity.....	No.	5—S. E. W. Kenney, proxy for officers.
Unanimity.....	No.	7—W. C. Bunch, S. W.; proxy for Master and J. W.
Phoenix.....	No.	8—J. Ross Jones, Master; Rupert W. Harrison, proxy for S. W.; D. J. Scarborough, J. W.
Johnston-Caswell....	No.	10—Paul W. Cooper, Master; L. O. Robertson, proxy for J. W.
Eagle.....	No.	19—B. S. Carr, Master; A. H. Walker, S. W.; E. C. Liner, J. W.
Phalanx.....	No.	31—Burke W. Fox, Master; H. M. Sedberry, S. W.; J. V. Taylor, Jr., J. W.
Stokes.....	No.	32—L. T. Hartsell, Jr, proxy for Master; H. G. Gibson, proxy for Warden.
Davie.....	No.	39—Frank H. Garris, proxy for officers.
Hiram.....	No.	40—Harvey A. Cox, Master; Roy R. Pool, J. W.
Concord.....	No.	58—T. L. Shipp, Master; J. H. Brown, proxy for S. W.; J. L. Peacock, proxy for J. W.
Widow's Son.....	No.	75—R. L. Bray, proxy for officers.
Greensboro.....	No.	76—Earley W. Bridgers, proxy for Warden; E. R. Ford, proxy for Master.
Morning Star.....	No.	85—J. J. Joyner, proxy for officers.
Skewarkee.....	No.	90—N. K. Harrison, proxy for officers.
Western Star.....	No.	91—F. C. Kinzie, Master; and proxy for J. W. and S. W.

Joseph Warren	No. 92	T. E. Person, Master.
Hiram	No. 98	T. H. King, proxy for Master; M. J. Thornton, S. W.; P. D. Peterson, J. W.
Fulton	No. 99	J. E. Blalock, proxy for Master; T. O. Kepley, S. W.; J. L. Sowers, J. W.
Warren	No. 101	G. V. Gooding, proxy for Master; F. W. McGowen, S. W.; E. L. Reed, proxy for J. W.
Orr	No. 104	Fenner, T. Paul, Master; M. F. McKeel, Jr., proxy for Wardens.
Franklin	No. 109	J. C. Rice, Master; J. R. Jinnett, proxy for S. W.; C. R. Wheatley, proxy for J. W.
Wayne	No. 112	B. F. Welch, Master; W. H. Jenkins, S. W.; S. F. Teague, J. W.
Person	No. 113	Wm. M. Morrill, Master; D. R. Taylor, S. W.; J. B. Riggsbee, proxy for J. W.
St. Albans	No. 114	R. T. Allen, proxy for officers.
Holly Springs	No. 115	R. C. Stephens, J. W.
Mt. Lebanon	No. 117	E. J. Alston, Master; H. B. Boles, S. W.
Mt. Hermon	No. 118	H. G. Etheridge, proxy for Master; R. H. Boyer, proxy for S. W.
Tuscarora	No. 122	W. E. Hunt, proxy for S. W.
Franklinton	No. 123	J. T. Sawyer, proxy for Master; W. H. M. Jenkins, proxy for Wardens.
Mill Creek	No. 125	L. W. Grantham, proxy for Master; Frank Barefoot, proxy for S. W.; L. H. Denning, proxy for J. W.
Hanks	No. 128	W. L. Grimsley, proxy for officers.
Mocksville	No. 134	Rev. R. C. Goforth, Master; W. B. Eidson, S. W.; J. P. LeGrande, proxy for J. W.
Leaksville	No. 136	E. A. Emory, Master; proxy for officers.
Lincoln	No. 137	J. S. Armstrong, proxy for Master and J. W.; J. Thomas McLean, S. W.
King Solomon	No. 138	S. H. Ingram, proxy for officers.
Palmyra	No. 147	C. O. Warren, Master; F. H. West, S. W.; Jas. W. O'Dell, J. W.
Adoniram	No. 149	F. A. Winston, S. W.
Pee Dee	No. 150	Carl B. Boysworth, Master; Shelle A. Mabry, S. W.
Sanford	No. 151	W. L. McIver, proxy for Master; F. E. Street, proxy for S. W.

Scotch-Ireland	No. 154	B. R. Brown, S. W., proxy for Master; S. H. Morgan, J. W.
White Stone	No. 155	J. M. Stallings, Master.
Rolesville	No. 156	J. B. Edwards, proxy for officers.
Knap of Reeds	No. 158	M. C. Dunn, Master; W. M. Bacon, S. W.; W. H. Cherry, J. W.
Winston	No. 167	M. W. Nash, Master; R. P. Rawley, proxy for S. W.; Watt Hutcherson, J. W.
Buffalo	No. 172	L. L. Thomas, proxy for officers.
Mecklenburg	No. 176	F. K. Fleagle, proxy for officers.
Granite	No. 191	J. M. Turley, Master.
Cary	No. 198	W. H. Smith, Master; R. B. Morgan, S. W.; J. T. Hunter, proxy for J. W.
Cleveland	No. 202	J. C. Weathers, Master; H. C. Wilson, J. W.
Roanoke	No. 203	R. T. Daniel, proxy for officers.
Mingo	No. 206	W. R. Warren, Master; M. B. Wilson, S. W.; Warren Jackson, proxy for J. W.
Mt. Olive	No. 208	H. C. McPhail, Master; proxy for officers.
Eno	No. 210	Alton J. Knight, Master; H. W. Pickett, S. W.; Carey W. Lowe, J. W.
Catawba Valley	No. 217	W. K. Keeter, Master, proxy for officers.
Wm. G. Hill	No. 218	L. Polk Denmark, Master; David W. Morton, S. W.; Jas. E. Briggs, J. W.
Corinthian	No. 230	G. C. Holloman, Master.
Wm. T. Bain	No. 231	W. R. Middleton, proxy for Master and J. W.
Lenoir	No. 233	Woodard Barwick, proxy for Master and S. W.; J. W. P. Smithwick, proxy for J. W.
Mystic Tie	No. 237	R. L. Conley, Master; B. S. Clark, S. W.; J. G. Beaman, proxy for J. W.
Lee	No. 253	H. T. Kelly, proxy for Master; G. F. Ingram, proxy for Wardens.
Oaks	No. 255	E. W. Mann, proxy for officers.
Fuquay	No. 258	A. T. Pittard, Master; E. R. Moore, J. W.; T. H. Gardner, proxy for S. W.
Waynesville	No. 259	Claude B. Hosaflook, Master; Albert New, proxy for S. W.; W. J. Campbell, J. W.

- Excelsior-----No. 261—E. S. Birkenwald, proxy for officers.
- Hibritten-----No. 262—Douglas Hamer, Master; J. E. Shell, proxy for S. W.; G. D. Greer, J. W.
- Farmington-----No. 265—C. N. Essex, proxy for officers.
- Bingham-----No. 272—John H. Gibson, proxy for officers.
- Green Level-----No. 277—A. V. Council, Master.
- Rehoboth-----No. 279—Marsden L. Farrior, S. W.
- Wake Forest-----No. 282—H. B. Jones, Master; C. S. Black, S. W.; Lawrence Harris, J. W.
- Greenville-----No. 284—W. J. Bundy, Master; N. R. Joyner, S. W.
- Salem-----No. 289—C. A. Crews, Master; C. R. Faust, S. W.; H. M. Brandon, proxy for J. W.
- Atlantic-----No. 294—W. H. Benson, proxy for officers.
- Stonewall-----No. 296—A. L. Woolard, proxy for Master and J. W.; B. F. Coburn, S. W.
- Toisnot-----No. 298—R. A. Strickland, proxy for Master; L. B. Parker, S. W.; Jas. W. Hays, proxy for J. W.
- Aurora-----No. 300—R. T. Bonner, proxy for S. W.; C. A. Litchfield, proxy for J. W.
- Lillington-----No. 302—E. B. Cameron, Master; S. G. Howell, S. W.; J. S. McLean, proxy for J. W.
- Laurinburg-----No. 305—R. S. Cochrane, Master; C. E. Muse, proxy for S. W.; R. E. Youngue, Jr., proxy for J. W.
- Raeford-----No. 306—Archie A. Graham, Master; Thomas B. Lester, S. W.; Israel Mann, J. W.
- Hatcher-----No. 310—W. L. Williamson, Master; T. G. Bradshaw, S. W.; W. H. Crawford, J. W.
- Eureka-----No. 317—J. C. Munden, proxy for officers.
- Wilmington-----No. 319—Jennings Otts, Master; E. W. Pate, S. W.
- Selma-----No. 320—L. T. Singleton, proxy for S. W.; W. T. Woodard, proxy for J. W.; W. D. Perkins, Master.
- Granite-----No. 322—E. W. Paddison, proxy for officers.
- Mattamuskeet-----No. 328—J. M. Long, Master; R. L. Shirlin, S. W.
- Bayboro-----No. 331—F. M. Dowdy, Master; Robt. G. Johnston, proxy for S. W. and J. W.
- Hickory-----No. 343—S. W. Lawrence, Master; C. L. Ivory, proxy for S. W.

Numa F. Reid	No. 344	E. T. Howard, Master; D. S. Hayworth, proxy for S. W.; C. M. Gueth, proxy for J. W.
Stanly	No. 348	V. E. Hunnicutt, Master; Jas. P. Sifford, proxy for Wardens.
Durham	No. 352	A. V. Cole, proxy for Master; Jos. Waite, Jr., S. W.; J. Beverly Redford, J. W.
Granville	No. 380	M. P. Sherron, proxy for Master and J. W.; C. D. Davis, S. W.
Forest City	No. 381	J. E. Caldwell, proxy for officers.
Reidsville	No. 384	G. G. Rice, Master; F. E. Hester, proxy for S. W.
Pigeon River	No. 386	P. B. York, Master; H. S. Bell, proxy for Wardens.
Kedron	No. 387	J. E. Shipman, proxy for officers.
Lebanon	No. 391	M. Hamilton, proxy for Master; J. G. Newton, proxy for S. W.; J. C. Gilbert, proxy for J. W.
Tally Ho	No. 393	C. G. Sanford, proxy for S. W. and J. W.; O. G. Clayton, Master.
Orient	No. 395	N. C. Stack, Jr., S. W.; proxy for officers.
Siler City	No. 403	John W. Emerson, Jr., Master; H. E. Stout, proxy for S. W.; Paul Braxton, J. W.
Denton	No. 404	D. G. Smith, J. W.; proxy for officers.
Ocean	No. 405	J. E. English, proxy for officers.
North Wilkesboro	No. 407	T. C. Caudill, Master; W. H. H. Waugh, J. W.; G. G. Foster, S. W.
University	No. 408	E. G. Harrington, Master; J. B. Hocutt, S. W.; Sol Lipman, proxy for J. W.
Bula	No. 409	W. P. Fowler, proxy for Master.
Maxton	No. 417	Moses Blacker, proxy for Master; D. H. Reed, S. W.; R. B. Bullard, J. W.
Stokesdale	No. 428	C. L. Walker, Master; W. H. Simpson, proxy for Wardens.
Relief	No. 431	A. M. Stephenson, proxy for Master; Robie D. Porter, J. W.
Piney Creek	No. 432	Lee Black, Master; proxy for S. W. and J. W.
Biscoe	No. 437	A. T. Munns, proxy for officers.
Marietta	No. 444	C. A. Graham, Master; W. E. Marley, S. W.; D. E. Whitehead, J. W.
Enfield	No. 447	E. B. Branch, Master; A. M. Atkinson, proxy for S. W.; W. N. Bobbitt, J. W.

Clyde	No. 453	R. M. Crawford, Master; proxy for officers.
Elkin	No. 454	H. P. Woodruff, proxy for officers.
Matthews	No. 461	J. W. Rowell, proxy for Master and S. W.; E. E. Austin, J. W.
Grassy Knob	No. 471	E. H. Glass, proxy for officers.
Grimesland	No. 475	J. J. Elks, Master; I. J. Strawbridge, J. W.
Southern Pines	No. 484	Lloyd L. Woolley, proxy for Master and J. W.; Henry W. Dorn, S. W.
Lawndale	No. 486	Dr. A. C. Edwards, Master; proxy for Wardens.
Statesville	No. 487	Glenn C. Wiley, proxy for Master; and J. W.; H. H. Abernathy, S. W.
Rich Square	No. 488	C. A. Elliott, proxy for officers.
Hominy	No. 491	Earle Thrash, proxy for officers.
Pilot	No. 493	W. P. Henly, S. W.; proxy for officers.
John A. Graves	No. 494	C. C. Cole, Master; T. A. Boland, proxy for S. W.; T. J. Ham, Jr., J. W.
Rockingham	No. 495	D. T. Hicks, proxy for Master; Jas. T. Byrne, proxy for S. W. and J. W.
Royal Hart	No. 497	B. C. Nicholson, Master; proxy for Wardens.
Ayden	No. 498	J. B. Eure, Master; H. G. Mumford, J. W.
Creedmoor	No. 499	E. K. Allen, proxy for Master; E. B. Mangum, S. W.; B. E. Stanfield, proxy for J. W.
Raleigh	No. 500	W. D. Cox, Master; Verne S. Cavinness, S. W.; J. C. Brantley, Jr., J. W.
Red Springs	No. 501	M. M. McManus, Master; R. W. Owens, S. W.; Jas. Miles Owens, proxy for J. W.
Lattimore	No. 508	F. S. Crowder, Master; H. H. Gold, proxy for S. W.; A. L. Calton, J. W.
Whetstone	No. 515	O. M. Vernon, S. D., proxy for officers.
Farmville	No. 517	J. T. Bundy, proxy for officers.
Widow's Son	No. 519	Wm. A. China, proxy for officers.
Wanchese	No. 521	Randall B. Etheridge, proxy for officers.
Pendleton	No. 524	W. W. Wheeler, Master; E. C. Vick, proxy for Wardens.
Lucama	No. 527	J. B. Ferrell, Master; proxy for officers.
Andrews	No. 529	Clyde H. Jarrett, proxy for officers.

Joppa	No. 530	A. W. Cunningham, Master; J. H. Guion, S. W.; G. P. Kerr, J. W.
Hollis	No. 535	F. R. Price, proxy for officers.
Corinthian	No. 542	T. Settle Graham, Jr., J. W.
Roman Eagle	No. 550	J. H. Williams, S. W.; E. B. Satterwhite, J. W.
Revolution	No. 552	Joe T. Carruthers, Jr., proxy for officers.
Vesper	No. 554	B. C. Burgess, Master; F. B. Fortner, J. W.
Oak Grove	No. 557	N. B. Casstevens, proxy for officers.
Tabor	No. 563	D. A. Norris, proxy for Master; J. M. Lee, proxy for S. W.; Albert Schild, proxy for J. W.
Wendell	No. 565	M. C. Todd, Master; C. A. Biggs, S. W.; G. P. Connolly, J. W.
Doric	No. 568	C. L. Powell, Master; J. C. Brooks, proxy for S. W.; F. R. Sutton, proxy for J. W.
Mt. Pleasant	No. 569	T. A. Griffin, Master; Clarence Clover, S. W.; L. F. Warren, proxy for J. W.
Andrew Jackson	No. 576	W. T. Russell, Master; C. L. Rabon, proxy for S. W.; S. P. Purvis, J. W.
Apex	No. 584	L. G. Jordan, Master; O. S. Allen, J. W.
Maiden	No. 592	Loy R. Bost, Master; G. L. Harbinson, proxy for S. W. and J. W.
Wallace	No. 595	Robt. M. Carr, Master; J. C. Blair, S. W.
Queen City	No. 602	D. E. Bulluck, proxy for Master; G. T. Mathews, proxy for S. W.; Edwin C. Smith, proxy for J. W.
Home	No. 613	J. J. Hollowell, J. W.
John H. Mills	No. 624	P. A. Duke, Master; W. J. Bowen, Jr., proxy for S. W.; Ben Allen Newton, proxy for J. W.
Cannon Memorial	No. 626	J. F. Kuthan, S. W.; W. J. Bullock, J. W. and proxy for Master.
Bailey	No. 633	M. H. Griffin, Master; A. T. Winstead, S. W.; H. C. Finch, J. W.
Goldsboro	No. 634	A. W. Griffin, Master; Henry Belk, proxy for S. W.; Fred Parker, Jr., J. W.
Yadkin Falls	No. 637	K. H. Erb, Master; W. H. Davis, proxy for officers.
John A. Nichols	No. 650	Guy H. Morris, proxy for Master and S. W.; W. E. Michael, Jr., J. W.
Black River	No. 652	W. E. Bond, Master.

- Elberta-----No. 654—D. A. Patterson and A. G. McDuffie, proxy for officers.
- Guilford-----No. 656—G. V. Covington, Master; R. N. Musgrave, proxy for S. W.; C. T. Boyd, J. W.
- Keller Memorial----No. 657—R. W. Brown, proxy for officers.
- Beulaville-----No. 658—G. E. Pickett, Master; A. L. Sanderson, S. W.
- Garland-----No. 664—A. C. Edwards, Master; J. K. West, S. W.
- N. C. L. Research---No. 666—J. Ray Shute, proxy for Master and S. W.; E. W. Timberlake, J. W.
- Fort Bragg-----No. 667—A. G. Klingler, Master; John F. Scarborough, J. W..
- Kernersville-----No. 669—Geo. M. Potter, Master; N. R. Oliver, proxy for S. W.; C. F. Snow, proxy for J. W.
- Lovelady-----No. 670—L. S. Weaver, proxy for officers.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS

The Grand Master made the following report which was referred to the Board of General Purposes:

BRETHREN:

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina to-night begins its One Hundred and Forty Seventh Annual Communication. For the past two years we have had the pleasure of visiting in other cities, and have profited by such visits, but to-night it is my privilege and pleasure to welcome you back home, for I feel sure that we all recognize Raleigh as the home of our Grand Lodge.

When at Asheville, one year ago, you placed the welfare of the Craft in my hands, I made a promise to you to do the very best I could, relying on the Great Architect of the Universe for strength and support, and I now lay before you my report.

It is unnecessary for me to dwell on the conditions that have faced us as men and Masons these many months. We are all familiar with them, but, Brethren, I believe that the worst is behind us. An improvement in North Carolina Masonry began to show itself in the late summer, and has been steadily moving forward. I have tried to stress upon the lodges the necessity of their members living the teachings of Masonry, and keeping before them their obligations to the Grand Lodge, so that the Grand Lodge might fully meet its obligations to our children at Oxford Orphanage, and our guests at the Masonic and Eastern Star Home and with few exceptions North Carolina Masons have met the call, as the reports of these two Institutions and the Grand Secretary will show.

FRATERNAL DEAD

We shall pause at the beginning of our deliberations, to honor the many Brethren who have rendered valuable service to Masonry, in this and our sister Jurisdictions, who have answered the last summons. We shall miss

them, as well as reverence their memory, and we humbly submit to the All Wise Providence of the Supreme Architect who has seen fit to call these Brethren to the Celestial Lodge above. Among those answering the call were, Grand Lecturer R. F. Edwards and Grand Orator Rev. W. E. Poovey. Suitable resolutions will be offered later by special committees and the Committee on Necrology. Out of respect to the memory of Brother Poovey, I have not filled his place as Orator. His oration will be published in the Proceedings.

VISITATIONS

Among the pleasant duties of the Grand Master, is the visits he is able to make. Had I been able to accept all the invitations extended to me this year, my term would have been one continuous round of pleasure. However, I was able to accept but few of the many. The Lodges I did visit received me enthusiastically, and each was a genuine pleasure. Among the places visited were Waynesville, Greensboro, Mt. Airy, Reidsville, Raleigh, Hillsboro, Walnut Cove, Kernersville and Charlotte. At each of these places the attendance was good and the interest keen. I attended each meeting of the Board of Directors of Oxford Orphanage and the annual meeting of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home. I also attended the graduation exercises at the Oxford Orphanage, and presented the graduates with their Bibles and Diplomas. This day will always remain with me as one of the bright spots of my term, and one of which I gained much encouragement. Also the St. John's Day at Oxford, at which the Orphanage and the Brethren were delightfully surprised by a visit from our Governor, Brother J. C. B. Ehringhaus, who much to the delight of all very graciously filled a place on the program of the day. We are grateful to him for this visit.

FOREIGN VISITS

On the invitation of Grand Master Padgett of Virginia and the Brethren of Roman Eagle Lodge, No. 122, of Danville, Va., in company with Past Grand Master Leon Cash, and Brother Robert D. Shore, I visited this

Lodge on the occasion of Grand Master Padgett's visit to them. We were most cordially received, and the visit was a most enjoyable one. On February 22nd I attended the Annual Meeting in Washington, D. C., of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association. I cannot speak too highly of this magnificent memorial, and I look forward to the time when it can be completed. North Carolina Masonry should be proud of the part it has had in this, and I trust the time will come when we can again contribute to this most worthy cause. I also attended the annual meeting of the Masonic Service Association. Following these it was my privilege to attend each of the sessions of the Grand Masters' Conference. At this conference your Grand Master was asked to prepare a paper on the subject of "Uniformity of Standards of Recognition. Is it Practical? Is it Desirable?" As your Grand Marshal, Brother J. Edward Allen, had given this subject considerable study, I called upon him for assistance. His paper which I read was well received. This paper has had wide distribution, and I feel sure will bear fruit. In fact I have already been advised that our Standards will be recommended for adoption in several Grand Jurisdictions who are now without Standards.

And I might add here that since this report was written that the Grand Lodge of North Carolina has received communications from the Grand Lodge of England asking permission to publish this paper in pamphlet form for use among the lodges in Great Britain, and I was very happy, indeed, to give them permission to use it.

I consider the Grand Masters' Conference of great benefit to all the Grand Jurisdictions participating. At this time I desire to acknowledge with sincere appreciation invitations to visit the Grand Lodges of the District of Columbia and Virginia. I regret that it was not possible for me to attend either. In connection with Foreign visitations, I approved an appropriation of \$250.00 as part expenses and delegated Grand Secretary John H. Anderson to represent the Grand Lodge of North Carolina at the Dedication of the Peace Memorial erected by the United Grand Lodges of England, held in London

during the week of July 17, 1933. Brother Anderson and the Grand Masters and Representatives of 48 Sovereign Grand Lodges and 15 District Grand Lodges from all parts of the world attended the meeting and were graciously received, and royally entertained during their stay in London. This additional appropriation was not used, as Brother Anderson paid most of his expenses and the balance was charged against his budget allowance for traveling expenses.

DISPENSATIONS

An unusual number of requests for dispensations to elect and install officers has been received and granted in accordance with the provisions of the Code. The many requests for such dispensations were occasioned by the changing of the time, this year, for the election of officers. Resignations of several officers of subordinate offices, who are moving out of the Jurisdiction, or to other localities, were approved, and in each case dispensations issued to fill such vacancies.

MATTERS TO BE COVERED BY THE GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT

The Grand Secretary will report:

- (1) The dates, places and purposes of Special Communications;
- (2) The nomination of Representatives of Foreign Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of North Carolina;
- (3) Appointment of Grand Representatives near other Grand Lodges;
- (4) Consolidations of Lodges;
- (5) The issuance of Duplicate Charters;
- (6) Charters Surrendered;
- (7) Charters Arrested;
- (8) Dispensations for new lodges.

To this I wish to add: like my recent predecessors, I have tried to take a reasonable and lenient attitude towards all Lodges who were in arrears to the Grand Lodge. In all instances where those involved showed a

desire to carry on, I have delayed action. In several instances I have sent the Grand Secretary to confer with and encourage Lodges, but where little or no interest was shown or on the lodges' own admission that they were unable to carry on, I have arrested the Charters as reported.

LECTURE SERVICE

Pursuant to the Resolution adopted at Asheville, the Grand Secretary Brother Anderson, the Chairman of the Board of Custodians, Brother S. N. Boyce, and Past Grand Master Herbert C. Alexander met with me on May 12th for the purpose of setting up the machinery for the lecture service. At this time, I announced the appointment of Past Grand Master Leon Cash as Grand Lecturer to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Brother R. F. Edwards. Brother Cash was called in and sat with the Committee. The State was divided into four districts, and a lecturer was assigned to each District: Brother P. C. Stott, District No. 1, Brother J. W. Patton District No. 2, Brother J. F. Marquette District No. 3, and Brother J. F. Nelson to District No. 4. The Assistant Grand Lecturers are to make reports to the Grand Secretary and the lecture service is to be under the supervision of the Grand Lecturer and the Board of Custodians.

I am of the opinion that the continuous service of those lecturers to the lodges, their per diem being paid by the Grand Lodge and their expenses by the subordinate lodges, has been of great benefit, as well as one of the chief causes for the renewal of interest in many weak lodges. I heartily commend this plan, and ask the Grand Lodge to appropriate the necessary funds for its continuance, \$4800.00, or such part thereof as may be necessary.

OXFORD ORPHANAGE

I join all my predecessors to sing the praise of our Orphanage. I only wish I were capable of picturing to you the story of the great good that our Institution has wrought; the ramifications of the happy homes, the use-

ful citizens, that have come out of this work. The contribution of this Grand Lodge to Oxford, is the means of building character and stability in the lives of these 375 children, and where is the Mason that would begrudge the amount appropriated for Oxford's maintenance?

I wish to commend the Board of Directors, and especially its Executive Committee, who have so ably planned every phase of its activities, and which have been so successfully executed. When I review the greatly reduced income, amounting to almost \$150.00 per capita, I stand in awe and amazement at the results that our Superintendent, Brother C. K. Proctor, has accomplished at Oxford. We are under lasting obligations to Brother Proctor and his excellent staff of assistants, for their great work in caring for, training, and educating these fine boys and girls. They are turned back to the State as able, useful, and efficient citizens. This Grand Lodge will continue its support and I therefore recommend an appropriation of \$45,000 to its maintenance.

MASONIC AND EASTERN STAR HOME

It is needless for me to call your attention to the fine work being done at this home. It has filled a dire need during these times of stress, and provided a home and comforts for many of our unfortunate aged brethren and their wives. The home is being economically and ably managed. Our Superintendent, George R. Bennette, seems to be the man for the place and I congratulate him on his accomplishments. I recommend an appropriation of \$12,000.00 to its continued maintenance.

MASONIC EDUCATION

Believing that Masonic Education is needed both by the subordinate lodge and the individual Mason, I acted upon the suggestion of my predecessor, Grand Master Alexander, and under the authority given me at the last session of the Grand Lodge renewed our membership in The Masonic Service Association of the United States. I know of no better Masonic Educational matter than the Short Talk Bulletins of the Association which every

Lodge is receiving each month. I recommend them without reservation, and request the officers to study them, and to make use of them at their lodge meetings. As Grand Master I have received valuable help from this Association in its several special bulletins, and I recommend an appropriation sufficient to cover our dues to The Masonic Service Association for the coming year.

DECISIONS

Only a few requests for rulings were received during the year, and it was only necessary to cite the proper sections of the Code in answer.

One matter, however, that required a decision came before me. The question was: How could a member of a Lodge, who now lives in another State and was a member of a lodge in North Carolina whose Charter has been arrested, but who had been suspended for nonpayment of dues in May 1932, be reinstated?

Decision rendered December 15, 1933.

As the man in question was suspended in May 1932, he would, therefore, come within the two year automatic reinstatement clause, and as the Grand Lodge now holds the Charter of the Lodge from which he was suspended, he may pay his indebtedness to the Grand Secretary, thereby reinstating himself, and then receive a Grand Lodge demit.

ORPHANS' FRIEND

I cannot recommend our Masonic Journal too highly to North Carolina Masons. I consider this paper is filling a much needed place in our fraternity. Its Editor, Brother F. M. Pinnix, is untiring in his work for the Orphanage and the Fraternity. I wish to express to him my sincere appreciation for his cooperation in carrying my appeals and messages to the Craft this year.

GRAND CHARITY FUND

As only a small part of the \$2,000.00 carried in the budget for this fund was used this year, I recommend that the unexpended balance be continued as the appropriation for the coming year.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

The District Deputy Grand Masters are the direct representatives of the Grand Master, to whom he must look for detail information in regard to the conditions in the several districts. They are the real points of contact between the subordinate lodges and the Grand Lodge. They should be well versed in all Masonic matters. In most instances they are loyal and constantly at work. The annual District Deputy Grand Masters' meeting was held at Mt. Airy in August and was well attended. I spoke to them regarding the work for the year and received their hearty support. I express my thanks to each and all for the help they have rendered me. Their detail reports are very encouraging, and I wish for them that satisfaction from their labors which is the result of faithful service.

GRAND SECRETARY

I cannot find words to express my appreciation to Grand Secretary John H. Anderson for his loyalty and help. I have sought his counsel and aid in many things and I congratulate the Grand Lodge on having so able, capable and willing a Grand Secretary. In this connection I also wish to express my appreciation to his able assistants. The detail work of the office is largely in their hands. One of these assistants has served sixteen years and the other thirteen years, and their record of faithful service speaks for itself. The appropriation for their remuneration was reduced last year from \$2,700.00 to \$1,800.00. In view of their proficiency and long service, I respectfully recommend that this appropriation be increased to \$2,400.00 per year.

Just a few days ago I received a petition from members of Sandy Creek Lodge No. 195, Louisburg, R. F. D. 3, asking restoration of their Charter. These Brethren agreed to make a substantial payment at once on the amount due the Grand Lodge, and to use their best endeavors to put themselves in good shape this year. Upon recommendation of Past Grand Master R. C. Dunn, and

their presentation of the facts, I deemed it advisable to restore their Charter, and I ask the Grand Lodge to approve my action.

RECAPITULATION OF RECOMMENDED APPROPRIATIONS

1. Oxford Orphanage-----	\$45,000.00
2. Masonic and Eastern Home-----	12,000.00
3. Dues Masonic Service Association-----	900.00
4. Lecture Service-----	4,800.00
5. Grand Secretary's Clerical Help-----	2,400.00
Total-----	<u>\$65,100.00</u>

CONDITIONS OF THE CRAFT

From the report of the Grand Secretary you will see that our losses continue to be heavy, the loss from all sources being approximately 3,000 members, leaving a membership to start the year of about 30,000 members. I confess that this is rather discouraging. However, Brethren, I am not pessimistic. I realize that owing to the strain and stress of the past several years, a certain amount of house cleaning just had to come. The fact that much dead timber has now been cut out leaves North Carolina Masonry a more solid foundation on which to grow and expand. I am sure the tide has turned, and I am optimistic for the future. Renewed life and interest is being shown all over the State.

On January 1st, 1933, the total amount due the Grand Lodge from all sources, was \$97,822.42, and on January 1st, 1934, this amount has been reduced to \$38,088.46. This represents hard work and sacrifice on the part of many loyal Masons and their Lodges. The collection of this \$38,088.46, which amount has been further reduced between January 1, and April 1, 1934, is necessary, but I realize some relief must be given those Lodges that are still in arrears. I recommend that those lodges that pay this year's Grand Lodge dues in full on or before August 1st, 1934, be given three years in which to pay their arrears, payable one-third (1-3) in 1934, 1935 and 1936, respectively. Furthermore, that interest be charged on

such arrears remaining unpaid on January 1st, 1935, until paid in full, but no interest shall be charged for the year 1934.

CONCLUSION

When I accepted the gift of this Grand Lodge, that of Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina, I did so with full knowledge of its responsibilities, as well as my own short-comings, but with a firm resolve, and with God's help, to try and serve you to the extent of my ability. I realize that I have fallen short of the achievements of the many eminent North Carolina Masons that have filled the high office of Grand Master, but Brethren, I have tried; angels could do no more.

*"Who drives the horses of the Sun
Shall lord it but a day;
Better the lowly deed were done,
And kept the humble way.*

*The rust shall find the sword of fame,
The dust will hide the Crown;
Ay, none shall nail so high his name
Time will not tear it down.*

*The happiest heart that ever beat
Was in some common breast,
That found the common daylight sweet,
And left to Heaven the rest.*

I cannot close this report without acknowledging my thanks and heartfelt appreciation for the able counsel and cooperation received from our Grand Secretary, John H. Anderson, Past Grand Masters A. B. Andrews, R. C. Dunn, Herbert C. Alexander, and Grand Marshal J. Edward Allen. These Brethren have helped to make many rough places smooth for me. To the Masons of North Carolina I express my sincere thanks for their great gift to me of this high honor. I have tried to serve you well and to uphold the traditions of our Great Fraternity. My record is before you; I leave the judgment to your hands.

GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT

The Grand Treasurer made the following report which was referred to the Finance Committee:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

RECEIPTS

Balance, January 1, 1933		\$ 1,923.06
Received from Grand Secretary		62,889.94
Interest, Meredith Bonds		300.00
Interest on Account		8.58
		<hr/>
		\$65,121.58
Vouchers Drawn	\$53,743.21	
Tax on Checks	4.56	\$53,747.77
		<hr/>
		\$11,373.81
Restricted in North Carolina Bank		\$ 8,673.35
		<hr/>
Available Balance, December 31, 1933		\$ 2,700.46
(In Wachovia Bank & Trust Co., Raleigh, N. C.)		

MEREDITH COLLEGE BONDS

The \$5,000.00 Bonds of Meredith College are refunded. We have received new bonds. Interest has been paid promptly to date.

JOHN J. PHOENIX, *Grand Treasurer.*

REPORT OF GRAND SECRETARY

The Grand Secretary made his report as follows, and it was referred to the Finance Committee:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

BRETHREN: I herewith submit my sixth annual report as Grand Secretary for the year ending December 31st, 1933.

RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES

For prior years-----	\$30,690.27
For current year:	
Charity Fee -----	\$ 560.00
Per Capita -----	24,373.75
Initiations -----	56.00
Fines -----	15.00
Drewry Fund -----	1,419.84
Permanent Fund -----	5,427.43
Miscellaneous -----	639.12
Legacy Interest -----	60.00
Paid in advance-----	2,343.75
	<hr/>
	\$34,894.89
	<hr/>
	\$65,585.16
Less Check Tax and Exchange-----	3.71
	<hr/>
	\$65,581.45
Less restricted Balance in N. C. Bank & Trust Co.----	2,691.51
	<hr/>
Total paid Grand Treasurer-----	\$62,889.94

Vouchers drawn against budget, as shown by the following table:

	Budget	Paid	Unpaid and Due
Oxford Orphanage—			
Maintenance -----	\$ 45,000.00	\$18,500.00	\$26,500.00
Interest -----	2,175.00		2,175.00
Payment on Debt-----	3,500.00		3,500.00
Mas. and Eastern Star Home--	12,000.00		12,000.00
Charity -----	2,000.00	636.00	
Salary—			
Grand Secretary -----	3,600.00	3,600.00	
Grand Treasurer -----	200.00	200.00	
Grand Tyler -----	100.00	100.00	
Foreign Correspondent -----	300.00	300.00	
Clerical Help -----	2,100.00	2,100.00	
Grand Master's Expense----	500.00	685.00	
Grand Secretary Travel-----	600.00	421.95	
Printing Proceedings -----	2,250.00	2,366.13	
Sesqui-Centennial -----	250.00		250.00

GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

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Rep. Geo. Washington Mem.---	\$ 50.00	\$ 42.25	
Bonds -----	75.00	100.00	
Auditing -----	100.00	150.00	
Grand Historian—Expense ----	100.00	95.04	
Grand Lecturers -----	4,800.00	2,925.00	
Rent -----	1,050.00		\$ 1,050.00
Office Expense -----	600.00	537.64	
Annual Communication—			
Expense Grand Officers-----	400.00	267.30	
Expense Past Gr. Masters---	300.00	159.93	
Expense Dis. Dep. Gr. Mas.-	800.00	587.41	
Expense Custs. and Lecturers	200.00	139.54	
Expense Others -----	150.00	86.95	
Expense Credentials Com.---	60.00	60.00	
Reporting -----	50.00	50.00	
Past Grand Master's Jewel---	75.00	60.00	
Summer Expense—			
Grand Lodge -----	100.00		
Custodians, etc. -----	200.00	129.10	
Dis. Dep. Grand Masters---	500.00	371.54	
Contingent -----	1,500.00	512.43	
	<u>\$ 85,685.00</u>	<u>\$35,183.21</u>	

Unpaid 1932 Appropriations:

Oxford Orphanage -----	\$ 12,500.00	\$12,500.00	
Mas. and Eastern Star Home	7,500.00	6,000.00	* 1,500.00
Drewry Fund Note-----	1,000.00		* 1,000.00
Rent -----	1,050.00		* 1,050.00
Interest Moore Legacy-----	60.00	60.00	
Masonic Service Association--			622.88
Interest Drewry Fund Note--			60.00

* For 1932.

\$107,795.00 \$53,743.21 \$49,707.88

On April 1, 1933 there was due from Lodges-----\$71,535.30
Plus corrections of Returns and Returned Checks----- 244.07

\$71,779.37

Add amount due for six months returns: of this amount

 there has been collected-----\$29,751.72

Amount lost by arrest of charters----- 3,940.44 33,692.16

Due from Lodges, January 1, 1934-----\$38,087.21

The following Lodges have not made their returns and must be cited to appear and show cause why their charters should not be arrested. (Section 99 of the Code). Randleman, 209; Jonesville, 227; Bethel, 372; Copeland, 390; Blue Ridge, 435; Warsaw, 522; Rodgers, 525; Fairmont, 528; Ronda, 566.

By order of the Grand Master, the following charters have been arrested for the good of Masonry:

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

Four Oaks Lodge, No. 478. Arrested April 8, 1933.
 Eagle Springs Lodge, No. 477. Arrested September 29, 1933.
 Macclesfield Lodge, No. 581. Arrested January 18, 1934.
 Winterville Lodge, No. 523. Arrested February 13, 1934.
 Sunrise Lodge, No. 615. Arrested March 15, 1934.
 Montgomery Lodge, No. 309. Arrested March 5, 1934.

The charters of the following Lodges were surrendered:

Plumtree Lodge, No. 648—April 8, 1933.

Ottolay Lodge, No. 533—May 8, 1933.

The following Lodges were consolidated:

Nov. 14, 1933—Sharon Lodge, No. 78, and Greenville Lodge, No. 284, as Greenville Lodge, No. 284.

Nov. 16, 1933—Warren Lodge, No. 101, and Victory Lodge, No. 642, as Warren Lodge, No. 101.

ESTIMATE OF MEMBERSHIP

Total number of Masons January 1, 1933	33,644	
Less errors in returns	44	
		33,600
Raised during year	267	
Admitted during year	265	
Reinstated during year	184	716
Total additions		34,316
Loss by charters arrested or surrendered	508	
Expelled	5	
Suspended	2,583	
Withdrawn	352	
Died	503	3,951
Total number Masons January 1, 1934		30,365
Net Loss		3,299

CHARTERED LODGES

Number Lodges, April 1, 1933	371	
Lodges chartered—Lovely, 670	1	
		372
Number charters arrested	6	
Number charters surrendered	2	
Number consolidated	2	10
Number Lodges April 1, 1934		362

DISPENSATIONS FOR NEW LODGES

March 2—Rowland Lodge at Rowland, N. C.

March 16—Ashe Lodge at West Jefferson, N. C.

Both of these dispensations are for the reorganization of Lodges whose charters were arrested.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND
LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Commissions have been received and delivered to the following Grand Representatives of other Grand Lodges near ours.

New South Wales.....	J. W. Nichols.....	North Wilkesboro
Valle de Mexico.....	Dr. C. P. Eldridge.....	Raleigh
Bulgaria.....	Wm. B. Hodge.....	Charlotte
Nicaragua.....	Walser H. Allen.....	Kernersville
Rio de Janeiro.....	J. C. Leigh.....	Hamlet
Lessing Zu Den Drei Ringen.....	John F. Carey.....	Fort Bragg
Poland.....	P. G. Rennigar.....	Winston-Salem

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA
NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES

By order of the Grand Master, commissions have been issued to the following Brethren:

Louisiana.....	S. G. Mayer.....	Alexandria
Washington.....	Homer R. Mark.....	Bellingham
Nicaragua.....	Frederico J. Lacayo.....	Managua
Turkey.....	Dr. Halit Tekin.....	Constantinople
Brazil (Amazonas e Acre).....	Pedro Telmo Barba.....	Manoas
Brazil (Rio de Janeiro).....	Julius Balthazer.....	Rio de Janeiro
Brazil (Minas Gereas).....	Dr. Herman Lutti.....	Belo Horizonte
Poland.....	Tytus Felipowicz.....	Warsaw

SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS

June 24—Annual celebration of St. John's Day, at Oxford.

July 4—To lay a second cornerstone to the State Capitol Building on the Centennial of the laying of the first cornerstone.

GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS

It was my pleasure to attend the celebration of the 200th Anniversary of Masonry in Massachusetts which was held in Boston, June 25th to 28th. We were entertained in the Copley-Plaza Hotel and every courtesy and attention was shown the representatives of the Grand Jurisdictions represented.

The exercises began with a church service in Christ Church (Old North Church) on Sunday at 3:30 P. M.

Sunday night we attended a representation of an Eighteenth Century Lodge in "The Thatched House" Tavern in London in 1723. Needless to say it was very interesting, but quite different from a lodge of today.

Monday afternoon the Grand Lodge was opened in ample form and proceeded to Corinthian Hall where St. John's Lodge was in session to confer the Master Mason Degree. This lodge is probably the oldest lodge in the United States, being established in 1733.

It would take too long to detail all the delightful occasions of the celebration but our reception and entertainment was most delightful and cordial.

There were thirty-three Grand Lodges represented including The United Grand Lodge of England, The Grand Lodge of Scotland, The Grand Lodge of Queensland, various Grand Lodges of Canada and the twenty-seven from the United States.

It was the first time any Grand Master Mason of Scotland had visited beyond the border of the British Isles while he held the office.

The last event of the celebration was a meeting in the Arena where 10,000 Masons were assembled to hear speeches. Past Grand Master Melvin M. Johnson presented a complete history of Masonry in Massachusetts for two hundred years and the meeting closed in peace, harmony and enthusiasm.

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND

Probably the most outstanding event of the Century was the dedication of the great Masonic Peace Memorial or Freemasons' Hall in London.

Immediately after the close of the Special Communication of our Grand Lodge in Raleigh on July 4th, 1933, I left for New York where I embarked on the Steamer Washington for England. It was my pleasure to have as a traveling companion the Grand Master of Masons in Virginia, Judge J. C. Padgett, and he proved a most delightful companion. We landed in Plymouth and left the next morning for Edinburgh, Scotland. One of my chief reasons for the Edinburgh visit was to get some light on the origin of Phoenix Lodge, No. 8 (originally named Union Lodge) which as far back as 1848 was supposed to have originally worked under a charter or dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Scotland but the records of the Grand Lodge failed to disclose any such charter.

We were delightfully entertained by the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge and also the Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons.

After visiting the places of interest in and about Edinburgh we left Saturday morning for London. Arriving there at 6:30

P. M. we became the guests of the United Grand Lodge of England and for a full week were most royally entertained. There were representatives from forty-eight Sovereign Grand Lodges and Fifteen District Grand Lodges. Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, South America, Canada and the United States were all represented. It was the most comprehensive and representative gathering of Masons ever held.

There were two Sessions of the Grand Lodge held. One in Royal Albert Hall, for the reception of the delegations, where there were present 8,000 Brethren all in full Grand Lodge regalia. The other meeting was for the dedication of the Masonic Peace Memorial. This building, which cost one million pounds sterling or five million dollars, is undoubtedly the most beautiful building erected in modern times.

Their ceremony of dedication (very similar in Ritual to ours) was most impressive and carried out with utmost precision in all the details.

Time and space will not permit a recital of all the entertainments but it seemed that all that was necessary was to think of something and your wish was immediately anticipated and gratified.

Most delightful of all were the informal gatherings late in the evenings in the spacious lobby of the Dorchester Hotel, where we exchanged reminiscences with the representatives from Norway, Holland, Czecho-Slovakia, Australia, China, South Africa, etc.

Herewith I give a copy of the week's programme:

GENERAL NOTES

The members of the Reception Committee earnestly hope that each guest will seek their assistance in every possible way.

Where no special arrangements for meals are stated in the programme, guests are requested to take their meals at their hotels at their convenience. It will only be necessary to sign their bills, giving their room number.

Cars are placed at the guests' disposal, and will be at the hotels at the hours shown in the daily programmes. Guests are asked to be ready in the entrance hall at those times. If cars are required on occasions not specifically arranged in the programme, it is hoped that guests will state their wishes, direct to Brother Bonham-Carter (Room No. 145, Dorchester Hotel).

It is especially desired that guests will refrain from offering any gratuities at the hotels, as these matters have been arranged with the management.

Sunday, July 16th, 1933

Places of Worship: Westminster Abbey—Morning, 10:30; afternoon, 3:00; evening, 6:30. St. Paul's Cathedral—Morning, 10:30; afternoon, 3:15; evening, 7:00.

(Guests who would like to visit some places of interest outside London are asked to communicate with Bro. Bonham-Carter, who will be pleased to make suggestions).

Monday, July 17th, 1933

Morning and Afternoon—Visits to places of interest.

7:45 P. M.—Cars leave hotel.

8:00 P. M.—Reception Dinner at Savoy Hotel (with ladies; full evening dress; no Masonic regalia).

Tuesday, July 18th, 1933

10:30 A. M.—Cars leave hotels. Visit to Houses of Parliament (with ladies).

2:00 P. M.—Cars leave hotels.

3:00 P. M.—Especial Grand Lodge at the Royal Albert Hall (morning dress; Masonic clothing).

6:30 P. M.—Cars leave hotels.

7:00 P. M.—Dinner given by the Grand Officers' Mess at the Connaught Rooms (morning dress; no Masonic clothing).

Wednesday, July 19th, 1933

Morning—no arrangements have been made. Guests desiring the use of cars are requested to signify their wishes to a member of the Reception Committee (on previous day if possible).

1:45 P. M.—Cars leave hotels for Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W. C. 2.

3:30—P. M.—Dedication of the New Temple (morning dress; Masonic clothing).

Evening—Visits to theatres with the ladies.

Thursday, July 20th, 1933

9:30 A. M.—Cars leave for the inspection of the New Building at Freemasons' Hall (no ladies).

11:30 A. M.—Reception in the Board Room for presentation of addresses.

1:00 P. M.—Luncheon with Grand Stewards' Lodge at Connaught Rooms (no Masonic clothing).

2:45 P. M.—Cars return to hotels.

4:00 P. M.—Royal Garden Party at Buckingham Palace to which His Majesty the King has graciously invited the Deputations.

7:00 P. M.—Cars will leave the hotels.

7:30 P. M.—Reception and dinner at the Mansion House at the invitation of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Percy Greenaway, S. G. D. (full evening dress and decorations; no Masonic clothing).

Friday, July 21st, 1933

9:45 A. M.—Cars leave for visit to the new School of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, in course of erection, at Rickmansworth (with ladies).

12:30 P. M.—Luncheon at the School.

2:15 P. M.—Cars leave Rickmansworth to visit the School of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys at Bushey. Tea at the School.

4:15 P. M.—Cars return to hotels.

Private Lodges.

5:45 P. M.—Cars leave hotels.

6:00 P. M.—Royal Somerset House and Inverness Lodge, No. 4, at Freemasons' Hall (initiation).

6:00 P. M.—Canada Lodge, No. 3527, at Freemasons' Hall (initiation).

6:00 P. M.—Royal Colonial Institute Lodge, No. 3556, at Cafe Royal (initiation and raising; evening dress; Masonic clothing). Guests will receive invitation cards from the Lodge which will entertain them, and, unless a guest indicates to one of the Reception Committee to the contrary, it will be assumed he will be present.

Saturday, July 22nd, 1933

Visit to Stratford-on-Avon and Oxford (with ladies).

8:30 A. M.—Cars will call at the hotels.

9:10 A. M.—Train leaves Paddington Station (breakfast on train). Cars will meet train at Stratford-on-Avon. Visit places of interest.

1:00 P. M.—Luncheon at the Shakespeare Hotel.

3:00 P. M.—Cars leave for Oxford.

7:00 P. M.—Dinner at Randolph Hotel.

9:00 P. M.—Cars leave the hotel for train. Arrive at hotels about 11:00, P. M.

Leaving London Monday morning, Judge Padgett and I went to Dublin, Ireland. Here we visited Grand Secretary H. C. Shellard of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and spent some time in the Masonic Temple or Freemasons' Hall, as they call it.

In the afternoon Brother Shellard took us for a most delightful ride along the Irish Coast.

From Dublin we went to Cork and visited Killarney Castle, and finally sailed from Queenstown for home.

NECROLOGY

Since our last Annual Communication we have been called on to mourn the loss of a number of distinguished Brethren.

The list of those in other Grand Jurisdictions who have died is as follows:

- Arkansas*—Storm Onus Whaley, Past Grand Master; Born May 28, 1881, Died June 16, 1933.
- Colorado*—Horace T. De Long, Past Grand Master; Born April 20, 1860, Died June 8, 1933.
- Canada*—Rev. Wm. F. English, Past Grand Master; Born Feb. 6, 1863, Died October 11, 1933. Andrew J. Hallock, Past Grand Master, Born Oct. 6, 1861, Died Sept. 3, 1933.
- Illinois*—Wm. Hadsell Zarley, Deputy Grand Master; Born Jan. 20, 1878, Died June 23, 1933.
- Indiana*—Chas. J. Orgison, Past Grand Master; Born Sept. 28, 1874, Died July 27, 1933.
- Kansas*—Wm. Frank Marsh, Grand Treasurer; Born June 24, 1854, Died May 24, 1933. Perry Milo Hoisington, Past Grand Master; Born Oct. 13, 1857, Died March 21, 1933.
- Louisiana*—Brittain B. Purser, Past Grand Master; Born March 12, 1874, Died August 23, 1933. John Antonio Davilla, Grand Secretary, Born Nov. 17, 1858, Died February 10, 1934.
- Maryland*—George Cook, Grand Secretary; Born April 13, 1857, Died October 9, 1933.
- Michigan*—Wm. H. Gallagher, Grand Chaplain; Born February 19, 1851, Died April 11, 1933.
- Minnesota*—Thos. Morris, Past Grand Master; Born June 22, 1857, Died April 12, 1933. Wm. R. Smith, Past Grand Master; Born Oct. 1, 1858, Died May 17, 1933.
- Nebraska*—Chas. Edwin Burnham, Past Grand Master; Born July 21, 1860, Died May 29, 1933.
- New York*—Thos. Penny, Past Grand Master, Born May 6, 1859, Died Nov. 11, 1933. Robert H. Robinson, Past Grand Master; Born Feb. 19, 1865, Died Nov. 7, 1933.
- Ohio*—O. P. Spura, Past Grand Master; Born July 24, 1853, Died Dec. 20, 1933.
- Oregon*—Lot Livermore Pearce, Past Grand Master; Born Sept. 1, 1866, Died July 1, 1933.
- South Dakota*—John Albert Cleaver, Past Grand Master; Born Oct. 28, 1860, Died March 5, 1934.
- Tennessee*—Chas. Comstock, Past Grand Master; Born June 2, 1856, Died June 8, 1933.
- Vermont*—Henry Herbert Ross, Past Grand Master; Born May 2, 1851, Died August 8, 1933.

West Virginia—Luther Hale Clark, Past Grand Master; Born Jan. 19, 1869, Died Dec. 23, 1933.

Wisconsin—Aldro Jenks, Past Grand Master; Born Jan. 18, 1855, Died Jan. 1, 1934. Ernest Egbert Gatchell, Past Grand Master; Born May 11, 1860, Died Dec. 10, 1933. Frank Johnson, Past Grand Master; Born April 13, 1857, Died Jan. 20, 1934.

Wyoming—Francis Stocker King, Past Grand Master; Born April 6, 1867, Died September 18, 1933.

Saskatchewan—John Hawkins Anderson, Past Grand Master; Born Jan. 13, 1855, Died May 17, 1933.

REPORT OF GRAND AUDITOR

The Grand Auditor submitted the following report which was accepted and ordered spread upon the minutes:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

I present herewith my second annual report as Grand Auditor.

I have audited the financial records of the following institutions and interests of the Grand Lodge: The Grand Secretary, the Grand Treasurer, the Masonic Foundation, the Masonic Temple Construction Company, Oxford Orphanage, the Masonic and Eastern Star Home, Inc.

Complete reports containing financial statements of the condition of each at December 31, 1933, and the result of operations for the calendar year 1933 have been filed with the Grand Secretary where they are open to your inspection.

Complete bookkeeping systems are in use and all records were found to be well kept and to contain a correct accounting for all funds. Financial information is readily accessible at all times.

Fraternally submitted,

K. W. PARHAM, C. P. A., *Grand Auditor.*

The Board of Directors of the Oxford Orphanage made their Annual Report and it was referred to the Finance Committee.

REPORT BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of the Oxford Orphanage for 1933 is glad to present the report for another successful year of operation of our enterprise for the care of homeless children. Throughout the years the spirit of Masonry has been interpreted in the form of a definite service to the orphan children of our State until today the Oxford Orphanage is the proud boast of the entire Fraternity. For more than sixty years the work has continued amid circumstances sometimes most favorable and encouraging and again there have been trying times. We have doubtless wondered as to the stability of the Orphanage during these depression years, and it is a source of encouragement and comfort to know that thus far we have weathered the storm and have been able to maintain in large measure the high standards of the Orphanage. It is a significant fact that during these days there has been an ever-increasing demand for the services which the Orphanage is called upon to render, while at the same time there has been a constant diminishing of the resources upon which this service depended. The report, therefore, at this time, of the work of Masonry in this particular channel, is enough to cause our hearts to swell with pride and to lead us into deeper consecration to the cause of these little ones who turn to us for a chance in life.

Your Board of Directors has been able to hold its quarterly meetings regularly during the year and has considered carefully all matters pertaining to the life of the Orphanage. The attendance upon these meetings has not always been what it should have been, but those who have attended manifested a keen interest in the proper direction of Orphanage affairs. We have seen fit during the year to rewrite the By-laws of the Orphanage, and bring them up to date, in simple and concise form. These By-laws, in a general way, outline the purposes and activities of the Orphanage.

As a result of the adoption laws passed by the last General Assembly of North Carolina, your Board of Directors has seen fit to withdraw the Oxford Orphanage from the field of child placements and adoption; our work as it now stands is that of specializing in the institutional care of children.

The Executive Committee has held its meetings regularly each month during the year and has made careful analysis of the detailed reports as presented by the Superintendent. This Committee carefully supervises the activities of the Orphanage in every respect and maintains a careful oversight of all phases of the work. The committee has been vigilant and we believe has kept closely in touch with the conduct and management of the Home from every standpoint.

The local Advisory Board has met regularly in Oxford on the call of the Superintendent, and has been of considerable aid in assisting the Superintendent in the performance of the tasks committed to this Board by the Board of Directors.

We are happy to report that the Orphanage for 1933 was a success financially. The Institution operated well within its budget and at the same time within the income. The report shows that the total per capita cost for operations was \$330.11, which item includes also the property expense. The daily per capita cost of administration and the care of children was .78½ as compared with .86 in 1932. The income for 1933 was \$356.73 per child as against \$380.42 per child for 1932, a decrease of \$23.69. The amount of \$26,500.00 unpaid appropriation of the Grand Lodge is included in the item of income. We feel that this record on the part of the Orphanage is worthy of commendation and we wonder sometimes what would have been the result had the management of the Orphanage failed to reduce expenses in proportion to the decreased income. The year was closed without any money being borrowed for operating expenses. The collections from the lodges and gifts from various sources were slightly increased in 1933, while there was a falling off of the proceeds from the productive enterprises of the

Orphanage and from the Singing Class. The income from The Duke Endowment was slightly increased and the income from the John Neal Trust likewise showed an increase. The State of North Carolina made regularly its payments by the month and paid all that was promised. The Grand Lodge, however, was not in position to pay its entire appropriation by the close of the fiscal year. The amount appropriated was \$45,000.00 and at the close of the year there was an unpaid balance of \$26,500.00; however, we are informed that there have been other payments made on this since January 31, 1934.

The Board of Directors recommends that the Grand Lodge in providing for the support of the Oxford Orphanage for the ensuing year provide adequate appropriation.

We note also that the enrollment of the pupils at the Oxford Orphanage at the beginning of the year was 373 and that during the year 71 pupils were dismissed. This is the largest number ever to be dismissed from the Orphanage in any one year. There were admitted to the Orphanage, however, during the year 68 new pupils, and the average daily enrollment was 368.16. When it is remembered that the capacity is 375 we feel that this average daily enrollment bespeaks the careful methods of the intake of new pupils. We are able to announce also that of the present enrollment of the Orphanage, 41% of the children are of Masonic parentage, representing the largest percentage in the history of the Orphanage. It is our feeling that the brethren of the Fraternity should be made to feel that their own children would be provided for by the Institution that they support in the event of their death and their family being left destitute. Our Orphanage is the only fraternal institution in the United States which admits children other than those of the members supporting the fraternity, and from the amount of support which we derived from the State we feel that the percentage of non-Masonic children is an indication of the breadth of Masonic sympathy, charity and service.

It is encouraging to note that more careful methods are being practiced in the reception of children into the

Orphanage, care being taken to receive only those who are physically and mentally normal, while at the same time to prevent the entrance of those who are already criminally inclined. This will mean in a few years a higher type of childhood in the Home. In keeping with this same movement there is continued effort on the part of the Superintendent to increase the standards of the workers who are members of the staff. Nearly every matron has had some college training and among the men there are only a few but who have had similar educational opportunity. The Superintendent is conducting classes in the training of workers and he requires reading and study in order that each may become more and more informed as to the purpose and plan of the organization.

The health of the Orphanage family has been unusually good during the year. There has been no death, no serious illness or accident and only a slight epidemic which marred the record of perfect health during the year. It is also to be remembered that the staff of workers must undergo a physical examination annually by the Orphanage physician and only those who are physically qualified are permitted to continue in the work.

The Orphanage dentist reports that careful attention is paid to the care of the children's teeth. One full day per week is given to this work throughout the entire year and every child's teeth are examined "at least twice a year".

The cost of the food for the Orphanage has been considerably diminished. Not because there is less food, but because more food stuffs are provided from the Orphanage farms and dairy. In spite of the dry weather the largest quantity of food stuffs was produced and consumed in years. The dairy herd is free from tuberculosis and undulant fever and approximately 100 gallons of aerated milk are consumed by the children daily. Fresh fruit and milk are a large part of the diet and under the direction of the dietitians both in the general dining room and the Baby Cottage, the children increase in weight when they join the Orphanage family group, and only a glance would indicate that they are well fed.

The cost of clothing has been somewhat reduced also, due to the large donation of cloth made by the various mills and manufacturers of the State, especially from Mr. Seely whose gift of over 1500 yards of cloth has been of untold benefit in the clothing of our children during the year. The every-day shoes are made in our own shoe shop. A large percentage of the clothes are made in our sewing rooms. Under the direction of a trained matron, the Orphanage is operating its own laundry at a tremendous saving of expense to say nothing of the convenience and training of our girls.

The athletic program of the Orphanage during the year was one of which any person should be proud. The various varsity teams of football, basketball and baseball both for boys and girls have achieved honor and distinction during the year which indicates the splendid quality of their training and added much to the influences which break down the inferior feeling of orphanage children. Not only were the varsity teams engaged in athletics, but practically all of the children on the campus take part in each seasonal form of athletics and during swimming season everybody swims and enjoys the benefits of the highly appreciated swimming pool, the gift of the Shriners of North Carolina more than a dozen years ago. Several of the pupils take the examination in life saving and secure their badges and certificates as Junior and Senior Red Cross Life Savers.

The vocational schools of the Orphanage have been maintaining their usual high standards during the year while great care and more attention are being given to the selection of pupils to enter these various trades. More and more vocational guidance is being practiced and only boys and girls of special aptitude and inclination are allowed to remain in the training schools. The Orphanage has been able to place in the various industries practically all pupils who received their training here and who graduated from our high school.

The Orphanage school continues as a part of the City of Oxford system and, therefore, of the State system. The State does not provide light, fuel and materials for

the care of the school building which we feel the State ought to do, but in 1933 for a period of six months and under the new order for a period of eight months a certain number of our teachers will have their salaries paid by the State. These salaries are supplemented by the Orphanage for the performance of extra duties. Extra departments are maintained in order that the standard of the school may not be disastrously lowered. More than 100 children of Oxford outside the Orphanage are in attendance in our school and the operation of the school is under the general supervision of the Superintendent of Schools of the town of Oxford. We believe that this plan is eminently worth while as it broadens the contacts of our orphanage children and encourages them to feel that they are no different from other children and other pupils of other schools. Joint commencement exercises, joint athletic teams and joint activities of various kinds are engaged in with the schools of the town and of the State and a decided improvement is noticed in the attitude of the Orphanage pupils. Our graduating class in 1933 was the largest in the history of the Orphanage, numbering 33, and we are happy to announce that each one of them has been taken care of, either by relatives, positions or by entering school. It is inspiring to see among the staff of workers two former boys and one former girl working respectively in the printing department and as a teacher in the school. Our school is a member of the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges and receives a splendid rating.

The children of the Singing Class continue their annual tour of North Carolina, travelling in their own bus. Nearly 200 concerts were given during the year and the thousands of people who saw evidence of the work of the Orphanage were encouraged to support it and doubtless received a favorable impression of the Fraternity. The visit of the Singing Class to a community is the occasion of a Masonic rally and at the same time is of tremendous influence in encouraging people of North Carolina in the support of all the orphanages of the State.

The troupe of Boy Scouts on the campus continues its splendid work and we rejoice to announce that two of the Scouts from the Orphanage troupe have been made Eagle Scouts during the year while there is a third who has almost passed the requirements.

We would call to your attention the importance of the department of case work. It is the Case Worker's task to investigate the background of all children for whom application is made for entrance into the Orphanage. Her visits take her to all parts of the State and in contact with all agents of welfare of the State. This department likewise maintains contact between the pupils and their relatives and has been quite successful in working a great many pupils back into their family groups where homes and families have been reestablished, thus placing the child in more normal surroundings. This department also keeps the point of contact with the boys and girls who have left the Orphanage and keeps some oversight until they have become established. With the aid of this department and the mental examinations conducted by the school the various workers are informed as to the background and ability of the children and a far better understanding has resulted.

The atmosphere at the Orphanage is a happy atmosphere. There is a keenness of interest on the part of the workers and an alertness on the part of the children and a spirit of comradeship prevails. Disciplinary problems are becoming less and less as a result of this better understanding and improved methods of dealing with the pupils. The Superintendent has been active in dismissing from the Orphanage incorrigible children whose influence in the years past has been most damaging.

The moral and religious training and atmosphere of the Orphanage is likewise encouraging. Sunday School and young people's societies are maintained on the campus for small children while the older ones affiliate as do other children with the various churches in the town of Oxford. The Superintendent meets the children frequently in religious services as well as in small groups

for special training in the development of moral character.

The physical equipment of the Orphanage has likewise been taken care of as well as the funds of the Orphanage would permit. All repairs are taken care of immediately and some permanent improvements long needed have been made. There is need for further work in improvements, but it is the intention of the Board to at least keep the property in good repair and well insured against fire.

The Orphanage maintains the Workmen's Compensation insurance for its employees and there have been only a few accidents of a minor sort that have occurred.

It is also to be noted that there was an increase in the gifts and legacies left the Orphanage during the year and we would call your attention to the fact that if these gifts are unrestricted the Board requires that they be invested and only the income used. We would urge upon the brethren of this Grand Lodge and to the Masons over the State that they be zealous in seeking opportunity to encourage people to remember the Orphanage in their wills and in their life insurance. An outstanding need of the Oxford Orphanage at this time is increased emphasis on the enlargement of the endowments as this alone will enable it to carry on the work during those lean years when the ability and capacity of our friends to give and support the Orphanage is considerably diminished.

We would acknowledge gratefully the gifts of all these friends, the remembrances of those who have passed on and the help of all Masonic Lodges, and Chapters of the Eastern Star who have in any way during 1933 promoted the cause of the Orphanage. We acknowledge also the grant in aid from the State of North Carolina and the keen interest shown in our Orphanage by His Excellency, J. C. B. Ehringhaus, the Governor of North Carolina. We acknowledge the support derived from the income of the John Neal Trust and recognize this as a high example of devotion to his old Home by one who was once a pupil at the Oxford Orphanage. We would express our gratitude to The Duke Endowment for the financial assistance rendered in such a splendid way while at the same

time remembering the assistance given in the improvement of methods and standards in orphanage work and the care of children in North Carolina.

We would acknowledge the continued interest of the various bodies of Masonry, especially the York Rite Bodies in making provision for the Library for the children and assisting in the loan fund for students seeking higher education.

We would call your attention to the Superintendent's detailed report and to the report of the Auditor in this same pamphlet.

P. T. WILSON, *Grand Master,*
Ex-officio Chairman.

A. B. ANDREWS,

R. C. DUNN,

R. L. FLOWERS,

Executive Committee.

LUTHER T. HARTSELL, JR.,

S. N. BOYCE,

J. LEGRAND EVERETT,

THOS. J. HARKINS,

J. WALLACE WINBORNE,

ROY F. EBBS, *D. G. M.,*

Ex-officio.

C. B. NEWCOMB, *Sr. G. W.,*

Ex-officio.

J. G. HUDSON, *Jr. G. W.,*

Ex-officio.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

*To the Board of Directors and to the Grand Lodge
of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M.:*

The 1933 report of the Oxford Orphanage is herewith submitted by the Superintendent. As I undertake this task I am mindful of the many phases of the life of the Orphanage during the year, and mindful also of the difficulties of making proper record of what has transpired. For sixty-one years the Oxford Orphanage has in a splendid way been heeding the call of homeless children in North Carolina and has become an established institution in the life of this State. This Orphanage, being the oldest in the State, feels that, in maintaining the Home for children through the years, it has learned a great deal.

I wish to express appreciation to and pay tribute to the Board of Directors of the Oxford Orphanage, the members of which, without pay or hope of reward, have given of their time and counsel during the year to this work. The Executive Committee held its meetings regularly each month, oftentimes at an expense to themselves counselled with the Superintendent, gave attention to the details of the Orphanage work in a splendid way and they deserve the appreciation and thanks of all concerned. The local Advisory Board has been of considerable service during the year and the members have never been too busy to gather at the call of the Superintendent to assist in such matters as were presented. The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, its Grand Master and Grand Secretary have done all that was humanly possible for the Orphanage during the strenuous year just closed. A most sympathetic attitude has been maintained and every effort has been made to carry out its responsibility to the Orphanage. The Orphanage is grateful to the Masons of the entire State, to those individual lodges here and there and to individual Masons who have been mindful of the needs of the Orphanage and have responded

as their circumstances would permit. Many Chapters of the O. E. S. have been active during the year in providing supplies for the children, especially at Christmas time in providing Christmas things for the little boys and girls.

The Oxford Orphanage found during the year sympathetic cooperation from the State of North Carolina through its Legislative Committee, and especially through the sympathetic interest of His Excellency, Governor J. C. B. Ehringhaus, who himself is a Mason and who honored us with a visit to the campus.

There have been those during the year who have remembered us in special gifts and bequests. To these we can not refrain from expressing our thanks and at the same time hold out the Oxford Orphanage as a worthy object for those who desire to live on after they are dead in the form of continued service to needy children.

By this method I wish to acknowledge again with sincere gratitude the benefits which we have derived from the Duke Endowment. The amount of money which comes to us annually from this source is of considerable help and is an indication of the abiding interest of Mr. Duke, especially in unfortunate children. In addition to this, however, the Duke Endowment has stimulated progressive methods of child care and has succeeded in raising the standards of Orphanage work until the contribution from this source is not simply in a monetary way alone, but in the promotion of the highest ideals and practices in the field of child welfare in the Carolinas.

It has been a joy during the year to have had the fellowship with the Staff of Workers at the Oxford Orphanage. These faithful men and women have given devoted service in the presence of reduction of salaries and reduced income. Their interest in these children and in this cause has in no wise been abated.

No group of children could have been more patient and sympathetic in the face of conditions which have surrounded us than the pupils of the Oxford Orphanage. They have been dutiful, cooperative, good humored and,

although we have had to do without many things, there has been neither murmur nor complaint. Among them there is a sense of gratitude for the chance that has come to them in life through the vision and efforts of Masons and other friends in North Carolina.

In the following pages it is my hope to review in some detail the life of this large family during the year. We invite your criticism and we hope that we may be in receipt of comments as to the program of life and the manner in which we have directed the affairs of your institution during the year.

The administration of the affairs of the Orphanage for 1933 has been as complicated as that of any other business enterprise during these times. The task of keeping all the machinery of the Home oiled and running smoothly and of keeping on good terms with all connections over the State has been no small task, but with the help of the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee and the administrative staff of workers this task has been accomplished. The Oxford Orphanage may be likened unto a small city and with every interest and agency of a small city. In the face of declining income, our Purchasing Agent has been able to keep all the necessary supplies on hand so that not a single agency of the Orphanage has been delayed for the slightest in its regular operation. The Treasurer has been able to discount the bills. Although there have been times when there was no money in the treasury, yet, somehow, by the first of the month a sufficient amount appeared to satisfy the necessary demands upon the treasury. The adjustments of the N. R. A. were made in our commercial departments, but this involved little or no change as our policies measured up to these high requirements already. The machinery of our organization here has operated smoothly and well and we are, therefore, able to report that there has been no disturbance to mar the smooth program of work that we had set out to do.

The main purpose of the Orphanage, of course, is to care for the children and to train them to function normally in the life of our Home, and, therefore, be enabled

to function properly in the life of the world when they leave us. The plan of our work is on the cottage basis and we are striving more and more to make the cottage unit the center of interest and activity. We feel that as the family is the important unit in the community so is the cottage the important unit in the life of our Orphanage Home. It is true that no family has as many children as are grouped in a cottage here, but we are working in the direction of making the cottage more home-like. We recommend the reduction of the number of children in each cottage. The usual activities of a home are carried on in our cottages except for the cooking and serving of meals (this is done in a central dining room and kitchen) and the sewing and mending which is done at our industrial building, but the ordinary tasks of housekeeping, other than these, are done in the cottages. Practically all of our matrons in the cottages have had college training and experience in teaching. The cottage groups are arranged on the basis of age and physical development, and each matron in the cottages is selected because of her training and adaptability to that age child. The larger boys are grouped under the direction of a cottage counsellor, a young man who is also director of athletics. We find that this plan has been of great help. We are constantly striving for a more careful knowledge of each child's background and his or her ability, and our matrons are constantly urged not to "make mountains out of mole hills" in the matter of infraction of discipline. We are getting away from as many rules and regulations as possible and on the basis of freedom with safety. We are striving to direct the lives of our pupils with as few inhibitions as possible in order to make their stay with us wholesome, happy and constructive. We are expecting as a result of this a much better type.

The Orphanage provides wholesome recreational and athletic opportunities through the training in various forms of organized athletics. Foremost among all these is the Shrine swimming pool which affords for three and one-half to four months of each year the most help-

ful and happy recreation. All the pupils take advantage of this every day while the pool is open and, under the direction of the athletic director, there is an annual class to receive Red Cross life saving certificates. Baseball, football, basketball for both girls and boys and boxing for boys are engaged in. The report of our athletic director, Mr. E. T. Regan, follows:

"The athletic department during the past year has been very successful. The program consisted of five major sports, including football, basketball, baseball, boxing and track.

"The program was arranged to meet the needs of as near the entire student body as was possible. Every major sport had its junior and midjet teams.

"The various teams have enjoyed good records in all sports during the past year. The varsity football team won seven out of nine games, the one hundred and twenty-five pound team was undefeated, the one hundred pound team lost two games of a ten game schedule and the sixty-pound team was undefeated.

"In basketball, the boys won eighteen games and lost four, while the girls won fourteen games and lost three, winning the State and Orphanage championships.

"In baseball, the boys won twenty games and lost four, winning the Orphanage championship and was runner up in the third district of the State.

"While boxing is new, we are expecting to attain much by the fistic program. Our varsity weights range from eighty-five through one hundred and sixty-five pounds.

"The children enjoy the swimming program and life saving. Fourteen boys and girls won the Red Cross Life Saving emblems.

"Callisthenics is given before breakfast during the spring and summer seasons for the entire home and during the fall and winter to the grammar grade students as an organized playground activity."

We have tried to cultivate social contacts with our pupils and, as an aid to this, they have been given the privilege of mixing more with the children and people of the town of Oxford. Quite a number of socials and parties are held and with assistance of one of our teachers, Miss Frances Harmon, who is a former pupil, the children are led into a wholesome appreciation of each other. Boys and girls walk together after supper from the dining room and in the summer time they stroll about

the lawn on Sunday afternoons and at other times mixing together in normal social contacts. A great many picnics, hikes, etc., are conducted. While our children are engaged in these things our workers also are mixing more and more with the people of the town, grouping themselves together for social recreation in various clubs and campus activities.

The Hospital is equipped with a splendid staff with Dr. N. C. Daniel as Medical Director and Dr. R. S. Jones as Dentist. We have had a splendid year in the matter of health of the children. All incoming pupils are thoroughly examined by our physician before being admitted and an effort is made to keep complete record of family histories so far as health and family disease is concerned. Various vaccinations for immunizing the children against diseases are being conducted and every safeguard thrown about the Home to avoid the appearance of contagious disease. It should be well understood that the Oxford Orphanage is a Home for normal children. Those who are crippled, blind or who in any way are physically handicapped are not admitted as we do not have facilities for dealing with these groups, and an effort is made to keep out those with tuberculosis and venereal disease. Special attention is given to the diet of the children and vegetables, milk and fresh fruit are served throughout the year.

The tonsil clinic conducted by our good friend Dr. B. W. Fassett, of Durham, has meant much in the life of our Home and these children as they go out in the various walks of life. We will again pay tribute to him and staff of nurses for their unselfish service in this line.

We have had no deaths this year, no serious epidemics and no serious injuries. Although we have a well equipped hospital, it is a great delight to us to know that most of the time it is unoccupied. The report of Dr. Daniel, our Medical Director, follows:

"I am pleased to say to you that there has been less sickness at the Oxford Orphanage during the year of 1933 than any year since my connection with the Institution.

"With the exception of two cases of pneumonia and 13 cases of very mild chicken pox, we have had nothing but the minor ailments of childhood. We had a few accidents, all of which were of a minor character with the exception of one boy with a dislocated hip and a fracture of the leg. This boy was treated by Dr. A. L. Shands of Duke Hospital with excellent results.

"All the children have been immunized against diphtheria, typhoid fever and small pox.

"During the past summer, cooperating with Dr. Angus McBryde of the Pediatric staff of Duke Hospital, we did 150 blood cultures and agglutinations for undulant fever. Following this, a skin test was perfected by which we can definitely diagnose undulant fever, both in human beings and in cattle.

"Dr. B. W. Fassett of Durham did 23 tonsil and adenoid operations with the usual good results. Dr. Fassett not only does these operations without charge, but we refer to him during the year many children with various complaints, all of which are also treated without fee.

"I am glad to call your attention to the fact that we have had no food or water borne diseases during the year, nor have we had any disease due to a diet deficiency.

"Our dairy herd is free from tuberculosis and undulant fever.

"I would call your special attention to the noticeable improvement in the mental and physical condition of the children admitted to the Oxford Orphanage during the past few years. Such conditions as tuberculosis and physical deformity are not to be found among our children and mental deficiencies are very rare.

"I take pleasure in reporting that there has been a noticeable improvement in the health and physical condition of the workers of the Oxford Orphanage since you have required that each worker shall be examined yearly and that each one be informed as to any actual or approaching condition that may handicap his or her usefulness as a worker.

"The children have been well and sufficiently fed on a well balanced diet which in a great measure accounts for the general good health of the Oxford Orphanage population."

The report of the dentist, Dr. Rufus S. Jones, is given below:

"We finished the year on the budget provided, taking care of all the needs that presented. The general condition of the mouths of the children is very good. There are a few exceptions, however. These few cases are ones involving, first, early loss of the deciduous teeth before entering the Orphanage and, second,

these individuals who evidently spend little, if any, time in attempting to obtain and preserve a clean and healthy mouth.

"The first mentioned class usually present a dearranged mouth while the latter usually show unhealthy gums and soft tissues. The former class are examined more often than the average and all efforts made to keep their first teeth. For the latter class, more personal instruction is given in the care of the mouth.

"Fewer mouth accidents, that often result in broken or loosening of teeth, was a factor in keeping within our budget. Bridges are expensive in comparison with most other dental services. It is regrettable that just recently one of the younger girls was so unfortunate as to loosen two of her front teeth resulting in the extraction of one and maybe both.

"Summary of Dental Operations for 1933:

Extractions.....	191 for 86 Patients
Examinations.....	860
Prophylaxis.....	811
Fillings.....	326 in 271 Teeth
Bridges.....	3
Crowns.....	3
Preventative Operations....	48
Other Operations.....	20
<hr/>	
Total.....	2262

"Other than these extracted for esthetic reasons or having been knocked loose, only one permanent tooth was lost. Of the 275 restorations placed during 1933, 36 were complex, which is eleven less than in 1932. The total number of cavities were a few more than the previous year, but the increase was in the simple type and was probably due to the greater number of new pupils than before.

"Without the splendid cooperation of the administration and the workers my task would become arduous. I want to thank them all for their part in my work."

One of the most important departments of the Oxford Orphanage, just as it is in any home, is that which pertains to food. Mrs. Grace Lumley serves as dietitian for the general dining room and for the teachers' dining room and is charged with the task of making out menus, the assembling of food, the preparation and cooking of the food and the serving of the same. It is also her task to make requisitions for supplies to the Purchasing Agent

and to the farmers and to have general charge of the care of the dining rooms, kitchen pantries and the house in which the vegetables are prepared.

Working with her is an assistant matron, Miss Irma Shield, who has the direction of the kitchen. There is another matron who cares for the dining rooms and supervises the serving of the meals and general cleaning up afterwards. In addition to these, there are nine large girls who serve as cooks and some 40 small girls who serve as waitresses in the children's and teachers' dining rooms, who attend to the serving of the meals, washing dishes and the like.

Approximately 1200 meals are served daily and these must be served on time and generally hot, as well as represent a balanced ration. Our physician has made reference to the condition of the health of our children and gives due credit to the food department for the part it plays in the health of our children. The dentist has frequently made reference to this also and the bloom of health upon the cheeks of our children who gradually gain in weight and normal physical growth are the fruits for the labors of this department. We serve large quantities of fresh fruits bought from trucks and elsewhere. We have an abundance of milk from a dairy free from tuberculosis and undulant fever and the fresh vegetables from our farms in season and from winter gardens through the cold weather with dried peas, beans, etc., make a most interesting and valuable department in our daily life. The dietitian's report follows:

"Our task, feeding the Orphanage family, is one that keeps us busy every day in the year. Much of the food, including meat, vegetables, milk and some fruit is produced on our own farms. Care is taken in making the menus that they will satisfy and nourish the children. An effort is made to teach each girl to have a fair knowledge of food values so that she can intelligently prepare wholesome and well balanced meals."

Another department of the Orphanage life that is tremendously important is that of providing the family with adequate clothing and the cottages and departments with necessary linen, towels, etc. This is the clothing department. We are fortunate in having a special

building for this department, fireproof and commodious, and this entire department, under the direction of Miss Ora Lee Hall, has become a model for institutions of this kind. There is probably no orphanage in the south any better equipped and organized in this line of work than is the Oxford Orphanage. The supervisor of this department makes requisitions to the Purchasing Agent for all supplies, including ready-made clothes, and, under her direction, all clothes are fitted and supplied. This involves, of course, the sewing room with its matron and her assistant, a seamstress, with the help of several of the girls and they are busy day after day in the making of clothes. These hundreds of garments pass weekly through the hands of the mending room where the matron there and her girls attend to all there is to do with the mending process. The Laundry also is a portion of this department. It is modern in every respect, equipped with the latest machinery and the drudgery has been eliminated. The children change their clothes twice each week, the beds are changed once each week and towels, table cloths, napkins and scores of other articles pass through weekly, causing a tremendous task to fall upon the laundry, but it is done well.

We have been exceedingly fortunate during the year in receiving gifts from a great many manufacturing concerns of cloth and clothing supplies of all sorts, while many Chapters of the O. E. S. have sent valuable boxes of materials of a similar kind. We are especially indebted to Mr. Fred L. Seely of the Biltmore Homespun Industries of Asheville, N. C., for another substantial gift of Biltmore Homespun. We are ever indebted to Mr. Seely and similar friends for these thoughtful gifts. The report of the clothing matron follows:

"In fitting and supplying the children with clothing, the aim of this department is to see that each child is comfortably and neatly dressed.

"The child, especially the older one, is allowed to select his or her clothing according to individual taste. Often they select the style, but are guided and advised in the selection of color and style according to the individual, explaining why one is more

becoming or suitable than another. Efforts are made to please them.

"We emphasize the importance of the proper care of clothing, thereby developing a pride in general appearance.

"Needless to say we have endeavored to stay within the limit of our budget. There has been a saving in the satisfactory 'making over' and use of some old style clothing.

"We would not fail to mention the generous donations to this department for which we are deeply grateful."

We further take the position of a normal Christian home in our program of moral and spiritual training for those who are committed to our care. When the bodies of our children are well taken care of, well fed, clothed and housed and cared for during sickness; when their minds have been trained through the efforts of our school system; when their hands have been trained in some useful occupation, we feel that it is all in vain and worthless unless their souls have experienced the Divine saving power and are committed to our Master in His program for life and that their moral natures have been trained to a love for an acceptance of right in all things. The proper adjustment to the highest moral order and the right relationship to God are life's essentials.

Each pupil is provided with a copy of the Word of God and the day closes with cottage devotions, led mostly by our workers, but often by the pupils themselves. A Sunday School for the younger pupils is held on the campus with our own workers acting as teachers and the larger boys and girls attend Sunday School in the various churches in the town of Oxford. All our pupils attend church down town, the younger ones in groups chaperoned by larger boys and girls. Those who are in high school go to church in the same manner as children from any other home. On Sunday evenings our pupils attend the young people's societies in the various churches of the town, while the junior divisions are maintained here on the campus. During the summer time Sunday vespers are conducted on the lawn and in the winter frequently they are held in our chapel. These are led and directed by the Superintendent.

The Superintendent conducts annually an Orphanage revival which lasts for a week and each year several children join the churches of the town and a large number reconsecrate themselves to the Divine program.

Our workers are selected because of their high moral and religious standing, and we are all constantly endeavoring to inculcate in our pupils the old fashioned virtues of truth, honesty and fidelity. Instead of instituting a definite program along this line all are alert at all times to the leadership and training in these cardinal virtues. Under the direction of Mr. R. T. Strange, Scout Master, the Orphanage has a most interesting troupe of Boy Scouts. During the year one became an Eagle Scout and there are others well on the way. Regular meetings are held by the troupe and frequent trips, hikes, etc., are planned for the boys as a means of training in this most excellent way of a splendid group of youngsters. This group also renders continually various services within their reach in the life of the campus.

The upkeep of the buildings, grounds and equipment in an institution the size of this is an endless task. The problem was not adequately provided for until we selected a supervisor of buildings, grounds and equipment in the person of Mr. D. S. Reynolds; Mr. W. L. Speed, repairman and carpenter; a drayman for hauling away the trash and two of the large boys to spend their time assisting in this work.

I am sure that the Masons of the State and other friends of the Orphanage would not be satisfied with anything less than the proper care of these buildings, grounds and equipment. It is not only a matter of saving, but is a token of appreciation for what has been supplied here. During the year the roofs of all the cottages have been painted, heating systems in some of the cottages have been improved, the campus sewerage system has been improved also and in many places there have been changes in plumbing. Scores of trees have been set out on the campus, drives are kept up and the trees on the lawn kept in good condition at all times. The campus is well lighted at night which makes it unnecessary to

employ a night watchman. Several telephones have been discontinued during the year as an economy measure and all the cottages have been adequately screened for the first time. In spite of the drought during the past summer, our water supply continues bountiful and we have never experienced any difficulty from water borne diseases. The men in this department are kept busy all of the time replacing broken and worn out parts, repairing and improving same and our buildings, grounds and equipment are in first class state of repair. The outside of our buildings need painting while the interior of some of our cottages likewise need painting and kalsomining. This department may seem expensive, but there is included in this item of our Bookkeeping, cost of fuel as well as the cost for necessary replacement in such expensive items as heating plants. It also includes the cost of electric current which we receive on contract with the Carolina Power and Light Company, the services of which have been both courteous and efficient. It is a rare thing to be without electric current at all hours of the day and night. We are in need of more fire hydrants and of more equipment for fire fighting and we hope to add to this during the year, as well as to organize our boys into a company to assist in case such a catastrophe arises. We also expect to institute fire drills in our cottages to meet emergency should such a sad event occur.

The report of the Superintendent of Buildings, Grounds and Equipment follows:

"As we come to the end of the year 1933 our buildings, grounds and equipment are in very good condition. Due to the economic situation at this time we have striven very hard to stay within our budget and even as far below it as possible. Due to this condition we have made but few permanent improvements during the year. What few permanent improvements that were undertaken consists mostly of bathing facilities in the cottages, which I think were very necessary to keep our sanitation up to standard. Over 75% of this work was done with the help of this department and aid of the boys of the Institution, thus eliminating the expense of hiring outside help. It is hoped that in the near future our income will be such as to enable us to make further improvements, such as painting, etc.

"It is a rule of this department to collect reports from other departments and cottages of the institution each morning, consisting of the needs in way of repairs and replacements. These in turn are given to the proper worker to be looked after as soon as possible. In this way nothing is allowed to become very badly damaged and everything is kept operating.

"In regard to the water and sewer system of the institution; machinery and equipment of the laundry; I personally make regular and careful examinations to see that they are kept in tip top shape. Our laundry equipment is still new and working 100% efficient due to the fact that it has been kept tight, clean and properly lubricated.

"Our wells are in very good condition considering the age of the equipment. During the year we have installed new drives on both pumps which are working very satisfactorily and give us a very much more efficient water system.

"During the past year our sewer system has been thoroughly cleaned out and new concrete man-hole covers have been installed in place of wooden ones, which makes our system much more sanitary.

"In regard to the grounds, I think they are in very good condition. Through the help of the farm department we have greatly improved the looks of the campus for the coming summer. Several native shrubs and trees have been planted. We have also added several Pecan trees to our grove."

Our school is continuing under the city and State system and is, therefore, under the direction of Mr. C. G. Credle, the Superintendent of the Oxford city schools. We have been permitted to select our own teachers and map out our own program and we have been able to meet all State requirements. We consider the plan entirely successful and that it works most pleasantly. The school committee of the town of Oxford and Mr. Credle have been most courteous and cooperative in all matters. More than 100 town children are in attendance upon our school here on our campus and for all intents and purposes our school building has been leased to the public school system. Most of our teachers receive their pay through the State for a period of 8 months and our program is so arranged this year that we will not have over 8 months of school except in three grades where the length of term is increased in order to cover material required. The salaries of our teachers are supplemented and the teach-

ers perform extra duties in connection with the Orphanage over and beyond their tasks in the school room. The Orphanage still supplies school books and materials for the Orphanage children and the city does not provide us with any funds for the maintenance of our building. This has meant considerable saving in the cost of education here, but the peculiar position of an institution of this type requires additional teachers and additional tasks of the sort that are usually carried on in any boarding school. The report of our Principal, Mr. D. S. Johnson, follows with some detail:

"In many respects the past year has been an outstanding one for the school. It marked the completion of our second year as a unit of the state's public school system, and found our school measuring up to the standards prescribed by the State department. The last achievement we have made was that of bringing the grammar-grade department almost to the point of standardization. During the past several years only one factor, failure to meet requirements for clock hours for the various subjects, has kept this department off the accredited list. We have made a strenuous effort to qualify in this respect, and I believe the day is close at hand when our grammar-grade department will be accredited. Such an accomplishment would convert the entire school into a standard unit, since the Primary and High School departments have been meeting the most minute requirements for many years.

"The achievement with regard to grammar-grade work has been accomplished through a lengthening of the school day. School begins at 8 o'clock in the morning and closes at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. This increase in time adds a half hour to each of the morning and afternoon sessions, and enables us to give more attention to each of the subjects studied. By lengthening the school day, we have been enabled to shorten the school term from ten to eight months, except for the grammar-grade department, which will attend school for nine and one-half months. The shortening of the school term will cut the annual school expense to a considerable degree.

"Through the enrollment of a large number of town children last year we were allowed an additional teacher, paid by the State. Our attendance, although a little short of last year, is still above average of the school. Comparative figures for the past two years and the first three months of this school year are herewith submitted:

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Enrollment			
Elementary -----	273	281	283
High School -----	124	146	124
Total -----	397	427	407
Average Daily Attendance			
Elementary -----	247	261	269
High School -----	118	141	123
Total -----	365	402	392
Percent in Attendance			
Elementary -----	98.8	98.1	98.6
High School -----	98.4	99.3	99.2
Total -----	98.7	98.5	98.8
Percent Promotion			
Elementary -----	93.1	85.0	
High School -----	97.4	94.7	
Total -----	95.3	88.2	

"From these figures you will notice an increase in the number of failures last year. This condition is due principally to two factors: greater care in selecting pupils who may attend summer school, and a desire to place pupils as nearly permanently as possible at the beginning of the year; in other words to reduce demotions to a minimum.

"Our school is drawing quite a representation of town pupils, the total number up to the present time this year being eighty-four. Of this number forty-eight are in the elementary and thirty-six in the high school departments. The association of our children with the town children, from all appearances, is mutually beneficial to both groups.

"We have recently administered intelligence tests in all departments of the school. Extreme care has been taken to make the results of these tests as accurate and usable as possible. In cases where the I. Q. was dangerously below normal, a check-up test was given, and in some cases two check-up tests were given, to eliminate as far as possible physical elements which on some days might have interfered with accurate measurement. The results of these tests were tabulated: and copies were furnished the superintendent, the case worker, the Orphanage physician, each teacher and cottage matron concerned. The information obtained should be put to a very practical use by all who have a hand in the guidance of our Orphanage children.

"The age-grade distribution this year, though it does not measure up as favorably as the report last year, shows a very decided improvement over the figures of 1926, the first year such

a record was kept in the school. The slight increase of overage-ness this year is due to the admission into the school of several new Orphanage children and town children who are rather old for the grades in which it was necessary for them to be placed. I am attaching to this report a graphical representation of the age-grade situation in our school.

"The school has been very successful in extra-curricular activities during the past year. The 'Masonic High Spotlight' continues to serve a distinct purpose to our high school pupils and to the alumni. Our contestants in the American Legion oratorical contest have won out over contestants from other schools of Granville County in the two contests which have been held thus far. Last year in the elimination contest by districts, our contestant won the place of alternate for the final contest. This year we are combining with the Oxford High School to enter the annual triangular debate, sponsored by the University of North Carolina. This marks our first entrance into state-wide debating activities.

"In the graduating class last year there were sixteen girls and eighteen boys. These graduates have been placed as follows:

"Girls, five returned to their relatives; four entered schools of nursing; three entered business schools; two entered college; one entered a school of beauty culture; and one has taken a position as clerk in a drug store.

"Boys, five have taken positions in print shops; four entered college; two have joined the Navy; and one each has taken a position in an electric shop, a tobacco factory, a shoe shop, a dairy, C. C. C., C. W. A., and mechanical work.

"Recently I have sent a questionnaire to the heads of colleges, hospitals, etc., where our former boys and girls are enrolled for study. Returns are not complete, but from the replies I have received, I find that our graduates are at least average in scholarship and ability to adjust themselves to the social order, after leaving the Orphanage.

"We are in the midst of what promises to be a successful year."

In addition to the above, it is well to mention that, as a part of our school program, there is a grouping of our children into various clubs and groups. The Latin Club, under the direction of Mrs. L. A. Ligon, our teacher of Latin, stimulates interest in this subject and annually this Club gives a Latin play before the entire group of pupils in the Orphanage and much interest is stimulated. There are two Literary Societies in the High School which meet twice a month and each is under the direc-

tion of a high school teacher. Debates, declamations and programs of various types are carried on and after each meeting the two societies join for a social under the direction of the teachers in charge. This has proven already of great benefit.

Our graduating class last year was the largest in the history of the Orphanage and it is gratifying to know that each one of them has been placed in some kind of work or pursuing further educational courses. The commencement was of the usual high order. The sermon this year was delivered by Dr. A. C. Campbell, President of Campbell College at Buies Creek, N. C. The First Baptist church of Oxford for many years has graciously offered its auditorium for this service and is capable of seating all who attend. The Commencement address was delivered by E. W. Timberlake, Jr., P. G. M., and the diplomas were delivered from the hand of the Grand Master, Brother P. T. Wilson, of Winston-Salem. The Bibles of the graduating Class this year were practically all purchased for the pupils by the respective lodges which recommended their admission. This beautiful touch by the lodge for its pupil produced a splendid effect. Some of the lodges also provided graduation gifts for what they termed "their pupils".

As a part of our educational program, we are continually boasting of our splendid Library. The Library is now in the school building in a room adequate in size and is provided with the latest in Library equipment. Over 4,000 choice books, besides many magazines, make up this list of material. The York Rite Masons of North Carolina have adopted the Library as their particular project and year after year provide a fund for replacing worn out books, for buying new books and for subscriptions to magazines, not only for the Library, but for magazines to be distributed among the cottages. This group of Masons will never know how much this has meant in the shaping of the ideals of the children who have lived here. The report of the Librarian, Miss Myrtle Branch, follows:

"Total number books.....	4,404
"Number new books.....	403
"Replacements and duplicates.....	100
"Number magazines for cottages.....	59
"Number magazines for library.....	15
"Daily attendance	51

"Appreciation of the library and its use grows every year in the increased interest of our children in reading and their improved taste in the choice of books. The older ones are now able to do most of their reference work unassisted. The children are getting a great deal of association and experience in their pleasure reading. We are trying gradually to discard all books that do not come up to the accepted standards for wholesome literature for children. We are happy to find that very few children ask for the cheap type of book. We attribute this discrimination to the fact that all grades from the first to the seventh have two reading and browsing periods in the library each week. During this period we try to introduce the most interesting stories and books that will increase their knowledge and love of good literature."

One of the most substantial departments of the Orphanage is that which has to do with the training for various vocations in life. Those who build the foundation in the years gone by wrought most wisely and in this we are far in advance of many an educational system in our country today.

The Printing Department has a separate building, employing a complete and excellent staff for its purpose, and young men who pass their training in this department are equipped to enter the various branches of commercial printing in the best shops. It is interesting to note that our boys are always in demand. The type of men and women in our Printing Department are selected not simply because of their skill, but also because of their character and their ability to teach and train the boys. This department also edits and publishes regularly *The Orphans' Friend* which is the Masonic journal for the entire State. The value of the equipment of this department will go beyond \$50,000.00 and during the year the Printing Department has met the requirements of the NRA and is prepared at all times to do a complete line of printing. The report of the manager of the Print-

ing Department and editor of The Orphans' Friend, Mr. F. M. Pinnix, follows:

"Please permit me to make my report on the operations of the Printing Office during the year 1933. The financial records show, as you will see from the report of the Auditor to which I respectfully refer you, a slight loss, due to the unusual conditions of industry during the year. Under normal pricing, we would have shown a gain.

"The Printing Office has operated under a considerable handicap because of the unprecedented price-slashing that went on most of the year. In recent years we have lost valuable and interested customers who regretfully went elsewhere for their work at sweat-shop prices but who will return to us when prices are stabilized.

"Last fall we joined the Carolina Master Printers' Association, an organization formed by and composed of the leading printing establishments in the states of North Carolina and South Carolina. This organization adopted as the standard pricing system for its membership the Franklin Catalogue. About the same time we also went under the Blue Eagle. We are thus operating on a parity with the most regular of printing offices in all matters of hours (we operate on 40 a week), pay for labor, prices for our products, and so on. As the printing and other related codes have not yet been released by the President we labor under some competitive handicaps that will be removed when the codes come into effect and are faithfully carried out, particularly that part referable to pricing. The Printing Office is on excellent terms with the printers of the State who readily take on our graduates when there are vacancies in their establishments, and extend us many craft courtesies. In the recent grouping of the state printers into eleven divisions we have been put with twenty other printing offices of Durham, Chapel Hill, Henderson and neighboring towns into the seventh division.

"The more or less chaotic condition incident to the depression will probably continue for a few months, but there seems to be every reason to expect printing conditions, before the year is more than half gone, to show great improvement and important developments permanent in kind.

THE ORPHANS' FRIEND

"The paper has had the experience common to all publications of losing subscriptions during recent years, though we seem to have fared much better than the majority of publications. Our present mailing list contains 10,987 names of which all but about sixty (exchanges and advertisers' copies chiefly) are paid subscriptions. A special effort has been made to keep the mailing list

cleared of non-renewals at expiration, and the low-water mark was reached last summer or early fall. Mrs. Muse and Miss Hooks found very pronounced indications of improvement after crops began to be marketed, but they did not have opportunity to reap much advantage since their schedule was nearly completed shortly after marketing got under way. We should make considerable gain in subscriptions in 1934.

BOYS IN TRAINING

"Graduation last June removed seven of our most experienced and capable boys and two others of less experience were sent to their mother. This leaves us with less resources by way of advanced boys than we have experienced in half a dozen or more years, but in process of training we have as likely a group of boys as the Printing Office has ever had. Losses by graduation will be more equally distributed over the next two or three years and the annual rebuilding will be more easily carried through.

"It is gratifying to find that boys sent out from the Printing Office from year to year have well held their own during the depression. As an indication of this fact, we have lately had two applications for a linotype operator and were unable to find one operator left unplaced from our last class of graduates or among the boys who have gone out from us in other years.

"During the year nine boys have been sent out from the Printing Office; seven by graduation, and two went to live with their mother. These boys were:

"Composing Room: Clyde McSwain, graduated, now employed at Printing Department, Oxford Orphanage; Paul Lewis, graduated, now employed at Seeman Printery, Durham; Vernon Pate, graduated, now employed as a linotype operator in a newspaper shop in Wallace; David Folsom, sent to his mother at Winston-Salem; Henry Folsom, sent to his mother at Winston-Salem.

"Press Room: Astor Richardson, graduated, now employed on newspaper in Roanoke Rapids; J. B. Jackson, graduated, in school at Greenville; Lloyd Hendricks, graduated, employed in newspaper shop in West Jefferson; Theodore Foust, graduated, in reforestration camp at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

"Twenty boys are at present receiving training at the Printing Office, distributed as follows:

"Composing Room: Jim Finch, 9th grade; Russell Lassiter, 10th grade; Robert Smith, 10th grade; Lewis Childrey, 8th grade; John Shearin, 8th grade; Clifton Shearin, 6th grade; Frank Ballard, 7th grade; Reid Sanford, 8th grade; B. C. Satterfield, 7th grade; Floyd Booth, 9th grade.

"Press Room: Lewis Poythress, 9th grade; Robert James, 6th grade; Charley Childrey, 8th grade; Henry Farrow, 8th grade; Tommy Williams, 8th grade; Ernest McCullough, 7th grade; Floyd Gibbs, 6th grade.

"Bindery: James Shook, 11th grade; Edgar Williams, 6th grade; Allen Colenda, 7th grade.

"Please let me express my appreciation for the splendid co-operation and constant consideration that has been extended us during the past year".

The Shoe Department, under the direction of Mr. M. F. Hill, a former pupil of the Oxford Orphanage, has functioned smoothly through these years. All the everyday shoes for both boys and girls are made in our shop and all the repair work is done there. This department likewise is of assistance in keeping up of harness of the teams on the farm and has been of great help in the repair, as well as the making of substantial parts of football equipment. The boys from the shoe shop are in demand at all times as they go out into the best shoe shops of the state and country and they usually make good. The report of Mr. Hill follows:

"This has been a year of strict economy. To begin with, our budget was cut \$500.00, and during the year shoes and shoe material advanced right much. To offset this decrease in budget and increase of cost of shoes and shoe material, ten percent reduction of salary and the cooperation of cottage mothers in holding down the wear and tear of shoes has made it possible for us to operate within our budget.

"At the end of the school year two of the shop boys were in the graduating class. We had very little trouble in placing them in this line of work, one in Raleigh, the other in Durham, and from all reports they are getting along well.

"During the first part of the year our custom work was a little dull, but during the latter part it picked up and our custom work was even more during this year than we had expected."

The department of electricity is under the direction of a graduate of State College who has a certificate as a teacher. High school credit is given to those finishing the work in this department. This department does a general motor rewinding and repair work and solicits the patronage of Masonic friends for material of this kind in order that the boys in the department may learn

this important trade. The Electrical Department also takes care of all electrical apparatus on the campus, makes regular inspections and is in charge of the entire electrical equipment, both lines and motors. The boys from this department are placed in electrical supply shops over the State and are making good. The report of the Manager of this department, Mr. D. T. Reynolds, follows:

"The Electrical Department, during the past year, has continued its commercial, educational and maintenance policy as heretofore.

"Though this year was another of depression, the department has operated within its budget due to a reduction in the salary of its manager and careful buying. Also, the expected revenue from commercial work was realized.

"The department is continuing its technical training in both radio and elementary electricity along with its practical training in both. Positions were secured for the three boys that completed their training last spring, and two former boys who were out of employment were aided in securing positions.

"The department was able to take care of all electrical maintenance and improvements made on the campus and to building without extra labor cost. In a recent electrical inspection defects found were corrected.

"As to the financial condition of the department I refer you to the auditor's report."

With a tract of land comprising approximately 300 acres, including pasture land and the like, we have a fine opportunity for producing at home a great many articles of food, the greater part of the food stuffs consumed. This department of the Orphanage is operated under the direction of Messrs. D. P. Peak and G. W. Williamson and includes the dairy herd, the hogs and general farm and the truck farm. The value of the milk alone from our splendid Holstein herd at current market price would amount to almost as much as this entire department cost in 1933. Nearly 100 gallons of milk is provided daily, while our hogs produce meat and lard which lasted approximately three-fourths of the year. We are to increase this in 1934. Calves and cows are often butchered, providing beef for the tables, and the only food

stuffs that are bought for the cattle and hogs is fattening food for the hogs and a small quantity of ground dairy feed for the cows. We produce all the rough feed for our needs and we raise our entire corn requirements, which likewise furnishes meal for the tables. It is necessary to employ some hired help on the farm because in maintaining our vocational and trade departments most of our large boys are not on the farm, while most of the heavy work must be done by mature men. Our dairy receives a high rating and our herd of cattle is free from tuberculosis and undulant fever. The supply of vegetables, even in the midst of a dry year, has been unusually good and our children have had the advantage of fresh vegetables almost every day. An orchard has been planted and scores of pecan trees have been planted to afford a choice food for the children some day in the future.

The dairy also affords an opportunity for a number of our boys to be trained in that line of work and frequently a boy goes out from us to work in a commercial dairy. Truck farming and fruit raising affords our boys an opportunity to learn this trade also, and we would not forget the thirty hives of bees which provide a splendid article of food. One or more boys each year take a part in the management of this industry. The report of the managers of the farm follows:

"The general farm is operated for the purpose of raising hay and corn in sufficient quantities to feed mules, cattle and hogs, and to produce meal for the orphanage family. We have in our barns hay and corn enough to last through 1934 feeding. The land cultivated for general farm crops is as follows: 50 acres in field corn; 15 acres ensilage corn; 30 acres in alfalfa hay; 30 acres in soy bean hay; 15 acres in oats. The work in this department is done with our boys and two day laborers, who are used for heavy farm work, cutting wood, hauling coal, etc.

"On our truck farm we cultivate about 50 acres for the growing of various kind of vegetables and fruits, which supply the needs of our kitchen with summer and winter vegetables. The work in this department is done by our boys and two day laborers.

"We milk on an average of 30 cows daily, which produce about 100 gallons per day. This milk is served whole to the children,

which gives each child 1 quart per day. With the exception of some minerals, the dairy herd is fed with feed grown on our farm.

"This department raised 25,000 lbs. meat and 4,000 lbs. lard for the Home. The hogs are fed from our gardens until penned for fattening. All the work in this department is done by boys."

On account of the reduction of income, it was necessary to close the department of Domestic Science and also the classes in music and singing.

In the making, mending and laundering of clothes, our girls receive practical training while in the care of their cottages and in the cooking they likewise take part in actual home duties. Some of the girls who work in the Baby Cottage receive training in the care of small children and in the important item of right diet, sleep, fresh air, etc. The group of girls who work in the Hospital receive special training in the care of the sick, first aid and arranging proper food for various illnesses, and they receive first introduction to hospital life and management.

The whole program of activity makes us likened unto a small community, for all phases of life and interest are carried on and each one learns, not simply one phase of living, but many.

For more than 50 years there has been an annual pilgrimage of the children from the Oxford Orphanage into some sections of North Carolina, rendering a program of songs, recitations and the like. This group of boys and girls has been known as the Singing Class and while the personnel changes each year, the purpose of the Class and its mission has been the same. There is no state in the Union more Orphanage minded than North Carolina and who knows but that this group which for the past several years has given over 200 concerts annually, has had much to do with this fact. The visits of the Class during 1933 was much the same as former visits with the exception that there have been more favorable comments about the program than in many years. I want to pay tribute to the faithful service of Mr. L. W. Alderman, the Manager of the Class, whose influence up-

on the boys and girls at the Orphanage has always been of the highest type and who has not been simply the manager of the Singing Class, but the guide to these children to places of interest in the old North State and whose life and example has been a guide to them along the journey of life.

The pupils of the Singing Class are chosen about the middle of January each year and return to their classes and studies on December 1st. Only the brightest are selected so there is no appreciable loss in time and school while the travel over the State and the opportunity to be in the homes of some of our best people more than compensates any loss of time in school here on the campus. The general public, therefore, has a chance to observe something of the Oxford Orphanage as it is carried to them by the Class.

The program of 1933 carried a little one-act play which gave a lot of information in regard to the life here on the Orphanage grounds. The financial returns of the Class have always been a substantial aid to the income of the Orphanage and although the last few years has seen appreciable decrease in the net returns, there is still a substantial assistance from this source. The visit of the Singing Class is the only glimpse of the Orphanage that thousands ever get. Its visit is an occasion for a Masonic rally in every community, and I urge that the Oxford Orphanage committee in every Masonic Lodge use the visit of the Singing Class for a rally for Masons within its jurisdiction. The report of Mr. L. W. Alderman follows:

"The members of the 1933 Singing Class, composed of Mrs. Sadie T. Hutchinson, Directress, and fourteen children, coming from various sections of the State, join in expressing to you sincere thanks for many courtesies extended to the Class while away on the trips. This year one of the older boys went along and drove the bus. Wayland Massengill drove for the first trip while Kinion Proctor and Olin Hall drove for the other two trips. They proved to be quite helpful.

"Concerts were given in 87 of the one hundred counties in the State. In making the rounds, the Class drove 2705 miles on the first trip, 2357 miles on the second trip and 2480 on the third

trip, a total of 7542 miles for the three trips. About 795 gallons of gas were used which gave approximately $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles per gallon.

"An effort was made to point out to the children different points of interest, such as the largest towel factory perhaps in the world, at Kannapolis, having a daily capacity of more than sixty thousand dozen towels, the Cone Denim Mills at Greensboro, the Enca Rayon Plant, at Enca near Asheville, the Champion Fibre Plant, in Canton, where more than five hundred cords of wood are turned into paper and by-products daily, and in addition to these Colleges, Universities and points of educational interest. Fish hatcheries, game preserves and other points were also pointed out. The Class visited Guilford Battle Ground, Kings Mountain Battle Ground, Moores' Creek Battle Ground, Alamance Battle Ground and Pyle's Hacking Match Battle Ground. The last named is seldom mentioned in our modern histories, but it was fought just ten years after the Alamance battle and in the move prevented Tarlton from joining forces with Cornwallis and thus strengthened the American cause. Besides these and many more the class visited the Sand Dunes near Kitty Hawk, where the Wrights learned to fly the airplanes, and they were also thrilled by the coastal views. In the Western part of the State they enjoyed the climbs and scenes from the mountain peaks.

"The Class was welcomed into the various communities in a most cordial manner throughout the length and breadth of the State. It was indeed most encouraging to meet hosts of Masons, Eastern Stars and other friends who were greatly interested in and who were backing the Oxford Orphanage. For these and for countless other blessings we are profoundly thankful.

"The receipts for the year were less than in a great many years. It is to be hoped, however, as conditions become more settled and the people find employment, that the receipts will again become more normal and in keeping with the needs of this work.

"Total receipts from 194 concerts were-----\$11,517.71

"Total expenditures for the Class and trips----- 6,985.49

"Net balance-----\$ 4,532.22"

The Alumni Association of the Oxford Orphanage has shown an increased interest in the affairs of the Orphanage in the last few years. Group meetings have been held in various places, Charlotte, Raleigh and, on St. John's Day, at the Oxford Orphanage. The Memorial Gate, the plaque of Miss Nettie Bemis, and the planting of ivy about the cottages are substantial evidences of the interest of this group. To my mind one of the best

results that is accruing from this association is the interest in which these former pupils are exhibiting in each other. It is genuinely hoped that they may feel a sense of family pride and a mutual affection and interest. They are beginning to see their opportunities for helpfulness in aiding the new graduates who go out and are encouraging each other to make good and to work hard with the Orphanage in the solution of the problems of adjustments which they must necessarily make in the world. Miss Frances Harmon, Secretary-Treasurer, and whom we are proud this year to have on our teaching staff, submits her report:

"The Oxford Orphanage Alumni Association has been very active since 1926, that being the year it was organized. At present there is a paid membership of fifty and a large number otherwise, since it is not compulsory to pay dues.

"During its existence there has been a direct contact with many Alumni which would have otherwise drifted out of touch with the Orphanage and friends. If the Organization served no other purpose than just keeping in touch with each other, its cause would not be in vain. In its effort to locate all the former children, three chapters have been organized, one in Charlotte, one in Raleigh and another in Greensboro. These chapters usually meet once or twice a year.

"The regular annual meeting was held at the Orphanage on St. John's Day, at which time there were one hundred and twenty-five present. The Association was royally entertained on the campus at the expense of the Orphanage. A barbecue supper was spread on the lawn of the home of Mr. Moss, manager of the Experiment Farm. The business meeting was held in the Grange Hall of the farm. The members greatly appreciated this hospitality and many expressed the fact that for the first time they felt like they were coming home. Many felt the presence of a homelike atmosphere that prevails on the campus which in the past has been missing.

"On the morning of the 24th of June, 1933, each Class held a reunion. Each group went in a body to some designated cottage and planted an ivy plant which had been donated through the courtesy of the Hibbard Florist in Durham. In some far off time they hope to see these buildings greatly beautified by this ivy.

"After hearing of the intentions of the Alumni Association to present a picture of Miss Bemis to the Orphanage, Miss Van Brunt offered to make one and give it to us. The Association ac-

cepted the offer of this gift and in December received it. The bronze plaque now hangs in the reception hall of the Main Building with the picture of all the former superintendents.

"Plans are underway to present a flag pole to the Orphanage at our next meeting. These plans, however, have not been definitely worked out.

"One of the goals set for the Association is to get a larger circulation of the 'Masonic High Spotlight' among its members. The circulation at present is fifty-one.

"The Association is growing from year to year and there is much enthusiasm among its members. Since its organization in 1926 it has done much toward bringing a unified spirit among the children who have gone out from the Orphanage Home."

The Oxford Orphanage recognizes the importance of all that is involved in the department of Case Work. In Miss Jessie Hauser we have a worker trained in this particular task and one who is fast becoming well known to welfare agencies and Masonic Lodges over North Carolina. The purpose of the Case Worker is to investigate the applications for the admission of children into the Oxford Orphanage. She visits those who have the children for admission in charge and writes up family histories which are used particularly by the committee charged with the admission of children and as permanent records in our files for time to come.

In addition to this, the Case Worker pays special attention to those who have gone out from the Orphanage, notifies the County Welfare officers, Masonic Lodges, churches, etc., that an orphanage boy or girl has gone to their community and then she makes a personal visit to the community. In case a former Orphanage pupil is a student in college, the authorities are visited to aid in any way possible in the adjustment of the student and to let that pupil know that we have a parental love and interest in his or her welfare. The Case Worker visits the relatives of the children here and she writes to them and keeps them informed as to how their loved ones are progressing. A most valuable part of her work is that of observing economic and social changes among relatives and when occasion arises where there is improvement the Case Worker ascertains the possibility of

restoration of the family group and in many cases the children are returned to loved ones which makes room for others who are more dependent. Frankly, the services of the Case Worker are invaluable and are an agency for social service. We could not adequately accomplish our task without such a department. Miss Hauser has taken special training in the New York School of Social Work and is thereby better fitted to render that splendid service. I am submitting her annual report below:

"The turnover in the student body has been larger this year than any since my connection with the institution. Seventy-one children have gone out from the home and sixty-eight have come in. There has been a steady increase in the percentage of Masonic children represented.

"A number of visits have been made to former children, as well as to relatives of children enrolled in the Orphanage. As much as I could, I have tried to be a link between the child and its home. The number of times that "Have you seen my mother?" greets me as I meet the children from day to day, leads me to believe that I approach such a link. I have made an effort to write the relative of each new child a few days after its arrival on the campus, and have tried to welcome the parents on their first visits to the campus. Local pastors, Lodges, and Welfare Departments have been notified in cases where children have gone from the institution into communities, requesting that they meet the children and try to keep a watchful eye over them.

"I am trying to gather and preserve as extensive files as is possible on the background of each child. Many times the cottage mothers have come to my desk for knowledge of a child's background, and I believe they have found this source of cooperation helpful.

"The children have come from homes of real need, and represent what we believe to be childhood capable of development. Three childless homes have been made infinitely happy by the admission of a child into them from the Orphanage for adoption. It has been an exceedingly busy and a very happy year.

"During the year 1933 applications have been received from 49 families:

Number of applications approved during the year.....	62
Number of applications disapproved during the year.....	37
Number of applications carried forward to 1934.....	2
Number of applications brought forward from 1932.....	10
Number of applications received in 1933.....	108
Number of applications withdrawn.....	17

Possible Reasons for Withdrawals:					
Exposed to tuberculosis	-----				2
Not institutional cases	-----				2
Withdrawn at request of Lodge	-----				5
Not within age limit for admission	-----				7
Out of jurisdiction of Grand Lodge of North Carolina	-----				1
Report on Investigations:					
Number of families investigated	-----				49
Number of visits in reference to investigations	-----				420
Report of Reference to Children:					
Number of children dismissed	-----				71
Number of children going to relatives	-----				35
Number of children taking positions	-----				17
Number of girls entering nurse's training	-----				4
Number of children going to college or business school	-----				9
Number of children placed for adoption	-----				3
Number of children placed in free homes	-----				3
Number of children admitted in 1933	-----				68
	Orphans	Mother Dead	Father Dead	Neither	Total
On roll January 1, 1933	100	33	239	1	373
Admitted 1933	17	8	42	1	68
Dismissed 1933	27	9	34	1	71
On roll December 31, 1933	90	32	247	1	370
Average daily attendance	362.4				
Children of Masonic parentage	138				
Number of visits to former children	-----				20
Number of visits to parents	-----				25"

I discovered on entering this work six years ago that there was indeed a lack of trained workers for this type of service while at the same time there were good men and women who were temperamentally and otherwise qualified for Orphanage service so I immediately set out a program of training my own workers. I have kept this up and today practically every member of the staff has been led into the acceptance of my point of view which I feel is sufficiently modern to have grasped the good in changing times and yet is old fashioned enough to hold fast to the cardinal virtues of honesty, truth and fidelity. We have provided a workers' library to which we are constantly adding books and periodicals which I have carefully read and selected. Those who are matrons in the cottages meet with me every two weeks for a discussion of our common problems and the entire staff of workers is brought together once each month where

not only announcements are made as to orphanage affairs, but time is consumed in lectures on some phase of child care and study. Frequently mimeographed lectures are distributed and round table discussions have added to the development of our workers into a most efficient group. We discuss topics of heredity, inhibitions, adjustments to surrounding conditions, emotional instability—in fact the whole field of child problems. Workers in different ages are called in conference for discussion and analysis of the pupils in that sex and age with which that worker has to deal. This line of work has been productive of much good and it offers one of the most interesting phases of the work. We boast of the fact that every cottage worker has had college training and in fact only a few on our entire staff have not had the benefits of some college experience. This affords us a splendid background for the training of workers. We are gradually eliminating those who are unfitted for any reason for the task or are unable to accept an adequate program of training.

The York Rite Educational Loan Fund some years ago was placed in the Trust Department of the North Carolina Bank & Trust Company in Raleigh, where it has remained and has been administered. This fund has not been affected by the status of the Bank, but all of it has been placed out as loans to pupils in the pursuit of further education. We are disappointed that we cannot report substantial payments upon these notes. There are some who keep up the payments, but there are many who fail to properly recognize this as a binding obligation. We are hoping that with the return of prosperous times we will be able to make some headway. This fund was built up through the years by the York Rite Bodies and has served a great purpose. There is a large number of Orphanage boys and girls who have received special training that has qualified them for some of the more important places in life that required this higher type of training. Among this group there are teachers, nurses, preachers, a university professor and young men now engaged in various other lines of business.

We make special reference to the A. B. Andrews Fund which has been provided by Past Grand Master A. B. Andrews of Raleigh with the understanding that, if by the first of February of each year he himself does not specify the use of the fund, the decision shall rest in the hands of the Superintendent. This fund has been of incalculable benefit, especially to former boys and girls, and in most cases it has been a direct donation to some pupil who needed only a small amount to carry him or her across some hard place in life. This contribution by Brother Andrews has served to be the stepping stone for many a boy and girl at a time of greatest need. These pupils have gone out like the children from any other home and there come times when they need a lift over a rough place.

It has become necessary during the year to stop the payments to pupils for services which they perform in connection with the life of the Orphanage, except in the cases of firing furnaces, which is done in addition to all their other work. However, we assign pay jobs to pupils now and then on Saturday afternoons and other times which enables energetic pupils to make some extra spending money. We still pay for the raking up of leaves, the gathering of acorns, both of which tasks are open to all pupils on the campus. Some of the children are able to realize substantial sums, the amount varying with the willingness of the pupils to work at these tasks.

The collections taken in our Sunday School here on the Campus are sent regularly to the Crippled Children's Hospital in Greenville, South Carolina, to purchase shoes for the little folks who are just beginning to walk. The Hospital writes to us and sends pictures of children we have assisted.

Now and then the pupils are given a special bonus in the payment of small sums of money for work done here. This has also proven of great help.

It is interesting to notice that during the year there has not been a single runaway. In fact our children no longer want to leave. They want to stay as long as they

can. We feel this is a tribute to the general atmosphere of the Orphanage family which is as it should be in any home, namely that the children love to stay.

We have almost entirely reserved the vocational training for the pupils in the high school. In a few cases, however, we have made exceptions as sometimes a longer training is required for some trades than others and sometimes it takes a pupil longer to learn.

We have not been able, on account of the lack of funds, to observe the children's birthday dinners which were observed a few years ago. We have also been forced to abandon the picture shows which were given in our chapel. We do, however, from time to time send groups of the children to the picture show in town, while those who are able to purchase tickets are allowed to go and attend approved pictures.

Workers have access to certain records of the Case Worker in order that they may inquire further into the background of the pupils. This has been of considerable help while the matrons have frequently consulted with our Medical Director in regard to behavior and scholarship to find many times that there was a physical reason for a variation from the normal line of behavior and learning.

In the midst of hard times the Orphanage plan has proceeded as well as could be expected, but we feel that a further curtailment of activities would serve as a handicap to the real purpose and aim of our Home.

The Building Fund pledges made to the Orphanage some years ago in a great many cases still remain unpaid. During the year 1933 we did not put on any special campaign for the collection of these pledges. We would like for the brethren to understand, however, that at the last session of the Grand Lodge it was decided that the interest on the unpaid notes should be paid by the Grand Lodge and that any payments hereafter made upon the pledges should be used to reduce the principle. We expect in the early part of 1934 to give another opportunity for the payment of these pledges and sincerely hope that

substantial payments may be made. We have not felt like charging off these unpaid accounts as most of them were made by Masons in good standing and we believe that when conditions improve our brethren will stand by their promise.

An institution as old as the Oxford Orphanage (established 1872) should have by this time a large endowment fund built up through gifts and legacies. For a long time this was carried out, but there was a period of years when gifts and legacies were placed in permanent improvement, thus enabling the Oxford Orphanage to meet the needs and requirements in properly constructed buildings and in the addition of land to the farm. These things were necessary and legacies for this purpose were wisely spent. These depression days have taught us, however, the need of a stable income and this can be derived largely through increased endowment. We have, therefore, interested ourselves in encouraging Masons and other friends of the Oxford Orphanage to include the Oxford Orphanage in their wills and also as beneficiary in life insurance policies. There has been some splendid results in this. An effort has also been made to examine records in the court houses over the State to discover unsettled legacies in behalf of the Orphanage. We have made some progress there. There also has been set up in our business office here a very modern and accurate legacy register in which we can keep accurate account of all legacies, conditions governing them and plans for settlement.

We are, therefore, able to say now that gifts to the Oxford Orphanage will be accurately accounted for and carefully guarded and that the desire of the donor will be carried out in detail. It may be of interest to the readers to know that all gifts and legacies that come to us with the purpose of their use stated we always carry out this purpose. We now have a regular provision that all unrestricted gifts and legacies are to be invested and only the income used. We hope by this method in the coming days to increase our endowment. I, therefore, urge that more of our brethren and other

friends of homeless children consider this as a wise and profitable investment of a portion of their life's service and that the Oxford Orphanage be remembered in their wills. These legacies will be managed by competent trust companies and the most particular pains taken to preserve them in full.

I now come to the closing part of our report, namely, the discussion of finances. The task of the superintendent of an orphanage is one of many sides and angles. It is difficult to tell just which is the most important. A growing knowledge of child psychology and methods of care is necessary. Ability to train workers for special tasks is important; the direction of a program of health and adequate feeding and the whole task of clothing is important also. The question of housing requires considerable and careful thought. The direction of a program of education, both vocational and classical; the direction of the program of case work, constant disciplinary problems; contacts with relatives are to be kept up; all types of reports are to be made; children who go out from the Orphanage are to be assisted in adapting themselves to the outside world; contacts with the State organizations and the whole organization of the Masonic Fraternity. All these things, with thousands of others, it seems, are constantly carried in the Superintendent's mind. The average person, however, looks on and centers his interest and questions on matters of finance. The Orphanage must be a success financially. There follows in the next few pages detailed reports as worked out by the Auditor, from which there are certain facts that the reader can gather for himself, a few of which I am calling to your mind.

During these depression times there has been an increased demand for the services of the Oxford Orphanage while on the other hand there has been considerable falling off in the revenue necessary for operation. The budget of the Orphanage through the years has gradually decreased and by all sorts of methods we have reduced our expenditures until we feel confident that further reduction in expenditures would seriously handicap the

aim and purpose of our Orphanage to the point where the State and the Masonic Fraternity would no longer be proud of the work that was being done. We appreciate the fact that our supporting friends and the Fraternity have had a considerable reduction in salary, wages and income and this has reflected itself in the receipts of the Orphanage. We have no disposition to complain of the same but to rejoice that the supporting individuals and workers here at the Orphanage have stood by so splendidly in the midst of these hard times that the work of the Home could be kept going. I think it has been remarkable.

You will also notice that as our expenses have decreased this was made necessary because of decreased income. We have lived within our resources and I am sure that everyone will rejoice with us that we came to the close of 1933 without one dollar's debt for operating expense. It is our purpose to live within our income and it would not be possible except for the loyal support of all who stand by us. For this we are exceedingly grateful and feel encouraged to put all we have into this task.

St. John's Day was again observed on the 24th of June with appropriate and fitting ceremonies. The attendance in the last few years has not been what it used to be, but there seems to be a more representative group and a more capable group in attendance. The Grand Lodge met as usual here in the Grand Lodge Hall. This was followed by an open air address by the Hon. L. P. McLendon of Durham. His address was masterly and encouraging. The Grand Master was also present and our campus and the day was honored by the presence of His Excellency, J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Governor of North Carolina, who spoke briefly, but effectively. He was the guest with many other prominent Masons and State officials on the campus during the day. During the afternoon there were various athletic contests and a most beautiful horse show, under the direction of Mr. Ewell Parrish of Durham, on the athletic field. It was a great day and attended by several thousand.

In 1933 \$7,655.00 less money was received than in 1932 and during the same year \$7,198.00 less than 1932 was spent. Our income was \$9,800.54 more than expense, but it was necessary to go into our reserve in the amount of \$16,999.46 due to the fact that the Grand Lodge still owes us \$26,500.00 on the 1933 appropriation. It will also be observed that the amount spent by the Orphanage was approximately \$13,000.00 less than the amount allowed in the Budget. We are glad to report that we lived within our income and it is our intention to continue to do so. If the appropriation continues to drop off it will be necessary to recommend that we decrease the number of children to be cared for as we are now confident that we have reached the limit in cutting expenses for the number that we have on hand at the present time. Our capacity is 375 and we want to keep that number.

In the report of the auditor, the facts are expressed as follows:

"The per capita cost of expense of administration and care of children for the year was \$286.68 as compared with \$315.27 for 1932. The per capita cost of property expense for 1933 was \$43.43 making a total per capita of expenditures of \$330.11.

"The per capita income for 1933 was \$356.73 as against \$380.42 for 1932.

"It is shown that the cost of operations was cut during the year below the approved budget in order to live within the income received. On account of the delay in receiving the amount appropriated to the Orphanage by the Grand Lodge, it was necessary to use reserve funds of the Orphanage rather than go in debt for operating expenses. The Orphanage closed the year with no accounts payable and no payables for money borrowed for operating expenses".

In closing let me say it has been with us a wonderful year. I have driven thousands of miles and met, it seems to me, thousands of people. I have made scores of talks and delivered addresses here and there. We have kept the Orphanage before the people of the State and we have kept peace and harmony not only in our ranks here on the campus, but among the different groups and bodies among our supporting fraternity. We at the Orphanage are aware of the fact that here under these oaks re-

poses the fairest jewel of Masonry. It is our purpose with the continued help and assistance of all concerned to keep the standard of the Oxford Orphanage high in order that every Mason in North Carolina may be proud of everything that happens and that the people of this State may continue to look upon ours as North Carolina's leader in orphanage work. We started into the new year 1934 with a sense of security because of the loyal support of the Masons and other friends. We began the year also conscious that a big job confronts us. We realize that the designs upon the "Trestleboard" are already made and with the spirit of true craftsmen let us go forth to work out every detail.

REPORT OF BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES

The Board of General Purposes made the following report which was adopted:

To The Most Worshipful Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens and Brethren of The Grand Lodge:

We, your Board of General Purposes, to whom has been referred the very excellent annual Address of our Most Worshipful Grand Master, having carefully considered the same, beg leave to report:

We congratulate our Most Worshipful Brother upon his highly successful, and wise guidance of Masonry, and Masons during the past year, of distress and want, in our citizenship. His references to that period, and to the high and noble spirit of benevolence and charity which has moved and animated our Grand Jurisdiction, are most comforting and cheering.

We refer to the proper Committees the recommendations relating to the conduct of our great Institutions, at Oxford and Greensboro.

We refer all recommendations dealing with past and future "Financial Expenditures", and conditions to the Committee on Finance.

We repeat our former endorsement of his high encomiums on the conduct of the Masonic Journal and Orphans' Friend; and we strongly urge that each lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction, undertake on St. John's Day, to largely increase the number of Masonic and citizen subscribers to that excellent Journal. Let June 24th be designated as "Subscription Day."

We most warmly concur in the complimentary references to, and approval of, the highly efficient conduct of our "Home" and "Orphanage."

We approve the various dispensations granted by our Most Worshipful Grand Master.

We endorse the changes recommended in our Grand Lecture system, and recommend that the same be adopted.

We approve his decision rendered as to restoration of a member suspended for non-payment of dues, where his lodge charter has been for any cause forfeited.

CONDITIONS OF THE CRAFT

The picture drawn by our Most Worshipful Brother as to the "Conditions of the Craft" invite our serious concern; and careful consideration. In our opinion the loss of numbers is not significant of any lessening of Masonry's hold upon the citizen-

ry of the State, who have at heart the building of a better and nobler commonwealth. His statement that renewed life and interest in Masonry are seen on every hand, is strengthening and encouraging. Masonry is too near the life a good man should live to fail humanity in any hour, no matter how depressing or distressing. 30,000 men, who love their fellow men, who love to do good, and fear to do evil, who are Masons at heart, will keep alive in our great State the real end and aim of our great Institution. We endorse the recommendation regarding Lodges in arrears; and respectfully refer that recommendation to the Grand Lodge for its favorable consideration.

We endorse the recommendations as to the Lecture System; and we cordially urge our Lodges to freely avail themselves of this very practical system of teaching our great Institution. Masonry cannot prosper, and be effective for good, unless Masons know the unwritten work. They cannot know "the work" unless, from time to time, it is taught them, and they are rehearsed in it. No better way has yet been proposed than the system of lecture.

We suggest the adoption of a rule directly requiring Brethren to attend upon these Lectures and Teachings.

We concur in the recommendations for increased appropriations to the Orphanage and Home and the office of the Grand Secretary for the clerical force.

We endorse the recommendation that the unexpended balance of the Grand Charity Fund be appropriated as the amount of that fund for this Masonic year.

We most cordially concur in the well deserved praise bestowed on the Grand Secretary and his official family.

We congratulate the Most Worshipful Grand Master upon a very busy and most useful Masonic year, not only at home over our Grand Jurisdiction, but also in official visits to other Grand Jurisdictions.

In conclusion, we wish to concur with our Most Worshipful Grand Master in the high hope he expresses of the future of our Masonic Institution and of its various organizations for carrying on its noble work.

Fraternally submitted,

FRANCIS D. WINSTON, *Chairman,*
Board of General Purposes.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were presented:

RESOLVED: That all Lodges which were in arrears to the Grand Lodge January 1, 1934, shall, if current year's assessments be paid on or before August 1, 1934, be allowed to pay such arrearages as existed January 1, 1934; one-third during 1934; one-third in 1935, and one-third in 1936. No interest to be charged on amounts paid in 1934, but all unpaid amounts January 1, 1935, to bear interest at the rate of 5% per annum until paid.

(Referred to the Finance Committee).

Interest rate reduced to 3% and adopted.

RESOLVED: That the Grand Master, Grand Secretary and Grand Lecturer be constituted a Committee to have direction of the Assistant Grand Lecturers and to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary or advisable for their government.

(Adopted).

Presented by Joppa Lodge, No. 530, Charlotte:

We move that the Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina inaugurate a Lodge System of Education whereby the petitioner be required to appear before the Educational Committee of the Lodge petitioned for instruction before receiving each of the three degrees and once after having been raised a Master Mason.

That the Grand Lodge of North Carolina furnish each subordinate Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction with adequate Educational material with which to work.

We recommend the Educational Committee papers now being used by the Grand Lodge of New York and District of Columbia for consideration.

(Referred to the Committee on Masonic Education).

Whereas, during the summer of 1932, it was discovered by certified public accountants employed for that purpose, that there was a shortage in the accounts of the then Secretary of Corinthian, No. 230, Rocky Mount, N. C., amounting to approximately \$4,000.00, which shortage, after communication with the membership of the Lodge as to the status of their accounts of dues increased to approximately \$4,500.00; and,

Whereas, said Lodge was in arrears in its Grand Lodge dues for the years 1931 and 1932 in the sum of \$1,607.00, but has made payments on the same in the meantime until the balance due for said years of 1931 and 1932 is \$804.50; and,

Whereas, said Corinthian Lodge, No. 230, is asking this Grand Lodge of North Carolina to relieve it of the payment of the balance of its 1931 and 1932 Grand Lodge dues, amounting, as above said, to \$804.50.

Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That this Grand Lodge of North Carolina do remit the balance of the 1931 and 1932 dues owing to it by said Corinthian Lodge, No. 230; provided, however, that said Corinthian Lodge, No. 230, shall pay to the Grand Secretary on or before October 1, 1934, its 1933 dues amounting to \$486.00.

(Referred to Finance Committee).

The Finance Committee offered the following resolution which was adopted:

RESOLVED: That the Finance Committee is hereby directed to prepare and submit its report, accompanied by a budget of estimated receipts and disbursements not later than 8:00 p. m., Wednesday, April 18, 1934, the same to be taken up as first order of business after the election of Grand Officers.

RESOLVED, Further, That all reports of Institutions, Officers and Committees, and all motions or resolutions carrying appropriations or expenditures of money, shall be presented to, and acted upon, by the Grand Lodge on or before 4 p. m., Wednesday afternoon.

RESOLVED, Further, That all such reports, motions or resolutions coming in after the last named hour shall be carried over to the Grand Lodge of 1935.

RESOLVED: That regulation No. 27 on page 15 of the Code be amended as follows:

Strike out the figures "\$500.00" in line two thereof, and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$100.00", so that the regulation as amended will read as follows:

"Reg. 27. Compensation of Grand Treasurer.—The compensation of the Grand Treasurer shall be \$100.00 per annum," or such other amount as the Grand Lodge shall prescribe.

ALEXANDER B. ANDREWS, *P. G. M.*

This regulation was referred to Jurisprudence Committee and adopted.

REPORT SUPERINTENDENT M. & O. E. S. HOME

The Directors of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home submitted the following report which was referred to the Finance Committee and the Committee on the Masonic and Eastern Star Home.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of N. C., A. F. & A. M.:

It is my privilege herewith to present for your consideration my annual report of the Home for the year ending Dec. 31, 1933.

It is my pleasure to report that we closed the year with every applicant, whose application that had been completed and approved, provided for either in the Home or on Home aid. The Home has been filled to its capacity all the year. We started with sixty-six members in our large family. Six were admitted. One withdrew, another was placed on Home Aid and we lost three by death. We close the year with sixty-seven in the Home and nineteen on Home Aid.

The usual death rate is about 10% of the enrollment. Our death rate for 1933 was the lowest since 1915. The oldest member of our family was ninety-five last October. The average age of those in the Home is seventy-seven and a half years.

In April of last year Mr. Paul C. Lindley donated to the Home a twelve acre tract of land valued at \$15,000.00 adjoining the Home site on the south east. We paid the taxes then due and some other small items of expenses which amounted to a thousand dollars. This gives us 42 acres in the Home site.

It might be interesting to our membership to know that we have most of our work done at the Home. Our laundry work as a result of our having it done at the Home last year cost us only 20 cents a week per person. We served more than eighty-seven thousand meals during the year at the low cost of 6.6 cents per meal, and they were good meals too. Our per capita cost, including every item of expenses was the lowest since 1919, amounting to \$295.66 per year, or 81 cents a person per day. On account of the advances in prices for groceries, clothing and drugs, our per capita cost for this year will necessarily be higher.

The members of the Home family appreciate, to the fullest, the things you do for them. No Master Mason can visit the Home and talk with the guests without a better, truer conception of what Freemasonry really means. We may never know the inside story of their lives, or what causes led to their being in the Home, but we can look into their faces and read, as it were, the real reason for that finest teaching in Masonry—"The greatest of these is charity."

I wish in closing to express to this Grand Body and to the Masons all over the state my sincere appreciation for your hearty cooperation and loyal support.

GEORGE R. BENNETTE, *Superintendent.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER
—of the—

Masonic and Eastern Star Home of North Carolina, Inc.

April 17, 1934.

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina,
A. F. & A. M.:*

We herewith submit our annual report of the operation of the Home for the year ending December 31, 1933.

The annual audit was made by Brother K. W. Parham, Grand Auditor, and the books were found to be correct.

We had an average enrollment during the year of 66,969, or almost 67 guests. The per capita cost of operations for the year, exclusive of property expense, was \$283.69. Per capita cost of property expense was \$11.97.

In addition to caring for the guests in the Home twenty-three others received monthly checks from the Home Aid Fund, the total amounting to \$2,025.00.

We are pleased to report that we were able to care for every approved applicant by the end of the year, either in the Home or on the Home Aid list.

We wish to express to this Grand Lodge and the members over the state our sincere thanks for their loyal support.

We wish to express our appreciation to our retiring Secretary-Treasurer, Brother John J. Phoenix, for his faithful service to the Home since its organization.

We attach exhibits of Revenue and Expenditures, and Assets and Liabilities as shown by the Auditor's report of December 31, 1933.

We respectfully request an appropriation of twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000.00) for maintenance for the current year.

Respectfully submitted,

E. R. FORD, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

REVENUE	Anticipa- ted in Budget	Produced	Produced More or Less Than Budget
FROM MASONIC SOURCES			
Grand Lodge of North Carolina (see footnote)	\$15,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$ *2,717.6
Subordinate Lodges		282.37	
Grand Convocation Order High Priests		30.00	
Grand Commandery Knights Templar	500.00	450.00	* 10.0
Subordinate Commanderles K. T.		10.00	
Scottish Rite	50.00		* 50.0
TOTAL MASONIC SOURCES	\$15,550.00	\$12,772.37	\$*2,777.6
FROM EASTERN STAR SOURCES			
Grand Chapter O. E. S. Per Capita Tax	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 2,189.85	\$*2,368.15
Subordinate Chapters O. E. S.		2,441.20	
TOTAL FROM EASTERN STAR SOURCES	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 4,631.05	\$*2,368.15
FROM A. A. O. N. M. S.			
Sudan Temple	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00	
TOTAL FROM SHRINE	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00	
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Income from Guests	—	\$ 1,595.93	\$ 1,595.93
Special Contributions Burial Expenses	—	75.00	75.00
Contributions from Individuals	—	101.00	101.00
Rent from Lyon Farm	—	89.25	89.25
Discounts Earned	—	60.75	60.75
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	—	\$ 1,921.93	\$ 1,921.93
TOTAL REVENUE FOR OPERATING HOME	\$22,650.00	\$19,425.35	\$*3,224.65

At December 31, 1933, nothing had been received on appropriation of \$12.00 from the Grand Lodge of N. C., for 1933 and \$1,500.00 was still due from 1

* LESS.

EXPENSE

99

Budget

Year Ended Dec. 31, 1933

EXPENSES	Authoriz- ed Approp- riation in Budget	Incurred	Expendi- ture more or Less Than Budget
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES			
Salaries Secretary-Treasurer, Supt., Attorney	\$ 3,370.00	\$ 3,345.00	\$ * 25.00
Office Expense	50.00	58.26	8.26
Auditing	135.00	135.00	
Advertising and Publicity	50.00	29.40	* 20.60
Director's Expenses	150.00	110.53	* 39.47
Insurance	590.00	601.83	11.83
Postage, Telephone and Telegraph	150.00	156.88	6.88
Automobile Expense	300.00	334.43	34.43
Tax on Checks and Express on Pay Roll	—	18.01	18.01
Depreciation of Automobile		25.00	25.00
Litigation	150.00	—	* 150.00
HOME EXPENSES			
Salaries and Wages	3,864.00	3,845.95	* 18.05
Groceries and Provisions	6,200.00	5,677.10	* 522.90
Clothing, Dry Goods and Shoes	300.00	315.63	15.63
Medical Attention	1,725.00	1,689.64	* 35.36
Housekeeping Supplies	400.00	292.61	* 107.39
Fuel	1,000.00	797.77	* 202.23
Electric Lights	300.00	216.57	* 83.43
Electric Power	375.00	334.23	* 40.77
Laundry	800.00	704.36	* 95.64
Burial and Cemetery Expense	250.00	209.67	* 40.33
Water	50.00	6.48	* 43.52
Miscellaneous Contingencies	160.00	56.56	* 103.44
EXTRA INSTITUTIONAL SERVICE			
Supervisor's Visits	50.00	32.56	* 17.44
Transportation of Guests	25.00	5.07	* 19.93
PROPERTY EXPENSE			
Repairs	500.00	547.07	47.07
Upkeep of Grounds—Extra Labor	300.00	255.02	* 44.98
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR OPERATING HOME	\$21,244.00	\$19,800.63	\$ 1,443.37
HOME AID			
Revenue	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,205.39	294.61
Expenditure	2,500.00	2,025.00	* 475.00
Excess Credited to Surplus		\$ 180.39	

ASSETS			
CASH ON HAND AND IN BANK			
Wachovia Bank and Trust Company		\$ 1,920.27	
Security National Bank		1.12	
Safe Deposit Box		35.00	
Petty Cash Fund, Superintendent		50.00	\$ 2,006.1
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE			
Grand Lodge of North Carolina			13,500.0
NOTES RECEIVABLE Schedule 1			
			229.
SECURITIES Schedule 2			
Federal and State Government Bonds		68,500.00	
Add Premium Paid on Bonds		65.94	
		\$68,565.94	
Deduct Discounts on Bonds Purchased and premiums on Sales		1,846.34	
Net Investment		\$66,719.60	
Masonic Temple Construction Company Bond		50.00	
Building and Loan Stock		100.00	66,869.
MORTGAGE RECEIVABLE			
			4,000.
PREMIUMS ON LIFE INSURANCE on Guests in Home			
			148
LAND, BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT			
Land, Home Site		31,040.15	
Improvements to Home Site		17,723.14	
Main Building, Including Additions		86,424.52	
Superintendent's Residence		7,078.60	
Other Buildings		5,551.56	
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment		15,430.04	
Truck	\$705.50		
Less Depreciation	580.50	125.00	
Farm Equipment	\$215.00		
Less Depreciation	20.00	195.00	163,568
Farms Schedule 3			
			3,784
PREPAID EXPENSE INVENTORIES Schedule 4			
			2,442
CASH IN CLOSED BANK —N. C. Bank & Trust Co.			
			181
TOTAL ASSETS			
			\$256,72

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable		\$ 9.69
Trust Funds Held for Guests of Home		162.81
TOTAL LIABILITIES		\$ 172.50
NET WORTH		
Cash in Closed Bank—Reserve for Loss	\$ 181.15	
Cash Reserved for Specific Purposes Carson York Rite Library Fund	23.73	
Order of Eastern Star Endowment Fund Schedule 5	9,182.05	
Special Building Fund	53,412.24	
Land, Building and Equipment Investment	163,568.01	
Farms Received as Gifts—Appraised Values	3,784.49	
TOTAL	\$230,151.67	
General Fund Surplus	26,405.47	
TOTAL NET WORTH		256,557.14
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH		\$256,729.64

The following Memorials were presented and adopted:

ROBERT FRANKLIN EDWARDS

GRAND LECTURER, 1911-1933.

Brother R. F. Edwards was born near Sparta in Alleghany County, North Carolina, Sept. 13, 1855, and died at Crumpler, Ashe County, North Carolina, May 4, 1933, aged 77 years.

Brother Edwards was a member of Crumpler Lodge No. 467, A. F. & A. M. He also held membership in the Chapter, Council, Commandery and Shrine, was a 32° Scottish Rite Mason, and Past Grand Patron, O. E. S.

The writer first met Bro. Edwards at the home of Bro. Chas. F. Bahnson at Farmington, N. C., in the early 90's. Bro. Bahnson was then the Assistant Grand Lecturer for the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. Bro. Edwards was being instructed in order that he might apply through Bro. B. W. Hatcher, who was then Grand Lecturer, for recommendation for appointment as an Assistant Grand Lecturer. The appointment was soon made, and Bro. Edwards held that position until the death of Capt. Bahnson, February 16, 1911, when Grand Master Richard N. Hackett appointed Bro. Edwards Grand Lecturer to succeed Bro. Bahnson who in turn had succeeded Bro. Hatcher at the latter's death. Bro. Edwards was honored by being appointed to the office of Grand Lecturer by 23 different Grand Masters. Bro. Edwards was therefore an Assistant Lecturer for about 18 years and Grand Lecturer for more than 22 years, making 40 years' continuous service in one particular field of Masonic endeavor. This is perhaps a record in the annals of this Grand Lodge.

Bro. Edwards served mostly the mountain sections at first, and I have heard him tell of serving isolated Lodges in mountain coves which could only be reached, Asbury-like, on horseback. Truly this is the story of a Masonic pioneer who went on foot and out of his way to assist and serve his Masonic brethren.

There may have been sand boxes for cuspidors, tallow dips for electric lights, Franklin stoves for steam heat, homemade furniture for mahogany, but when this heroic spirit, afire with enthusiasm for Masonry, ascended a pair of rickety stairs to the humble little lodgeroom over Simpkin's store, he was in a world in which he enjoyed living; for he was with men of kindred mind, with brethren who loved Masonry because it blessed their lives, protected their families, brought peace and contentment to their minds and relieved their loneliness with friendship, comradeship and fellowship.

Possessing barely the essential rudiments of the old-fashioned free school three R's, he made good among seemingly more worthy peers, with generations of culture behind them, and with every personal advantage of scholastic opportunity and training. With

good judgment, native ability, a laudable ambition, by hard study and close application, he overcame serious handicaps, and served his day and generation wonderfully well. All honor and praise to this valiant and sturdy Masonic pioneer and veteran! To him that overcometh shall be given a crown.

On a stormy May day, amid torrents of rain, he was laid to rest in the cleft of a rock, among his beloved mountains, where the birds sing and the stars shine and the little flowers peep out from the crannies and the peace of the Eternal broods over all. And there, until the time cometh, he shall rest in the stately stillness and peaceful quietude of God's great out-of-doors.

WILLIAM EDGAR POOVEY

William Edgar Poovey was born November 17, 1878, and died July 23, 1933. Between these two dates there lies the record of a very effective and faithful life. Brother Poovey was educated at Rutherford College this state and at Emory and Henry College in Virginia and graduated from the latter institution in 1906 with high honors. After teaching for a year or two he entered the ministry, where he was at once distinguished by his strong preaching and ability as an organizer. A man of strong common sense and fine judgment and of goodness of heart which made him respected by all who knew him. His interest in Masonry was constant and enthusiastic. At the time of his death he was Master of the Mt. Airy Lodge and the Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge.

THE MEASURE OF A MAN

Oration Prepared by Grand Orator

Last year I deliberately reduced my avoirdupois twenty-five pounds by a systematic course of strenuous setting up exercises. Once a week I tipped the scales at a local grocery store. I was taking the measure of a man in terms of avoirdupois.

Last month I sat across a flat top desk from a Federal agent and answered a series of questions. He was taking the measure of a man in terms of income.

Last week I went into a local clothing store to be measured for a spring suit. The man with the samples went over me with a tape line. He was taking the measure of a man in terms of the tailor shop.

All measurements are relative. In the city of Washington in the Bureau of Standards, there are to be found our standard units of length, weight, volume and value. With these standards every yardstick, every pair of scales, every peck measure, and every coin from the mint must be compared and tested.

If I were taking a test from which to speak to you at this high hour, I would select a statement found in the ancient records of the conquest of Canaan: "This Arba was a great man among the Sons of Anak" (Joshua, 14:15).

I would remind you that the Sons of Anak were the giants whose physical proportions and prowess struck terror to the hearts of ten of the Hebrew scouts sent out by Moses to make a survey of the Promised Land, and that the statement that Arba was a great man gets its real significance from the phrase, "among the Sons of Anak."

Whether Gulliver felt like a giant or a pigmy depended altogether upon whether he was among pigmies or giants. Among the pigmies he was a giant, but among the giants he was a puny dwarf.

Near my old home was a hill crest that overlooked all the surrounding group of rolling Catawba River hills, but from its summit I could see Hibriten on the western horizon, and I wanted to climb to the top of that little wooded mount. Later when I stood on its summit, I saw the massive form of Grandfather Mountain looming above and beyond. Afterwards when I had climbed to the highest peak of this massive pile, I looked south to where in the dim distance the black dome of Mount Mitchell loomed 6711 feet above sea level,—the top of eastern America. In 1929 I drove my Dodge Senior round the steep serpentine automobile road notched into the side of Pike's Peak till at last I parked upon the dizzy summit, and as I looked out toward the horizon that seemed to stretch from sea to shining sea and down upon the amber plains, I saw mountains higher than Mount Mitchell that appeared as mole hills upon the prairie.

Such, fellow Masons, are your experiences in life. Each goal attained will reveal to you one more worth while. And each goal upon which you look down after you have passed it will have shrunk in its elevation and its proportions; while those ahead beckon you to come up higher till you reach the Highest Good. And you will find yourself being measured among the successive groups and by the successive goals that loom around you. In this address it is my honored privilege to help you take the measure of a man in terms of "Life's Highest Good."

In the local Blue Lodge you may stand head and shoulders above your fellows, only to find yourself overtopped in the higher ranks of Masonry. Or you may outstrip your Chapter and Commandery mates only to find that when you enter upon the keen competition in the race of life, you may be left far behind. These changing groups and challenging transcendent goals are good for youth and middle age.

How shall we arrive at the Measure of a Man? Not by what he knows.

The wisest man that ever lived let himself be led into follies that caused his character to shrink till he passed into ignominious oblivion.

Sir Francis Bacon, the father of inductive philosophy, said, "I take all knowledge as my province." But Macaulay calls Bacon the wisest and the meanest man of his time, because while sitting

as chancellor of the Supreme Court of England, he was proven guilty of accepting bribes from those who had cases to come before his high tribunal.

I know a minister who could quote the entire New Testament from Matthew to Revelations verse by verse; yet this wonderful knowledge of this wonderful body of spiritual literature did not save him from the folly of eloping with the wife of one of his parishioners. I repeat again: You do not get the measure of a man by what he knows.

Nor can we take the measure of a man by what he says: Words are not only used to reveal thought, but are often used to conceal thought. They are also used to conceal character.

"What doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly, love mercy and walk humbly before thy God," were fine words; but they were spoken by a false prophet who loved the wages of unrighteousness, and died among the enemies of the God of Israel for whom he professed to speak.

"Who steals my purse steals trash, but he who filches me of my good name takes that which not enriches him, but leaves me poor indeed," were words that Shakespeare put into the mouth of the master villain that his fertile mind made to walk across the pages of literature.

Again I say: It is not what a man may say that gives you his measure.

Nor can one arrive at the measure of a man by what he does. Robert Browning says, "Tis not what a man does which exalts him." Abraham understood God to command him to offer his son on Mount Moriah. He took the boy to the mountain top, built an altar, laid the wood and laid the boy upon it. And though he let the lifted knife fall from his nerveless hand, and led the boy alive back down the mountain, the Bible says that Abraham obeyed God, because, while the blood of the son was not upon the hands of the father his heart was stained with the blood of the sacrifice.

A feudist in the mountains of Kentucky one day waylaid his enemy. He concealed himself beside a lonely path along which his intended victim was accustomed to pass in the late afternoon. As the shadows lengthened in the dead woods, the man with murder in his heart crouched beside the way with leveled weapon waiting. And though he waited in vain because his would-be victim had gone home by another path that evening, yet he was as guilty of murder as if he had fired the fatal shot. It was not what he did that made him a murderer, but what he would have done.

Neither can you get the value of a man by what he has. Too often what a man has makes him much narrower, more selfish and sordid in soul than he was before fortune smiled upon him. Too often what a man possesses takes possession of him both soul and body, shattering his nervous system and causing his soul to

shrink till his eye takes on the glint of gold and his voice the metallic clank of coin whose sound is in his ears from morning till night.

Let me say once more: All measurements are matters of relationship.

The soil gets its agricultural value from the plant food which it furnishes.

The plant has value in proportion to the pounds of flesh it may put upon the member of the animal kingdom.

The animal has its value fixed by the service it may render to the human family.

Man's measure therefore may be arrived at by the relationship which he sustains to the kingdom of God.

Jesus Christ is the standard by which man may take his true measure.

The value of a life is only found when that life is rightly related to the kingdom of God.

One evening in springtime over an old roadway, a spider attached a silken thread to an overhanging limb. He let himself down and fastened the other end to an object on the ground. Then running half way up the silken strand, he tied a loop and spinning as he swung out, he fastened strands from a common center to objects on either side till a silken star stood forth in the twilight. Then until far into the night the master weaver traveled round and round in ever widening circles, tying the circles securely where they crossed the sprays, till the light of the dawn looked in upon a perfect cobweb swinging above the old roadway. The morning dew had formed with a crystal bead at every junction of the shining silver strand, until the web looked like a necklace of pearls enmeshed with diamonds in the morning sunlight.

At the center of the cobweb sat the spider, waiting. Presently a hapless insect plunged headlong into the net. The spider ran out to where it was struggling to escape and deftly wrapped it round with gossamer threads till it could no longer struggle. Again and again during the forenoon in response to the music of the wings of entangled insects, he made trips out to tie his food, upon which he could feast at leisure during the day. Then at twilight he was engaged in repairing the breaks in the meshes of his net. And so for a week did he weave by night and feast by day.

But one morning no insect seemed to travel along the open spaces above the old roadway. It was mid afternoon, and the spider was hungry and in an ugly humor. He made a tour of his web, examining each strand and spray. He ran down to the ground to see if the thread was still securely anchored to earth, and out to where each spray was tied to twig and leaf. Finally he ran up to where the topmost branch was fastened to the limb above. The spider looked into the leaves where the strand was fastened;

it seemed to him that this particular wisp of thread was doing his web no good. Already very angry at not having his usual morning repast, he vented his ugly mood upon the topmost strand, and with one vicious snap, he severed the silken thread from above. No sooner had he completed this than he found himself sprawling in the dust of the road below. So it is with man when he breaks the thread of his relationship with Jesus Christ.

The Foreign Correspondent submitted his report and it will be found in the Appendix to these Proceedings.

The matter of recognizing the Grand Lodge of Denmark was referred to the Foreign Correspondent for future consideration.

The minutes were read and approved and the Grand Lodge called from Labor to Refreshment until 2:45 o'clock P. M. Wednesday.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION

Wednesday, April 18, 1934

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 2:45 o'clock, P. M., in the Masonic Temple by M. W. Peter T. Wilson, Grand Master.

Prayer was offered by the Grand Chaplain.

The minutes of the last night's meeting were read.

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Finance Committee reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

RESOLVED: That all lodges which are in arrears to the Grand Lodge January 1, 1934, shall, if current year's assessments be paid on or before August 1, 1934, be allowed to pay such arrearages as existed January 1, 1934, one-third during 1934; one-third in 1935, and one-third in 1936. No interest to be charged on amounts paid in 1934, but all unpaid amounts January 1, 1935, to bear interest at the rate of 3% per annum until paid.

REPORT OF REPRESENTATIVE TO M. S. A.

The Representative to the Masonic Service Association made the following report which was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge:

By order of Grand Master Wilson, I attended the fifteenth annual meeting of the Masonic Service Association of the United States, in Washington, D. C., on February 22. North Carolina was one of four Grand Lodges which rejoined the Association last year, the others being Arizona, South Dakota, and Utah; New Mexico has rejoined this year.

It is a pleasure to report that the Association is now definitely on the upgrade, after having struggled courageously through a period of transition and reorganization. The Executive Secretary, Worshipful Brother Carl H. Claudy, has worked a veritable miracle during the brief time in which he has been in office. By a combination of fine judgment, untiring industry, punctilious attention to detail, and a deep devotion to Masonry, he has literally saved the Association from death and thus performed a service which entitles him to the undying love and gratitude of his brethren all over America.

The Association is out of debt and has a respectable balance in bank; its books are open to the inspection of all interested Masons; it has no connection whatever with any commercial enter-

prise, it is, in short, exactly what its name implies—an organization functioning solely for the service of Freemasonry.

Fortunately, no catastrophe occurred last year which was of such magnitude as to require the Association's assistance in raising and disbursing relief funds. Brother Claudy has thus been able to devote all his time and energy to the vital work of Masonic education and to the compilation and publication of a series of digests—which have elicited enthusiastic approval from Grand Lodge officers throughout the country. These digests were as follows: "Light on the N. P. D. Problem", "Trial Methods of American Grand Jurisdictions", "Finance and Charity of American Grand Jurisdictions", "Standards of Recognition of Grand Lodges", "Masonic Laws Relating to Liquor and Beer".

In the field of Masonic Education, special suggested programs, a spelling and defining contest, and the Short Talk Bulletins, have been issued. Permit me to say that in my own Lodge we have one of these bulletins read at nearly every meeting, the reading followed by informal discussion. We have found this procedure at once lively, interesting, and profitable. I quote two brief paragraphs from page 13 of the report of the Association's Executive Commission: "On January 1, 1923, the first Short Talk Bulletin was issued. For eleven years these monthly papers have appeared regularly. One hundred and thirty-four monographs on Masonic subjects running the gamut from history to symbolism, patriotism to religion, law to ritual, have made their own place in Masonic libraries, and in the hearts of Masonic speakers.

"Planned to be only short and easy lessons in Freemasonry to be read in Lodge, the Short Talk Bulletins have become a reference library and a source of Masonic speeches the world over. The extent of the information they have conveyed is incalculable. Perhaps no Masonic educational factors have had a more widespread influence than these, which tell the story of the Craft to the brethren on the benches in a simple way."

The Association's future is bright because its present is increasingly useful to American Freemasonry. I sincerely hope this Grand Lodge and the subordinate lodges of North Carolina will continue to be helped and inspired, in ever larger and larger measure, by its ministries.

Fraternally submitted,

H. M. POTEAT, *P. G. M.*

Wake Forest, N. C., April 17, 1934

Past Grand Master J. Wallace Winborne for The Special Committee on The Centennial Celebration made a verbal report.

The Board of Custodians made the following report, which was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

The Board of Custodians and Grand Lecturers held a meeting at Mt. Airy, N. C., August 21, 22, and 23, 1933, at which the following were present: M. W. P. T. Wilson, Grand Master; R. W. J. H. Anderson, P. G. M., Grand Secretary; Brothers S. N. Boyce, Chairman; Edgar W. Timberlake, P. G. M., and Chas. B. Newcomb, S. G. W., Members of the Board; Leon Cash, P. G. M., Grand Lecturer, and J. L. Nelson, J. W. Patton, J. F. Marquette and P. C. Stott, Assistant Grand Lecturers.

The annual meeting of the Board and the Grand Lecturers was held in Raleigh, N. C., April 16, 17, 18, 1934, at which the following were present: M. W. P. T. Wilson, Grand Master; Bros. Edgar W. Timberlake, P. G. M., and Chas. B. Newcomb, S. G. W., Members of the Board; Brothers Leon Cash, P. G. M., Grand Lecturer; J. W. Patton, J. F. Marquette, J. F. Nelson and P. C. Stott, Assistant Grand Lecturers. The absence of Brother S. N. Boyce, Chairman, at the annual meeting, was due to urgent business.

At both the Summer meeting and the Annual meeting the entire work of the three degrees was reviewed and exemplified. We are pleased to report, that, not only are the Grand Lecturers proficient in the work, but there is complete unity among them in the exemplification of the Ritual.

We commend the faithful service of the Assistant Grand Lecturers, Brothers J. L. Nelson, J. W. Patton, J. F. Marquette and P. C. Stott, and recommend them to the incoming Grand Master for reappointment.

The report would not be complete without an expression on the part of the Board and the Grand Lecturers of their deep and sincere sorrow in the loss of our beloved friend and brother, Robt. Franklin Edwards, for 23 years Grand Lecturer of this Grand Lodge. We feel very keenly the loss of his excellent services and warm friendship and record here our high regard for him as a man and Mason. The report of the Committee on Necrology has paid further tribute to our friend, and your servant for many years.

We appreciate the fine support given the Lecture Service during the past year and are advised that the Grand Lecturer will make a further report on the work accomplished under the plan adopted at the Annual Communication of 1933.

Respectfully submitted,

EDGAR W. TIMBERLAKE, P. G. M.,
Acting Chairman,

CHAS. B. NEWCOMB, *Secretary.*

The Grand Lecturer submitted his report which was referred to the Finance Committee.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

As Grand Lecturer I am now establishing a precedent in making this report to the Grand Lodge.

At the 1933 Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge approval was given to the recommendation of Past Grand Master Alexander relative to the lecture service in this Grand Jurisdiction.

Pursuant to the authority given, and following my appointment as Grand Lecturer, the jurisdiction has been divided into four districts and an Assistant Grand Lecturer assigned to each district. Also, certain rules and regulations were made for the government of the Lecturers.

A map showing the several districts, the assignments made and the rules and regulations are found in the Proceedings of 1933 at Pages 218 and 219.

During the year it has been found advisable to make some minor changes in those rules and regulations; also in Districts 3 and 4, as originally set up.

This has been a radical change in the lecture service in this Jurisdiction, and I have observed carefully the decided advantage that this change has been to the subordinate lodges, as well as to the Grand Lodge.

I find that the four Assistant Grand Lecturers have served 172 weeks, at an expense to the Grand Lodge of \$4,300.00, for the period May 1, 1933, to April 1, 1934.

Considered from the standpoint of the investment of the Grand Lodge and the subordinate lodges, and the very beneficial results obtained, I consider this program a happy and successful solution of the lecture problem.

The results that have been accomplished fully justify my recommendation that the plan be continued for the ensuing year, and that sufficient appropriation be made for this work.

Respectfully,

LEON CASH, *Grand Lecturer.*

The Committee to investigate the Lecture Service asked to be discharged, which request was granted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MASONIC EDUCATION

The Committee on Masonic Education submitted the following report, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

To the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

Your Committee on Masonic Education respectfully reports that it has met and has carefully canvassed the situation with respect to Masonic Education in North Carolina. Your Committee would remind the Grand Lodge that, although the Committee was set up, it was given absolutely nothing to work with. In such a condition, its records of accomplishments, remembering the experiences of the state and the nation since April last, must be in direct proportion to its opportunities and its facilities. Such a committee has not in the past found it possible to make bricks without straw.

Your committee has surveyed the work now being done by other Grand Lodges in the field of Masonic Education. It finds that the only activities worthy of the name Masonic Education now being successfully carried on are directed toward the candidate and the newly made brother among us. Many of the Grand Lodges have definitely set up programs having as their purpose the imparting to candidates and initiates, of some definitely organized knowledge and appreciation of what Masonry is. Your committee believes that this kind of a program is sound and is well worth while at this time and under present conditions. Grand Lodges without number have tried other programs and they have failed. We have no record of the failure of any well organized program of Masonic Education whose aim is to instruct the candidate.

Already the lodges are beginning to receive more petitions for the degrees in Freemasonry—a very definite increase is reported by the Grand Secretary. This fact compels us to ponder a serious thought. The lodges of North Carolina have received candidates in great numbers in the past two decades, and have suspended their members also in great numbers. Some of our membership losses were not due solely to financial conditions. It is perfectly safe to say without fear of contradiction, that thousands of members have been lost by our lodges, which lost members had spent for unnecessary things much more each year than their lodge dues—who in a word could have kept themselves in good standing if they had been eager to do so—if they had been thoroughly saturated with Freemasonry as it really is, and at its best. The average Masonic life of those suspended has been only about nine years. They were comparatively young Masons. They never knew in adequately functional way, many of them, what it was really all about. They had needed Masonic instruction beyond the rote-memory of the catechism at the very outset of their Masonic careers, and they failed to get it. They are lost to us.

RECOMMENDATION

Your committee therefore unanimously recommends that this Grand Lodge go on record as setting aside sufficient funds, estimated for the coming year to be five hundred dollars, with which

to provide for each candidate initiated, passed and raised, a set of the little books prepared for candidates by Worshipful Brother Carl H. Claudy; that the Grand Secretary, when he sends to petitioners for the degrees the usual letter, enclose therewith a suitable notice to the effect that such petitioner, upon initiation, shall cause a statement to that effect to be signed by the Secretary of his lodge and shall send same to the Grand Secretary, who will thereupon send directly to such candidate the little book by Claudy for the Entered Apprentice; that after the candidate is passed, he shall cause a second statement of similar import to be signed by the lodge secretary, and shall send same to the Grand Secretary who shall thereupon send to such candidate the book appropriate for the Fellowcraft and in like manner shall be the procedure for the newly raised Master Mason. In all cases, the books will be sent without cost.

Your committee has examined carefully the above plan, and has determined that it is practicable; that it is workable; that it is not burdensome; that it has been tried in substance and found to do vast good in the future Masonic life of those who seek to come among us. Your committee asks that it be adopted for one year that we may make an honest effort to do our duty by our new brethren.

Resolution presented by Joppa Lodge, No. 530, Charlotte, N. C.

"We move that the Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina inaugurate a Lodge System of Education whereby the petitioner be required to appear before the Educational Committee of the Lodge petitioned for instructions before receiving each of the three degrees and once after having been raised a Master Mason.

"That the Grand Lodge of North Carolina furnish each subordinate Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction with adequate Educational material with which to work.

"We recommend the Educational Committee Papers now being used by the Grand Lodges of New York and District of Columbia for consideration."

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

After careful and deliberate consideration the Committee desire to go on record as unanimously endorsing the principle of the above resolution. The Committee also believe that the purposes which it seeks to accomplish are highly important to the future well being of the Fraternity.

The Committee has learned with much satisfaction that this plan has been in successful operation in Mecklenburg County under the able direction of Professor Fred K. Fleagle.

We therefore earnestly recommend that subordinate lodges adopt such a plan as suggested in this resolution.

We recommend that the Committee on Masonic Education obtain and make available such information as will explain this plan to the lodges.

We further recommend that the Committee on Masonic Education be authorized and empowered to obtain or provide the four pamphlets necessary for the instruction of candidates to be made available to subordinate lodges, on their request, by the Grand Secretary.

We further recommend that a sum not to exceed \$75.00 from the appropriation hitherto requested in this report be made available with which to provide the material above referred to for putting this plan into effect.

Respectfully submitted,

J. EDWARD ALLEN,
JOHN H. ANDERSON,
FRANK M. PINNIX,
FRED F. HARDING,
REV. HARVEY A. COX.

The Committee on Masonic and Eastern Star Home made the following report, which was referred to the Finance Committee:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MASONIC AND EASTERN STAR HOME

Your Committee on the Masonic and Eastern Star Home has carefully examined the reports of Brother George R. Bennette, Superintendent, and Brother E. R. Ford, Secretary-Treasurer. We highly commend these officers for their efficient work in the conduct and management of this institution. The guests are contented and well cared for on the smallest per capita cost consistent with health and comfort.

We recommend that the sum of Twelve Thousand (\$12,000.00) dollars be appropriated by this Grand Lodge for the maintenance of this institution during this fiscal year.

Fraternally and respectfully submitted,

F. EUGENE HESTER,
C. M. GUETH,

For the Committee.

The Committee on Charters and Dispensations made the following report, which was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

We, your Committee on Charters and Dispensations, have examined the records of Ashe Lodge, U. D., and recommend that a charter be granted.

We have examined the books and records of Rowland Lodge, U. D. As this is a reorganization of Rowland Lodge, No. 335, we

recommend that a charter be granted and that the number of the old Lodge (335) be assigned to the new Lodge, and that the books of the old Lodge be turned over to the new Lodge.

Fraternally submitted

HENRY L. TAYLOR,
K. W. PARHAM.

The Committee on Appeals made the following report, which was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

We, your Committee on Appeals, beg leave to report as follows:

In the appeal of B. T. Hensley, from the action of White Rock Lodge, No. 392, we find that although the trial procedure was not in strict accordance with the Code, such error as was committed would not have affected the ultimate result of said trial.

We therefore recommend that the action of the Lodge be sustained.

HARRY T. PATERSON,
C. S. CHAMBERLAIN,
H. M. BRANDON,
H. G. ETHERIDGE,

Committee.

The Masonic Temple Committee made the following report, which was adopted:

The Masonic Temple Committee beg leave to report that the Committee met on April 17, 1934. Brother W. S. Liddell was elected Chairman. Brother John H. Anderson was elected Secretary.

Reports of the financial condition of the Masonic Temple Construction Company were read and other information presented.

We are pleased to report that the financial condition of the Temple is most satisfactory. The total bonded debt now owed amounts to \$15,200.00.

Fraternally submitted,

W. S. LIDDELL, *Chairman*,
J. H. ANDERSON, *Secretary*.

The Trustees of the John C. Drewry Grand Secretary Memorial Fund submitted the following report, which was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

The Trustees of the John C. Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary Fund herewith transmit their annual report, showing receipts during the year of \$1,419.88.

There is attached and made a part of this report a statement of the Custodian of the Fund.

The Custodian's statement shows disbursements of \$1,855.83, a difference of \$435.95. This amount was included in 1932 receipts.

The Auditor's report shows receipts of \$1,501.68 against \$1,419.88 in Grand Secretary's report, a difference of \$81.80.

The Auditor's report puts \$435.95 received January 3, 1933, in 1933 income and \$354.11 received December 30, 1933, in 1934 income, a difference of \$81.84, less 4c stamp tax.

Respectfully submitted,

P. T. WILSON, *Grand Master*,
JOHN J. PHOENIX, *Grand Treasurer*,
J. H. ANDERSON, *Grand Secretary*,
ALEXANDER B. ANDREWS.

*In the Matter of the North Carolina Bank and Trust Company,
Custodian Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary Fund*

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Principal Account

1933

January 1—Balance last statement-----\$.77

Receipts: *None*. Disbursements: *None*

Dec. 31—Balance on hand-----\$.77

Income Account

January 1—By Balance per last statement-- \$ 435.97

RECEIPTS

Jan. 3—Coupons \$9,800 Mas. Tem. 4% Bonds—\$	196.00	
Jan. 3—By Div. 65 Shs. Reynolds "B" Com._	48.75	
Jan. 3—Div. 40 Shs. Hanes Knit. Co., Pfd._	70.00	
Jan. 16—Div. 55 Shs. American Tel. & Tel._	123.75	
Mar. 30—Div. 140 Shs. Penn. R. R. Co.----	70.00	
April 8—Div. 65 Shs. Reynolds-----	48.75	
April 8—Div. 40 Shs. Hanes, Pfd.-----	70.00	
Apr. 24—Div. 55 Shs. American Tel. & Tel._	123.75	
July 5—Coupons \$9,800 Mas. Tem. 4% Bonds	196.00	
July 7—Div. 40 Shs. Hanes, Pfd.-----	70.00	
July 7—Div. 65 Shs. Reynolds "B"-----	48.75	
July 19—Div. 55 Shs. Amer. Tel. & Tel.----	123.75	
October 5—Div. 65 Shs. Rey. "B"-----	\$48.75	
Less Tax -----	2.43	46.32
Oct. 5—Div. 40 Shs. Hanes, Pfd.-----	\$70.00	
Less Tax -----	3.50	66.50
Oct. 17—Div. 55 Shs. Amer. Tel & Tel.-----	117.56	
(Less tax)		<u>1,419.88</u>
		<u>\$ 1,855.85</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

1933

Jan. 3—John H. Anderson, Grand Secretary		
accumulated income -----	\$ 435.95	
Feb. 1—Federal check tax-----	.02	
July 14—John H. Anderson, Grand Secretary		
accumulated income -----	1,065.73	
Aug. 1—Federal check tax-----	.02	
Dec. 30—John H. Anderson, Grand Secretary		
accumulated income -----	354.11	\$ 1,855.38
Balance on hand -----		\$.02

The Committee on By-Laws made the following report, which was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

Your Committee on By-Laws begs to report as follows:

Numerous changes of minor importance have been adopted by the various Lodges and all have been approved.

I would call your attention to the requirement that all changes in By-Laws of Lodges be approved by the Committee before they become effective. (See Section 78 of the Code).

Send amendments in duplicate—one copy will be approved and returned and one copy kept for our files.

Fraternally submitted,

J. H. ANDERSON, *Committee.*

The Trustees of the Permanent Fund made the following report, which was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge:

The Trustees of the Permanent Fund submit the following report:

Received from interest on Notes-----	\$3,249.33
Received from interest on Liberty Bonds-----	2,178.10
Total-----	\$5,427.43

This amount was paid to the Grand Secretary and included in his report.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN J. PHOENIX,

ALEXANDER B. ANDREWS,

J. LEGRAND EVERETT,

J. H. ANDERSON.

The Fund consists of:

Two 4th Liberty Loan 4½ % Bonds, \$10,000 each-----	\$20,000.00
Twenty N. C. 4½ % Bonds, due 1946, at par-----	20,000.00
Four N. C. 4½ % Bonds, due 1966, at par-----	4,000.00
Eight N. C. 4¾ % Bonds, due 1963, at par-----	8,000.00
Two N. C. 4¼ % Bonds, due 1941, at par-----	2,000.00
Notes receivable of Mas. Tem. Construction Company--	54,155.43
Cash in North Carolina Bank & Trust Co.-----	47,500.00
Cash in Wachovia Bank & Trust Company-----	178.41

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances reported as follows:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge:

Your Committee on Propositions and Grievances do not have any special report to make since there was not anything referred to us for consideration.

B. E. STANFIELD, *Chairman.*

The Committee on Charity made the following report, which was adopted:

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master and Grand Lodge,
A. F. & A. M., of North Carolina:*

We are submitting herewith a report of your Charity Committee for the year ending December 31, 1933. During the year a total of 17 appeals was received with aid being rendered in 13 of these cases. No action was taken on two of the remaining cases, these being withdrawn after investigation and two were rejected. The approved appeals are shown as follows:

Grimesland Lodge, No. 475, Chicod, N. C.-----	\$ 25.00
Royal Hart Lodge, No. 497, Essex, N. C.-----	25.00
Mrs. Albert J. Stubbs, Gibson, N. C.-----	25.00
(Mrs. Stubbs is the widow of a former member of Scotland Lodge who was in good standing at the time of his death).	
Unanimity Lodge, No. 7, Edenton, N. C.-----	100.00
(This relief was made through the Masonic Relief Association of Norfolk, Va., to Mrs. Carrol W. Brinkley).	
Greensboro Lodge, No. 76, Greensboro, N. C.-----	50.00
Randleman Lodge, No. 209, Randleman, N. C.-----	25.00
Rock Springs Lodge, No. 341, Denver, N. C.-----	15.00
(This relief was made through the East Bay Mas. Board of Relief).	
Stokesdale Lodge, No. 428, Stokesdale, N. C.-----	75.00
Creedmoor Lodge, No. 499, Creedmoor, N. C.-----	50.00
D. A. Baumgarner-----	25.00
Unanimity Lodge, No. 7, Edenton, N. C.-----	25.00
Perquimans Lodge, No. 106, Hertford, N. C.-----	25.00
Bayboro Lodge, No. 331, Bayboro, N. C.-----	50.00
	<hr/>
	\$515.00

A total of \$121.00 was also withdrawn from the Charity
Fund by the Grand Master for personal charity work--\$121.00

Total expenditures -----\$636.00

An appeal from Matthews Lodge, No. 461, was rejected, as
was an appeal from Glenville Lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

A. O. ALFORD, *Chairman Charity Com.*

The minutes were read and approved and the Grand
Lodge was called from Labor to Refreshment until 7:30
P. M.

SECOND DAY—EVENING SESSION

Wednesday, April 18, 1934

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 7:30 o'clock, P. M., in the Masonic Temple, by Most Worshipful Peter T. Wilson, Grand Master.

Prayer was offered by the Grand Chaplain.

The Grand Master of South Carolina, M. W. O. Frank Hart, was introduced and received with Grand Honors.

The minutes of the afternoon session were read.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The Grand Master announced the hour of election had arrived and appointed the following tellers: J. E. English, L. Polk Denmark, H. G. Etheridge, and C. S. Chamberlain.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Grand Master, ROY F. EBBS-----Asheville
Deputy Grand Master, C. B. NEWCOMB-----Wilmington
Senior Grand Warden, J. GILES HUDSON-----Salisbury
Junior Grand Warden, WATSON N. SHERROD-----Enfield
Grand Treasurer, HERBERT C. ALEXANDER-----Charlotte
Grand Secretary, J. H. ANDERSON-----Raleigh

Brother A. B. Andrews was elected a Director of the Oxford Orphanage for a term of five years.

Brothers C. M. Vanstory and J. Howard Brown were elected Directors of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home for a term of five years.

Brother R. C. Dunn was elected a Director of the North Carolina Masonic Foundation for a term of five years.

Brother J. Edward Allen was elected as Representative to the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association.

Brother Hubert M. Poteat was elected a Representative to the Masonic Service Association.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Finance Committee made the following report, which was adopted:

For the fifth consecutive year your committee report that they have overestimated the receipts of the Grand Lodge.

We find from the report of the Grand Secretary that his office has received the following amount and has turned it over to the Grand Treasurer, and in parallel column we have placed the budget estimate made a year ago.

RECEIPTS		
	Actuals	Estimated
For prior years -----	\$30,690.27	
For Current Year:		
Charity Fees -----	\$ 560.00	\$ 3,480.00
Per Capita Dues -----	24,373.75	76,962.50
Initiations -----	56.00	348.00
Fines -----	15.00	
Drewry Memorial Fund -----	1,419.84	2,200.00
Permanent Fund -----	5,427.43	7,250.00
Meredith College Bond Interest -----		300.00
Miscellaneous -----	639.12	500.00
Paid in Advance -----	2,343.75	
Moore Legacy Interest -----	60.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$34,894.89	\$91,040.50
	<hr/>	
	\$65,585.16	
Less check tax and exchange -----	3.71	
	<hr/>	
	\$65,581.45	
Less restricted balance in N. C. Bank and Trust Company -----	2,691.51	
	<hr/>	
Total paid Grand Treasurer -----	\$62,889.94	

From the Grand Treasurer's report we find that during the calendar year 1933 we handled the following amounts:

January 1, to March 3, 1933

RECEIPTS	
Balance January 1, 1933 -----	\$ 1,923.06
Received from Grand Secretary -----	15,000.00
Interest on bank balance -----	8.58
	<hr/>
Total Receipts -----	\$16,931.64

DISBURSEMENTS

Paid Vouchers	\$ 6,929.78	
U. S. Tax on checks .....	.52	
Total Disbursements		\$ 6,930.30
Balance March 18, 1933		\$10,001.34
Transfer to Wachovia Bank & Trust Co.	\$ 170.27	
Less refund for check paid from restricted balance	25.00	145.27
Balance		\$ 9,856.07
12% Dividend		1,182.72
Balance in closed N. C. Bank & Trust Co.		\$ 8,673.35
March 5—December 31, 1933		

RECEIPTS

Transfer unrestricted balance from N. C. Bank and Trust Company	\$ 170.27	
Less redeposit to cover check paid from restricted account	25.00	\$ 145.27
12% Dividend North Car. Bank & Trust Co.		\$ 1,182.72
Received from Grand Secretary		47,889.94
Interest on Meredith College Bonds		300.00
		\$49,517.93

DISBURSEMENTS

Paid Vouchers	\$43,742.98	
U. S. Tax on checks	4.04	\$43,747.02
Less outstanding vouchers unpaid		\$ 5,770.91
No. 176	\$ 25.00	
No. 180	15.00	
No. 182	3,005.45	
No. 184	25.00	3,070.45
Reconciliation with Grand Secretary		\$ 2,700.46

BANK ACCOUNTS

As of April 1, 1933, there was due from accounts for prior years:		
Prior Years		\$71,535.30
(Corrected from \$71,673.87, 1933 Proceedings, page 202)		244.07
Additions and Corrections		\$71,779.37

Collections

For half year, July 1, '32, Jan. 1, '33-----	\$29,751.72	
Lost by arrest of charters-----	3,940.44	\$33,692.16
1932 Arrearages-----		\$38,087.21

It is interesting to compare the forecasted statistics, made a year ago, with the actual statistics compiled as of December 31, 1933.

In column one is set out the actual statistics, in column two is the forecast, and in column three the difference, whether the forecast is over or under, and how much.

These work out as follows:

STATISTICS			
	Actual Statistics	Forecast April 18, 1933	Forecast Over or Under
Master Masons			
Jan. 1, 1933-----	33,644	33,644	
Additions and Deductions -----	44		— 44
Corrected Number -----	33,600		
Gains:			
Raised -----	267	348	+ 81
Admitted -----	265	381	+ 116
Reinstated -----	184	95	— 89
Gross Gain -----	716	824	+ 108
Losses:			
Died -----	503	457	— 46
Withdrawn -----	352	472	+ 120
Suspended -----	2,583	2,742	+ 159
Expelled -----	5	11	+ 6
Charter Arrested -----	508		— 508
Gross Loss -----	3,951	3,683	— 268
Net Loss -----	3,279	2,859	— 420
Membership Jan. 1, 1934-----	30,365	30,785	— 420

This gives the total number of Master Masons, as of December 31, 1933, at 30,365, which is 420 less than the forecast.

UNPAID 1932 AND 1933 APPROPRIATIONS

The unpaid appropriations for 1932 and 1933, which are to be taken care of out of the 1933 and prior years' dues, are as follows:

1 Oxford Orphanage, Maintenance-----	\$26,500.00
2 Oxford Orphanage, Interest-----	2,175.00
3 Oxford Orphanage, Payment on Debt-----	3,500.00

4	Masonic and Eastern Star Home-----	\$12,000.00
5	Sesqui-centennial -----	250.00
6	Rent -----	1,050.00
7	Masonic and Eastern Star Home (1932)-----	1,500.00
8	Drewry Fund Note (1932)-----	1,000.00
9	Rent (1932) -----	1,050.00
10	Masonic Service Association (1932)-----	622.88
11	Interest on Drewry Fund Note (1932)-----	60.00
Total-----		<u>\$49,707.88</u>

\$34,500 of this amount has been paid since January 1, out of collections made during that time.

GRAND SECRETARY'S SALARY

As only \$1,500 was last year received from the Drewry Memorial Fund, which has, under its terms and conditions, to be applied to the salary of the Grand Secretary, we bring forward the remaining \$2,100 as the salary paid out of the Grand Lodge funds.

MEREDITH COLLEGE BONDS

We recommend the Grand Lodge order that the Grand Treasurer turn over to the Masonic Foundation, as trustees, the \$5,000 of Meredith College Bonds to be added to the permanent fund.

CREDIT ALLOWANCE

We recommend that a credit allowance of twenty-five cents per capita be given to each of the lodges on December 31, 1934, dues, who on or before April 1, 1935, having paid all dues for prior years, shall pay their current year's dues.

OXFORD ORPHANAGE

We make the appropriation of \$45,000 for maintenance as recommended by the Grand Master and approved by the Committee on Oxford Orphanage, whose report has been adopted by the Grand Lodge, and also have brought forward the \$2,175.00 interest on the building debt, and the \$3,500.00 payment towards the reduction of the principal of the debt, as adopted by the Grand Lodge last year to be annually made.

MASONIC AND EASTERN STAR HOME

We have included in the budget the amount of \$12,000 as requested in the report of the Board of Directors and approved by the Committee on Masonic and Eastern Star Home, which has been adopted by the Grand Lodge.

GRAND SECRETARY'S CLERICAL HELP

We have placed the allowance for the clerical help in the Grand Secretary's office at \$2,400.00, as the \$1,800 in the budget last year was found to be inadequate compensation.

CORINTHIAN LODGE, NO. 230, ROCKY MOUNT

We considered carefully this request for remission of arrearages of dues; heard the delegation of Rocky Mount Masons who appeared before us, and we regret exceedingly the situation in which they are placed.

However, confronted with the fact that numerous other lodges were also in arrears for dues, as of January 1, 1934, some of whom have paid up in full, and as the Grand Lodge this afternoon adopted a resolution to meet the case of all lodges in arrears, by allowing its payment in three yearly installments, conditioned upon the lodge paying the year's dues now current, on or before August 1, we believe all lodges in arrears should be treated alike, and we recommend the request for remission be not granted.

We recommend the adoption of the report of the Committee on Masonic Education, the expense of the same to be financed by each lodge paying \$1.00 additional to the Grand Secretary on each candidate hereafter initiated.

Further that this resolution shall last for only one year, and expire with that period.

BUDGET

In preparing the budget we recognized that the appropriations in heading (A) Oxford Orphanage, Masonic Home, Charity and Education, (B) Outstanding Appropriations and (C) Annual Salaries, are expected to be for the full amount, while the appropriations (D) Estimated Annual Expenses and (E) Annual Communications are authorizations to spend so much thereof as may be needed, and no more.

Furthermore, we recommend that the Grand Master authorize and direct when the several appropriations shall be paid by the warrant of the Grand Secretary, and, furthermore, that the Grand Master have authority when he deems it advisable for the best interest of the Grand Lodge, to suspend the allotment made to any committee, activity or agency.

Furthermore, we recommend that the Grand Master, when he deems it for the good of the Grand Lodge, be authorized, upon written application being made to him, to give written authorization for this budget to be exceeded, or for any department agency or office to incur any out of the ordinary expenses not herein provided for.

BORROWING OF MONEY

We recommend that the Grand Master and Grand Secretary be authorized to execute such note or notes, including renewals or successor notes, to raise money to promptly meet the appropriations made this Grand Lodge or preceding Grand Lodges, should they find the same necessary or advisable.

We have prepared a budget of estimated expenditures of \$89,092.30 against which there is an estimated income of \$89,137.50, based upon the facts before us now, which leaves \$45.20 in the clear, based upon all the monies being collected.

PAST APPROPRIATIONS

We must here call attention to the fact that the Grand Secretary's report showed \$49,707.88 unpaid appropriations and uncollected back dues of \$38,087.21, which is a difference of \$11,620.67 of appropriations over the receipts from dues if all of the past due arrearages are collected.

This presents a situation that will have to be reckoned with in the Grand Lodge of 1935, and we here call it to the attention of the body to be prepared to meet it at that time.

On the basis of the estimated and forecasted membership, we approximate the probable available income of the Grand Lodge for the calendar year 1934, as follows:

30,365 Masons @ \$2.50	-----	\$75,912.50
500 Initiates @ \$1.00	-----	500.00
500 Initiates @ \$10.00	-----	5,000.00
Drewry Memorial Fund	-----	1,500.00
Permanent Fund	-----	5,425.00
Meredith College Bonds	-----	300.00
Miscellaneous	-----	500.00
		<hr/>
		\$89,137.50

A—Oxford Orphanage, Masonic Home and Charity:

1 Oxford Orphanage	-----	\$50,675.00
Maintenance	-----	\$45,000.00
Interest on Building Debt	-----	2,175.00
Payment on Debt	-----	3,500.00
2 Masonic and Eastern Star Home	-----	12,000.00
3 Charity	-----	1,500.00
		<hr/>
		\$64,175.00

B—Salaries:

1 Grand Secretary	-----	\$ 2,100.00
2 Grand Treasurer	-----	100.00
3 Grand Tiler	-----	100.00
4 Foreign Correspondent	-----	300.00
5 Clerical Help (Grand Secretary)	-----	2,400.00
		<hr/>
		\$ 5,000.00

C—Sundry Expense:

1 Grand Master's Expense	-----	\$ 500.00
2 Grand Secretary—Traveling Expense	-----	600.00
3 Printing Proceedings	-----	2,250.00
4 Sesqui-Centennial	-----	250.00
5 Rep. to George Washington Memorial	-----	50.00
6 Bonds	-----	100.00

7 Auditing -----	\$ 225.00	
8 Grand Historian -----	100.00	
9 Grand Lecturers -----	4,800.00	
10 Masonic Service Association -----	857.30	
		\$ 9,732.30

D—Expense Grand Secretary's Office:

1 Rent -----	\$ 1,050.00	
2 Postage, Printing, etc. -----	600.00	
		\$ 1,650.00

E—Annual Communication Expense:

1 Expenses Grand Officers -----	\$ 300.00	
2 Expenses Past Grand Officers -----	200.00	
3 Expenses District Deputy Gr. Masters --	500.00	
4 Expenses Custodians and Lecturers --	150.00	
5 Expenses Others -----	50.00	
6 Per Diem Credentials Committee -----	60.00	
7 Reporting -----	50.00	
8 Past Grand Master's Jewel -----	75.00	
		\$ 1,385.00

F—Summer Expenses:

1 Grand Lodge -----	\$ 100.00	
2 District Deputy Grand Masters -----	400.00	
		\$ 500.00

G—Miscellaneous:

1 Contingent -----	\$ 1,000.00	
2 Credit Allowance -----	5,650.00	
		\$ 6,650.00

Summary:

A—Oxford Orphanage, Home and Charity--	\$64,175.00	
B—Salaries -----	5,000.00	
C—Sundry Expense -----	9,732.30	
D—Expense Grand Secretary's Office -----	1,650.00	
E—Annual Communication Expense -----	1,385.00	
F—Summer Expense -----	500.00	
G—Miscellaneous -----	6,650.00	
		\$89,092.30

(Signed)

ALEXANDER B. ANDREWS,
R. D. SHORE,
HERBERT C. ALEXANDER,
W. B. HODGE,
J. C. HOBBS, JR.

NOTE: Owing to Finance Committee finding after Grand Lodge adjournment that it had failed to charge in estimated disbursements the \$1,500.00 of Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary's Fund, the above budget is unbalanced to that extent. As corrected it is as follows:

Estimated Receipts -----	\$89,137.50
Estimated Disbursements -----	\$89,092.30
Drewry Mem. Grand Secretary Fund-----	1,500.00
	<u>\$90,592.30</u>
Estimated Excess of Disbursements-----	\$ 1,454.80

ALEXANDER B. ANDREWS, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF JURISPRUDENCE COMMITTEE

The Jurisprudence Committee made the following report, which was adopted:

To The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

The Committee on Jurisprudence respectfully submits the following report:

AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE, APPROVED

The following amendment to the Code was submitted to the 1933 Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge (Proceedings Pages 65-198).

The same having been referred to this Committee as provided in Chapter XXX of the Code, we recommend its adoption, as follows:

1. Amend Section 90, paragraph 8, of the Code to make it read as follows:

(8) After each election he shall immediately report to the Grand Secretary the names of the officers elected and appointed, such report shall be made in January.

RESOLUTIONS NOT APPROVED

We disapprove and recommend that the following resolutions presented at the 1933 Annual Communication (Proceedings Pages 98-199; 96-199) be not adopted:

Be it Resolved, That the Grand Lodge be petitioned to reduce the minimum amount allowed to be charged by member lodges as an initiation fee to an amount commensurate with the present economic condition prevailing in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

Be it resolved by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

That, any subordinate lodge may make any member who has rendered distinguished and meritorious service to Masonry an honorary life member thereof provided he has been a member of the Order in good standing for thirty years or more, and shall have attained the age of 70 years; provided, however, that by special dispensation from the Grand Master all said limitations may

be waived. Any subordinate lodge which has granted honorary life memberships to any brother shall within thirty days certify such fact to the Grand Secretary, who shall, upon payment of the fee of \$1.00, issue to said brother an honorary life membership certificate bearing the name of the brother and the lodge of which he is a member. Subordinate lodges shall be exempt from all Grand Lodge dues upon such life members.

REGULATIONS APPROVED

The proposed amendment to Regulation 27 was referred to this Committee as provided in Chapter XXX of the Code, and we recommend its adoption as follows:

Amend Regulation 27 to make it read as follows: Reg. 27. Compensation of Grand Treasurer: The compensation of the Grand Treasurer shall be \$100.00 per annum, or such other amount as the Grand Lodge may prescribe.

DECISIONS.

We approve the decision of the Grand Master as reported in his address and recommend its adoption.

DISPENSATIONS

We approve all dispensations granted by the Grand Master as reported by him.

ARREST OF CHARTERS

We approve the action of the Grand Master in arresting the charters of certain lodges as reported by the Grand Secretary in his report.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE NOT APPROVED

The Committee has given careful thought and consideration to the following proposals to amend the Code, and we disapprove each of them, and recommend that they be not adopted:

That Chapter XVII., Section 124, of the Code, as amended January 20, 1932, be amended so as to make said section read as follows:

Section 124. Fee for Degrees. The amount chargeable by the subordinate lodges for the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason shall not be less than \$35.00, all of which said amount must accompany the petition, and in no case shall the fees be remitted. A fee of \$10.00 shall be paid to the Grand Lodge for each initiate received into the Lodge, which shall be applied to the payment of appropriations by the Grand Lodge to miscellaneous charities, and charitable institutions, any excess received over and above the amount of said appropriations in any one year shall be set aside to the Grand Lodge Charity Fund and said fee of \$10.00 shall be remitted to the Grand Lodge annually

on or before the first day of April of each year, and shall be reported on such forms as may be prescribed by the Grand Secretary.

I move you that the following resolution be adopted and a copy thereof be sent to the Grand Lodge:

Section 124. Fee for Degrees.—The amount chargeable by the subordinate lodges for the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason shall not be less than \$20.00, all of which said amount must accompany the petition, and in no case shall the fees be remitted. A fee of \$10.00 shall be paid to the Grand Lodge for each initiate received into the Lodge, which shall be set aside to the Grand Lodge Charity Fund and said fee of \$10.00 shall be remitted to the Grand Lodge annually on or before the first day of April of each year, and shall be reported on such forms as may be prescribed by the Grand Secretary.

BE IT RESOLVED, that Chapter XI (Eleven) Section 98 of the Code be amended by adding the following:

Provided, that the Grand Secretary shall credit to each subordinate Lodge the sum of \$2.50 for every member who shall have been suspended for non-payment of dues, this credit to be applied against the oldest indebtedness of the subordinate Lodge to the Grand Lodge, provided further, that in case there is no delinquent amount due the Grand Lodge, the credit shall apply on the amount due the Grand Lodge for the year in which the suspension occurs.

Provided further, that the benefits of this amendment shall accrue to the subordinate Lodge for the Lodge year beginning Jan. 1, 1934.

BE IT RESOLVED, That Chapter XII (Twelve) Section 101 of the Code be amended by changing the first line to read as follows:

"When a brother shall be in arrears for as much as eight months' dues".

MISCELLANEOUS

1. The Committee recommends that the proposed amendment to Chapter II, Section 8, Page 8 of the Code as referred to in the report of the Jurisprudence Committee for 1933 (Proceedings Page 196 at bottom) be deferred until the 1935 Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, for further study and consideration.

2. The Committee at the 1933 Annual Communication recommended that the request of the Grand Master for a decision by this Committee on the Masonic Loan Funds, (Proceedings 1933 Page 47) be deferred to this Communication that further study could be given the question, the Committee appointed a sub-committee to report on this subject and the report of the sub-committee is as follows:

To The Committee on Jurisprudence of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

We, your sub-committee, appointed to investigate the Masonic Loan Fund, respectfully submit the following report:

At the Annual Communication, in April 1933, Grand Master H. C. Alexander, in his address, requested that the Grand Lodge make a pronouncement upon the following question:

"Did the Grand Lodge mean to give the money contributed to the Masonic Educational Fund to the various A and B Colleges and thereby relinquish all control to the Colleges, or did it mean that the funds were to be loaned at the direction and under the control of the Masonic Educational Loan Fund Committee; and does the Grand Master have any control over this fund or over this Committee?"

The above request of Grand Master Alexander was referred to the Jurisprudence Committee, and referred to the undersigned sub-committee for investigation.

We, your subcommittee, have investigated the matter as carefully as possible, and find as follows:

1. That the Masonic Loan Fund is a fund the purpose of which is to assist worthy students to complete their education in the various colleges in the State, who would be unable to complete it without financial aid.

2. That this Fund has been constituted by appropriations made during the years 1922 to 1930 inclusive, by the Grand Lodge, the Grand Chapter, the Grand Commandery and the Scottish Rite Bodies; that the total amount of these appropriations is \$85,000.00; and that the appropriations were discontinued by all of the Masonic Bodies in 1931.

3. That the allotments of the Fund among the various colleges in the State were made by committees from the Grand Lodge, the Grand Chapter, the Grand Commandery and the Scottish Rite, these Committees acting as a joint committee.

4. That there are now 31 colleges in the State participating in the benefits of the Fund.

5. That the policy pursued by the Committee, in allotting the Fund among the colleges in the State, is set forth in the report of the Committee on Education of the Grand Lodge, at page 74 of the Proceedings of 1923, as follows:

"It was further determined (by the Committee) that these loan funds should not be restricted to the children or dependents of Masons, but should be handled by the college authorities, like any other loan fund, for deserving students, the preference to be given to deserving seniors, juniors and upper classmen and women and the loans when repaid to be loaned out again."

6. We do not find anything in the record that shows whether or not the Grand Lodge intended this Fund as a gift to the various

colleges in the State, or that shows whether or not it intended that the Fund should be administered by the college authorities under the direction and control of the Loan Fund Committee, or that shows whether or not the Grand Master has any control over the Fund or over the Committee.

Upon the foregoing findings, and in order that the status of the Masonic Loan Fund may be more definitely fixed and understood, we recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Be it resolved by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

(1) That it is hereby declared by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina that the funds, allotted from the Masonic Loan Fund to the various colleges in the State, are not to be considered as gifts to said institutions, but as trust funds to be used for the exclusive purpose of being loaned to deserving students in need of financial assistance.

(2) That the funds allotted to said institutions shall be administered upon the following terms and conditions:

(a) That said funds shall be used for the purpose of assisting deserving students to complete their education, who would be unable to complete it without financial aid.

(b) That the administration of the funds, that is the making of loans, shall be handled by the college authorities; provided, however, that each student to whom a loan is made shall be required to execute a note therefor, payable to the proper college authorities, which said note shall bear interest from date at six per cent, and which shall be signed by the loanee and by two solvent sureties.

(c) That in the making of loans, preference shall be given to deserving members of the Senior and Junior Classes.

(d) All loans shall be collected by the college authorities at maturity, or as soon thereafter as possible, and loans, when collected, shall be loaned out again.

(e) That the college authorities shall not be required to restrict loans to the children or dependents of Masons.

(f) That each institution to which an allotment of the Masonic Loan Fund has been made shall, on or before the first day of March of each year, furnish to the Masonic Loan Fund Committee an annual report of the condition of the Fund in the institution, as of the close of the preceding college year, which report shall contain such information as may be required by the Grand Lodge or by the Committee.

We further recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Be it resolved by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

1. That a standing committee to be known as the Masonic Loan Fund Committee be and is hereby created, which committee

shall be composed of the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Grand Lodge, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Grand Chapter, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Grand Commandery, the Sovereign Grand Inspector General in North Carolina of the Scottish Rite, the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter and the Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery. The Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Grand Lodge shall be the Chairman of the Masonic Loan Fund Committee, and the Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter shall be the Secretary of said Committee.

2. That the Masonic Loan Fund, and the administration thereof by the various college authorities, shall be under the direction and control of the Masonic Loan Fund Committee, and the Committee is hereby authorized and empowered to prescribe such rules and regulations as may, in its judgment, be deemed necessary, and the Committee is further authorized and empowered to withdraw the Fund from any of said institutions, whenever, in its judgment, it may appear expedient to do so.

3. That the Committee be and is hereby authorized and directed to obtain on or before March 1st of each year, from each institution to which an allotment of the Masonic Loan Fund has been made, an annual report of the condition of the Fund in that institution, as of the close of the preceding college year, which report shall contain (a) the amount of the fund deposited with the college, (b) the amount of interest added to the fund, (c) the number of loans made, (d) the aggregate amount of loans, (e) the amount of repayments, (f) the amount of loans outstanding, (g) the cash on hand, (h) the total resources of the fund, and such other information as the Committee may require; and the Committee is hereby further directed to report the information thus obtained to the Grand Lodge at each Annual Communication.

4. That the Grand Master, by virtue of his office, be and is hereby declared to possess the authority to exercise a general supervision over the Masonic Loan Fund to the same extent that he possesses authority to exercise a general supervision over other matters pertaining to the welfare of Masonry; and the Grand Master is further declared to possess the authority to act in an advisory capacity to the Masonic Loan Fund Committee, and may at any time give to the Committee the benefit of his advice and assistance.

Fraternally submitted,

E. W. TIMBERLAKE, JR.,
CHAS. B. NEWCOMB,

Sub-committee.

We approve the foregoing report of the sub-committee and recommend its adoption, including the recommendations and resolutions of the sub-committee.

(3) The subcommittee appointed by the Committee in 1933, to study the status of the \$100,000.00 fund, as requested by Past Grand Master Alexander in his address (Proceedings 1933, page 47) request that the subject be continued to the 1935 Annual communication for further study and consideration. We approve this request of the sub-committee and recommend that it be granted.

We congratulate the Grand Master upon his excellent work and his knowledge of Masonic law and custom, and we commend his faithful service to the Craft, during the past year.

FRANCIS D. WINSTON, *P. G. M.*,
Chairman Pro Tem.

J. WALLACE WINBORNE, *P. G. M.*,
E. W. TIMBERLAKE, JR., *P. G. M.*,
LUTHER T. HARTSELL, *Jr.*,
CHAS. B. NEWCOMB, *Secretary.*

NOTE: The report of the Sub-Committee on the Masonic Loan Fund was later adopted by the Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery with an amendment making the Committee as follows: One to be elected from Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, Grand Commandery, and the Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the Scottish Rite.

The following Amendment to Regulation 42, on Page 25, of the Code was presented and laid over until next year.

RESOLVED, That regulation No. 42 on page 25 of the Code be amended by striking out the word "\$10.00" in line four and insert in lieu thereof the word "\$5.00", and also striking out the words "and expense" and insert in lieu "or such other sum as the Grand Lodge shall determine," so that the same as amended shall read as follows:

Reg. 42. Compensation for Committee on Credentials. The members of the Credentials Committee, other than officers of the Grand Lodge, shall each be paid by the Grand Treasurer the sum of \$5.00 per day for Tuesday and Wednesday, or such other sum as the Grand Lodge shall determine.

The Grand Master announced his appointments to the Masonic Temple Committee and they were confirmed:

W. S. LIDDELL,	J. S. MCEACHERN,	A. B. ANDREWS,
J. LEGRAND EVERETT,	D. E. BULLUCK,	R. C. DUNN,
F. D. WINSTON,	E. W. TIMBERLAKE,	FRANK I. WATSON,
H. G. ETHERIDGE,	J. E. SHIPMAN,	JOHN H. ANDERSON.
HARRISON KAUFFMAN,	J. BAILEY OWEN,	

The following officers were then installed by Past Grand Master Hubert M. Poteat; Past Grand Master E. W. Timberlake acting as Marshal.

<i>Grand Master</i> , ROY F. EBBS-----	Asheville
<i>Deputy Grand Master</i> , CHAS. B. NEWCOMB-----	Wilmington
<i>Senior Grand Warden</i> , J. GILES HUDSON-----	Salisbury
<i>Junior Grand Warden</i> , WATSON N. SHERROD-----	Enfield
<i>Grand Treasurer</i> , HERBERT C. ALEXANDER-----	Charlotte
<i>Grand Secretary</i> , JOHN H. ANDERSON-----	Raleigh
<i>Asst. Grand Secretary</i> , WM. R. SMITH-----	Raleigh
<i>Grand Chaplain</i> , REV. ALBERT NEW-----	Waynesville
<i>Grand Lecturer</i> , LEON CASH-----	Winston-Salem
<i>Senior Grand Deacon</i> , HARRY T. PATERSON-----	Wilmington
<i>Junior Grand Deacon</i> , J. EDWARD ALLEN-----	Warrenton
<i>Grand Marshal</i> , WALTER L. HOGAN-----	Charlotte
<i>Grand Steward</i> , THOS. J. HARKINS-----	Asheville
<i>Grand Steward</i> , DR. CHAS. P. ELDRIDGE-----	Raleigh
<i>Grand Tiler</i> , W. D. TERRY-----	Raleigh
<i>Grand Historian</i> , E. W. SPIRES-----	Edenton
<i>Grand Auditor</i> , K. W. PARHAM-----	Raleigh
<i>Grand Orator</i> , J. E. SHIPMAN-----	Hendersonville

The following appointments were made:

J. LEGRAND EVERETT, Salisbury-----*Board of General Purposes*
C. B. NEWCOMB, Wilmington-----*Board of Custodians*

J. F. MARQUETTE

JEFF L. NELSON P. C. STOTT J. W. PATTON

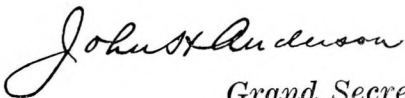
as *Assistant Grand Lecturers*

A Past Grand Master's Jewel was presented to M. W. Peter T. Wilson by Past Grand Master Leon Cash.

The minutes were read and approved and the Grand Lodge closed in ample form.



Grand Master.



Grand Secretary.

REGULATIONS FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF LECTURERS

The State shall be divided into four Districts as shown by the accompanying map:

- 1st. District—P. C. Stott, Wendell, N. C.
- 2nd. District—J. W. Patton, Elon College, N. C.
- 3rd. District—J. F. Marquette, Statesville, N. C.
- 4th. District—Jeff L. Nelson, Morganton, N. C.

It shall be the duty of the Lecturer of each District to communicate with the Lodges in his District and arrange such a schedule of visits as will enable him to serve each Lodge in his District one week each two years. No Lodge shall receive more than one week's service each two years at the expense of the Grand Lodge, but any Lodge may engage the service of either authorized Lecturer, with the consent of the Grand Lecturer, provided it does not interfere with the work in his own District.

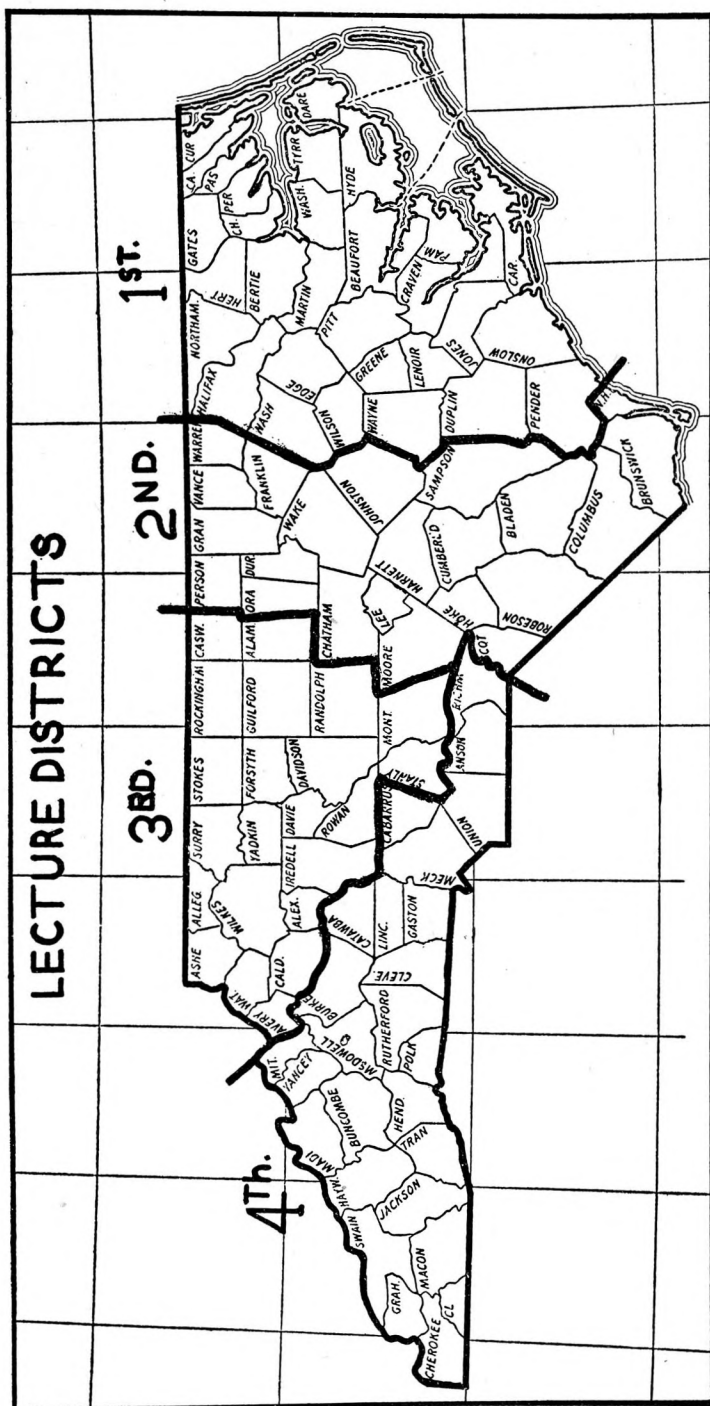
The Lecturers shall confine their work to the District to which they are assigned (except as provided above).

The Masters of the Lodges served shall certify to the Grand Secretary the satisfactory performance of the work and upon such proper certification the Grand Secretary shall issue, semi-monthly, a voucher to the Lecturers, at the rate of \$25.00 per week for the work performed.

The Lecturers shall be assigned to the Districts by the Grand Lecturer and the assignments may be changed at his discretion.

A record shall be kept in the office of the Grand Secretary of all work performed, showing the Lodges lectured, together with the date of the service and the name of the Lecturer.

The Lodges desiring the services of a Lecturer shall apply to the Grand Lecturer, stating such time as will be convenient.



Special Communications

OXFORD, N. C.

Oxford, N. C., June 24, 1933.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, convened in Special Communication in the Masonic Hall on the Orphanage grounds at Oxford on Saturday, June 24th, A. D. 1933, at 10:00 o'clock a. m. and was opened in ample form it appearing that a constitutional number of lodges was represented.

Prayer was offered by the Grand Chaplain.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS PRESENT

M. W. P. T. WILSON	Grand Master
R. W. R. C. DUNN	as Deputy Grand Master
R. W. J. W. PATTON	as Senior Grand Warden
R. W. A. G. KLINGLER	as Junior Grand Warden
R. W. JOHN J. PHOENIX	Grand Treasurer
R. W. WM. R. SMITH	Assistant Grand Secretary
REV. C. C. WEAVER	Grand Chaplain
W. LEON CASH	Grand Lecturer
W. WATSON N. SHERROD	Senior Grand Deacon
W. C. M. WALKER	as Junior Grand Deacon
W. J. EDWARD ALLEN	Grand Marshal
W. F. F. HARDING	as Grand Steward
W. HARVEY A. COX	as Grand Steward
W. W. D. TERRY	Grand Tiler
W. K. W. PARHAM	Grand Auditor

PAST GRAND MASTERS PRESENT

R. C. Dunn, Leon Cash, J. J. Phoenix, E. W. Timberlake, Jr.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS PRESENT

Governor J. C. B. EHRLINGHAUS

The Grand Master announced that the Special Communication was called for the purpose of observing the usual ceremonies of St. John's Day.

Past Grand Master R. C. Dunn moved that a letter be sent to Past Grand Master F. D. Winston, regretting his sickness.

Announcement was made of the Special Communication of the Grand Lodge of July 4th for the purpose of celebrating the centennial of the laying of the corner stone of the State Capitol.

The Grand Marshal then formed the procession and proceeded to the stand on the campus where the following program was rendered:

1—Address of Welcome—Hon. B. W. Parham.

2—Response—Rev. C. C. Weaver.

3—Introduction of Speaker—T. G. Stem.

4—Address—Hon. L. P. McLendon.

Brother J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Governor of North Carolina, was presented by Past Grand Master R. C. Dunn and made a short but interesting talk.

The Grand Marshal re-formed the procession and returned to the Hall.

The thanks of the Grand Lodge were extended to Brother L. P. McLendon, by a rising vote, for his splendid address.

The minutes were read and approved and the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

P. T. WILSON, *Grand Master*.

ATTEST:

WM. R. SMITH, *Assistant Grand Secretary*.

RALEIGH

Raleigh, N. C., July 4, 1933.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina convened in Special Communication in the Masonic Temple in Raleigh on Tuesday, July 4, 1933, at 10:00 o'clock, A. M., and was opened in ample form, it appearing that a constitutional number of lodges was represented.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Brother Harvey A. Cox.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS PRESENT

M. W. FRANCIS D. WINSTON (P. G. M.)	as Grand Master
R. W. E. W. TIMBERLAKE, JR. (P. G. M.)	as Deputy Gr. Master
R. W. CHAS. B. NEWCOMB	Senior Grand Warden
R. W. J. BAILEY OWEN (P. G. M.)	as Junior Grand Warden
R. W. K. W. PARHAM	as Grand Treasurer
R. W. J. H. ANDERSON	Grand Secretary
REV. HARVEY A. COX	as Grand Chaplain
W. A. B. ANDREWS (P. G. M.)	as Grand Lecturer
W. WATSON N. SHERROD	Senior Grand Deacon
W. JNO. S. MCEACHERN	as Junior Grand Deacon
W. J. EDWARD ALLEN	Grand Marshal
W. HARRISON KAUFFMAN	as Grand Steward
W. SELIM A. MATTSO	as Grand Steward
W. W. D. TERRY	Grand Tiler

PAST GRAND MASTERS PRESENT

F. D. Winston, J. B. Owen, A. B. Andrews, E. W. Timberlake, Jr., J. H. Anderson, R. C. Dunn.

The Grand Master announced the Special Communication was called for the purpose of celebrating the Centennial of the laying of the corner stone of the State Capitol and the laying of a second stone inscribed:

"This Stone Laid by The Grand Lodge of North Carolina,
A. F. & A. M., July 4, 1933."

The Grand Lodge proceeded to the corner of South and Fayetteville Streets where they joined the following procession:

Detachment State Highway Patrol.
120th Infantry Band.

Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry (Organized 1793).
Headquarters Company and Battery.
Field Artillery of Youngsville.

Medical Corps of the National Guard from Wake Forest.
City Officials.

County Commissioners.

Grand Lodge.

State Officials.

Legislative Committee.

Grand Master and Governor J. C. B. Ehringhaus (in Auto).

American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps.

Automobiles representing places where the State Legislature met in the early days of the State: Edenton, New Bern, Bath, Wilmington, Hillsboro, Halifax, Fayetteville, Smithfield, Wake Court House, Tarboro, and Raleigh.

Upon arrival at the Capitol the Grand Lodge proceeded to the North East corner of the building, where the second stone was laid according to the Ancient Masonic ritual.

The box contained the following articles:

Copy of legislative resolution providing for the celebration.
List of the State Capitol Centennial Commission members.
Copy of the Governor's invitation to the Grand Lodge of
Masons to participate in the celebration.

Copy of the Grand Lodge's reply.

List of the Officers of the Grand Lodge.

Copy of the North Carolina Manual, 1933.

Copy of the North Carolina Constitution.

Copies of the Raleigh Times and the News and Observer.

Copy of the North Carolina Historical Review.

Map of present-day Raleigh.

Photograph of the Capitol.

Copy of Nocalore, Vol. 11, Part 2.

Miniature silk United States and North Carolina flags.

A memorial envelope cover printed in gold and autographed
by Governor Ehringhaus.

Copy of The Orphans' Friend.

One dollar in currency and coins of 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, and 1c.

Copy of song, "Old North State", and history.

Roster Caswell Nash Chapter, D. A. R.

After the Masonic ceremonies were concluded Brother J. C. B. Ehringhaus (Eureka Lodge, No. 317), Governor of North Carolina, accepted the stone on behalf of the State and spoke briefly of "The Tar Heel Capitol" as a memorial to the people's idealism.

The Grand Lodge returned to the Lodge Room and was closed in ample form.

J. H. ANDERSON, *Grand Secretary*.



In Memoriam



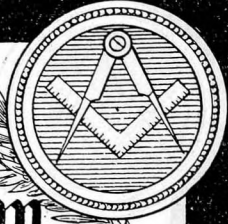
THE
DISTINGUISHED
DEAD

*Of Other Grand
Jurisdictions*





In Memoriam



R. F. EDWARDS

Grand Lecturer

Born Sept. 13, 1855

Died May 4, 1933





In Memoriam



WILLIAM EDGAR POOVEY

Grand Orator

Born Nov. 17, 1878

Died July 23, 1933



Statistics

GRAND OFFICERS (ELECTIVE) OF NORTH CAROLINA FROM ORGANIZATION IN 1787 TO 1934

	Grand Master	Deputy Grand Master	Senior Gr. Warden	Junior Gr. Warden	Grand Treasurer	Grand Secretary
1787	Samuel Johnston.....	Richard Caswell.....	Richard Ellis.....	Michael Payne.....	Abner Neale.....	James Glasgow
1788	Richard Caswell.....	Michael Payne.....	James Glasgow.....	Silas White Arnett.....	Stephen Cabarrus.....	William J. Dawson
1789	Samuel Johnston.....	James Glasgow.....	Silas White Arnett.....	Lunsford Long.....	Stephen Cabarrus.....	William J. Dawson
1790	Samuel Johnston.....	James Glasgow.....	Stephen Cabarrus.....	Isaac Gulon.....	Frederick Hargett.....	Matthias Handy
1791	Samuel Johnston.....	James Glasgow.....	Stephen Cabarrus.....	Lunsford Long.....	Frederick Hargett.....	James Ellis
1792	Wm. Richardson Davie.....	James Glasgow.....	John Macon.....	John Macon.....	Frederick Hargett.....	Richard W. Freear
1793	Wm. Richardson Davie.....	James Glasgow.....	John Lewis Taylor.....	John Louis Taylor.....	Walter Alvis.....	Richard W. Freear
1794	Wm. Richardson Davie.....	James Glasgow.....	John Lewis Taylor.....	John Ingles.....	John Macon.....	Robert Williams
1795	Wm. Richardson Davie.....	James Glasgow.....	John Lewis Taylor.....	Henry Hill.....	Richard W. Freear.....	Robert Williams
1796	Wm. Richardson Davie.....	James Glasgow.....	John Lewis Taylor.....	Montfort Stokes.....	Richard W. Freear.....	Robert Williams
1797	Wm. Richardson Davie.....	James Glasgow.....	John Lewis Taylor.....	Montfort Stokes.....	Henry Potter.....	Robert Williams
1798	William Polk.....	John Haywood.....	Montfort Stokes.....	Waghstall Avery.....	Henry Potter.....	Robert Williams
1799	William Polk.....	John Louis Taylor.....	Montfort Stokes.....	John Winslow.....	Henry Potter.....	Robert Williams
1800	William Polk.....	John Louis Taylor.....	Montfort Stokes.....	William Duff.....	William Boylan.....	Robert Williams
1801	William Polk.....	John Louis Taylor.....	Montfort Stokes.....	Nathaniel Alexander.....	William Boylan.....	Robert Williams
1802	John Louis Taylor.....	Montfort Stokes.....	John Hall.....	William Duff.....	William Boylan.....	Robert Williams
1803	John Louis Taylor.....	Montfort Stokes.....	John Hall.....	Robert Cochran.....	William Boylan.....	Robert Williams
1804	John Louis Taylor.....	Montfort Stokes.....	John Hall.....	William Duff.....	William Boylan.....	Robert Williams
1805	John Hall.....	Montfort Stokes.....	Robert Cochran.....	William Duff.....	William Boylan.....	Robert Williams
1806	John Hall.....	Montfort Stokes.....	Robert Cochran.....	William Duff.....	William Boylan.....	Robert Williams
1807	John Hall.....	Montfort Stokes.....	Robert Cochran.....	William Duff.....	William Boylan.....	Robert Williams
1808	Benjamin Smith.....	Robert Williams.....	Benjamin Smith.....	Geo. Lee Davidson.....	William Boylan.....	Thomas L. Williams
1809	Benjamin Smith.....	Robert Williams.....	Benjamin Smith.....	Andrew Caldwell.....	William Boylan.....	Thomas L. Williams
1810	Benjamin Smith.....	Robert Williams.....	Benjamin Smith.....	Calvin Jones.....	William Boylan.....	Thomas L. Williams
1811	Robert Williams.....	Jeremiah Slade.....	Calvin Jones.....	Geo. Lee Davidson.....	William Boylan.....	Alexander Lucas
1812	Robert Williams.....	Jeremiah Slade.....	Calvin Jones.....	Geo. Lee Davidson.....	William Boylan.....	Alexander Lucas
1813	Robert Williams.....	Jeremiah Slade.....	Calvin Jones.....	William Miller.....	William Boylan.....	Robert Williams
1814	John Louis Taylor.....	Jeremiah Slade.....	Calvin Jones.....	William Miller.....	William Boylan.....	Robert Williams
1815	John Louis Taylor.....	Jeremiah Slade.....	Calvin Jones.....	William Miller.....	William Boylan.....	Robert Williams
1816	John Louis Taylor.....	Kemp Plummer.....	Calvin Jones.....	William Miller.....	William Boylan.....	Robert Williams
1817	Calvin Jones.....	John Winslow.....	James Iredell.....	Simmons J. Baker.....	William Boylan.....	Robert Williams
1818	Calvin Jones.....	John Winslow.....	Louis Dicken Wilson.....	Leonard Henderson.....	William Boylan.....	Robert Williams
1819	Calvin Jones.....	James Iredell.....	Louis Dicken Wilson.....	Leonard Henderson.....	William Boylan.....	Robert Williams
1820	John Adams Cameron.....	Frederick Nash.....	Louis Dicken Wilson.....	John C. Eberinghaus.....	William Boylan.....	Robert Williams
1821	John Adams Cameron.....	James Iredell.....	Jas. Strudwick Smith.....	Joseph H. Bryan.....	William Boylan.....	Robert Williams
1822	James Strudwick Smith.....	Francis Lister Hawks.....	Thomas Clancy.....	Richard D. Spaight.....	William Boylan.....	Robert Williams
1823	Robert Strange.....	Francis Lister Hawks.....	Thomas Clancy.....	Bazaleel Gillett.....	William Boylan.....	Robert Williams
1824	Robert Strange.....	Francis Lister Hawks.....	Thomas A. Pasteur.....	Bazaleel Gillett.....	William Boylan.....	Robert Williams
1825	Hutchins Gordon Burton.....	Francis Lister Hawks.....	George E. Spruill.....	Louis Dicken Wilson.....	Benjamin A. Barham.....	Benjamin A. Barham
1826	Hutchins Gordon Burton.....	Francis Lister Hawks.....	George E. Spruill.....	Louis Dicken Wilson.....	Benjamin A. Barham.....	Benjamin A. Barham
1827	Louis Dicken Wilson.....	John E. Lewis.....	George E. Spruill.....	Jesse Speight.....	Benjamin A. Barham.....	Benjamin A. Barham
1828	Louis Dicken Wilson.....	John Owen.....	James Grant.....	Samuel F. Patterson.....	Benjamin A. Barham.....	Benjamin A. Barham
1829	Louis Dicken Wilson.....	John Owen.....	James Grant.....	Samuel F. Patterson.....	Benjamin A. Barham.....	Benjamin A. Barham
1830	Richard Dobbs Spaight.....	Samuel F. Patterson.....	George Blair.....	John Hill Wheeler.....	Benjamin A. Barham.....	John C. Stedman

1831	Richard Dobbs Spaight.....	Rufus Haywood.....	Daniel Coleman.....	Dirk Lindeman.....	Charles D. Lehman.....
1832	Simmons Jones Baker.....	Gray Little.....	John G. Marshall.....	Dirk Lindeman.....	Thomas J. Lemay.....
1833	Samuel F. Patterson.....	Daniel Coleman.....	Edmund B. Freeman.....	Dirk Lindeman.....	John J. Christophers.....
1834	Samuel F. Patterson.....	Daniel Coleman.....	John G. Marshall.....	Dirk Lindeman.....	John J. Christophers.....
1835	Lewis H. Marteller.....	Henry Blount.....	James MacIn.....	Green W. Ligon.....	William T. Bain.....
1836	Lewis H. Marteller.....	Henry Blount.....	James MacIn.....	Green W. Ligon.....	William T. Bain.....
1837	David W. Stone.....	William W. Cherry.....	William B. Dunn.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1838	David W. Stone.....	William W. Cherry.....	William B. Dunn.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1839	Kenneth Rayner.....	John G. Marshall.....	Duncan G. McRae.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William A. Harrison.....
1840	William S. Baker.....	Daniel S. Crenshaw.....	Daniel S. Crenshaw.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William A. Harrison.....
1841	Thomas Loring.....	Thomas E. Pender.....	Davis Young.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William A. Harrison.....
1842	Jonathan H. Jacobs.....	Thomas E. Pender.....	Davis Young.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William A. Harrison.....
1843	David Lowry Swain.....	Phineas W. Fanning.....	William F. Taylor.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1844	David W. Stone.....	Thomas S. Clark.....	Arthur S. Mooring.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1845	Thomas Loring.....	Wiley W. Johnson.....	Talcott Burr.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1846	William Gott.....	John H. Drake.....	Peter Adams.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1847	Clement H. Jordan.....	Talcott Burr.....	William H. Mead.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1848	Clement H. Jordan.....	John H. Drake.....	Job Hiatt.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1849	William F. Collins.....	William G. Hill.....	James E. Allen.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1850	Alonzo T. Jenkins.....	Luke Blackmer.....	James E. Allen.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1851	Alonzo T. Jenkins.....	Luke Blackmer.....	James E. Allen.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1852	Alonzo T. Jenkins.....	Luke Blackmer.....	William P. Taylor.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1853	Clement H. Jordan.....	Peter Adams.....	James H. Moore.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1854	Clement H. Jordan.....	William K. Blake.....	Joseph Green.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1855	Pleasant A. Holt.....	William K. Blake.....	Joseph Green.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1856	Pleasant A. Holt.....	James T. Alexander.....	F. M. Cox.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1857	Alfred Martin.....	James T. Alexander.....	F. M. Cox.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1858	Alfred Martin.....	Henry C. Lucas.....	Daniel Coleman.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1859	Lewis S. Williams.....	Henry C. Lucas.....	Eli F. Watson.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1860	Lewis S. Williams.....	Henry C. Lucas.....	Eli F. Watson.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1861	William G. Hill.....	James E. Allen.....	Charles C. Clark.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1862	Eli F. Watson.....	Daniel Coleman.....	Rufus K. Speed.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1863	Eli F. Watson.....	John McCormick.....	Rufus K. Speed.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1864	John McCormick.....	Robert W. Best.....	David H. Stephenson.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1865	Edwin Godwin Reade.....	Robert W. Best.....	John Nichols.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1866	Eugene Grissom.....	William Lander.....	John Nichols.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1867	John M. Hapoldt.....	Robert B. Vance.....	Thomas M. Gardner.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	Donald W. Bain.....
1868	Robert B. Vance.....	Joseph B. Batchelor.....	Samuel H. Rountree.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	Donald W. Bain.....
1869	Robert B. Vance.....	Joseph B. Batchelor.....	Samuel H. Rountree.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	Donald W. Bain.....
1870	Charles C. Clark.....	John Nichols.....	Clinton A. Cilley.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	Donald W. Bain.....
1871	Charles C. Clark.....	John Nichols.....	Clinton A. Cilley.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	Donald W. Bain.....
1872	John Nichols.....	Thomas M. Gardner.....	Robert W. Hardie.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	Donald W. Bain.....
1873	John Nichols.....	Thomas M. Gardner.....	Robert W. Hardie.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	Donald W. Bain.....
1874	George W. Blount.....	Clinton A. Cilley.....	Horace H. Munson.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	Donald W. Bain.....
1875	George W. Blount.....	Eugene Grissom.....	Robert V. Blackstock.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	Donald W. Bain.....
1876	Horace H. Munson.....	Clinton A. Cilley.....	James C. L. Guderger.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	Donald W. Bain.....
1877	Horace H. Munson.....	Thomas S. Kenan.....	James C. L. Guderger.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	Donald W. Bain.....
1878	William R. Cox.....	James C. L. Guderger.....	Henry F. Grainger.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	Donald W. Bain.....
1879	William R. Cox.....	James C. L. Guderger.....	Henry F. Grainger.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	Donald W. Bain.....
1880	Henry F. Grainger.....	James W. Reid.....	Charles H. Robinson.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	Donald W. Bain.....

GRAND OFFICERS (ELECTIVE) OF NORTH CAROLINA FROM ORGANIZATION IN 1787 TO 1934 (Continued)

Grand Master	Deputy Grand Master	Senior Gr. Warden	Junior Gr. Warden	Grand Treasurer	Grand Secretary
1881 Henry F. Grainger.....	James W. Reid.....	Robert Bingham.....	Charles H. Robinson.....	William E. Anderson.....	Donald W. Bain
1882 Robert Bingham.....	Fabius H. Busbee.....	Charles H. Robinson.....	William T. Kennedy.....	William E. Anderson.....	Donald W. Bain
1883 Fabius H. Busbee.....	Fabius H. Busbee.....	Charles H. Robinson.....	Samuel H. Smith.....	William E. Anderson.....	Donald W. Bain
1884 Robert Bingham.....	Charles H. Robinson.....	Samuel H. Smith.....	Hezekiah A. Gudger.....	William E. Anderson.....	Donald W. Bain
1885 Fabius H. Busbee.....	Charles H. Robinson.....	Samuel H. Smith.....	Hezekiah A. Gudger.....	William E. Anderson.....	Donald W. Bain
1886 Charles H. Robinson.....	Samuel H. Smith.....	Hezekiah A. Gudger.....	John W. Cotten.....	William E. Anderson.....	Donald W. Bain
1887 Charles H. Robinson.....	Samuel H. Smith.....	Hezekiah A. Gudger.....	John W. Cotten.....	William E. Anderson.....	Donald W. Bain
1888 Samuel H. Smith.....	Hezekiah A. Gudger.....	John W. Cotten.....	Francis M. More.....	William E. Anderson.....	Donald W. Bain
1889 Samuel H. Smith.....	Hezekiah A. Gudger.....	John W. Cotten.....	Francis M. More.....	William E. Anderson.....	Donald W. Bain
1890 Samuel H. Smith.....	Hezekiah A. Gudger.....	John W. Cotten.....	Francis M. More.....	Darius Wiatt.....	Donald W. Bain
1891 Hezekiah A. Gudger.....	John W. Cotten.....	Francis M. More.....	Richard J. Noble.....	William Simpson.....	Donald W. Bain
1892 Hezekiah A. Gudger.....	John W. Cotten.....	Francis M. More.....	Richard J. Noble.....	William Simpson.....	William H. Bain
1893 John W. Cotten.....	Francis M. More.....	Richard J. Noble.....	Richard J. Noble.....	William Simpson.....	William H. Bain
1894 John W. Cotten.....	Francis M. More.....	Richard J. Noble.....	Richard J. Noble.....	William Simpson.....	John C. Drewry
1895 Francis M. More.....	Richard J. Noble.....	Richard J. Noble.....	Richard J. Noble.....	William Simpson.....	John C. Drewry
1896 Francis M. More.....	Richard J. Noble.....	Richard J. Noble.....	Richard J. Noble.....	William Simpson.....	John C. Drewry
1897 Walter E. Moore.....	Richard J. Noble.....	Richard J. Noble.....	Richard J. Noble.....	William Simpson.....	John C. Drewry
1898 Walter E. Moore.....	Richard J. Noble.....	Richard J. Noble.....	Richard J. Noble.....	William Simpson.....	John C. Drewry
1899 Richard J. Noble.....	Richard J. Noble.....	Richard J. Noble.....	Richard J. Noble.....	William Simpson.....	John C. Drewry
1900 Richard J. Noble.....	Richard J. Noble.....	Richard J. Noble.....	Richard J. Noble.....	William Simpson.....	John C. Drewry
1901 Beverly S. Royster.....	Beverly S. Royster.....	Beverly S. Royster.....	Beverly S. Royster.....	William Simpson.....	John C. Drewry
1902 Beverly S. Royster.....	Beverly S. Royster.....	Beverly S. Royster.....	Beverly S. Royster.....	William Simpson.....	John C. Drewry
1903 Henry Irwin Clark.....	Henry Irwin Clark.....	Henry Irwin Clark.....	Henry Irwin Clark.....	William Simpson.....	John C. Drewry
1904 Henry Irwin Clark.....	Henry Irwin Clark.....	Henry Irwin Clark.....	Henry Irwin Clark.....	William Simpson.....	John C. Drewry
1905 Walter S. Liddell.....	Walter S. Liddell.....	Walter S. Liddell.....	Walter S. Liddell.....	William Simpson.....	John C. Drewry
1906 Walter S. Liddell.....	Walter S. Liddell.....	Walter S. Liddell.....	Walter S. Liddell.....	William Simpson.....	John C. Drewry
1907 Francis D. Winston.....	Francis D. Winston.....	Francis D. Winston.....	Francis D. Winston.....	William Simpson.....	John C. Drewry
1908 Francis D. Winston.....	Francis D. Winston.....	Francis D. Winston.....	Francis D. Winston.....	William Simpson.....	John C. Drewry
1909 Samuel M. Gattis.....	Samuel M. Gattis.....	Samuel M. Gattis.....	Samuel M. Gattis.....	William Simpson.....	John C. Drewry
1910 Samuel M. Gattis.....	Samuel M. Gattis.....	Samuel M. Gattis.....	Samuel M. Gattis.....	William Simpson.....	John C. Drewry
1911 Richard N. Hackett.....	Richard N. Hackett.....	Richard N. Hackett.....	Richard N. Hackett.....	William Simpson.....	John C. Drewry
1912 Richard N. Hackett.....	Richard N. Hackett.....	Richard N. Hackett.....	Richard N. Hackett.....	William Simpson.....	John C. Drewry
1913 William B. McKoy.....	William B. McKoy.....	William B. McKoy.....	William B. McKoy.....	William Simpson.....	John C. Drewry
1914 John T. Alderman.....	John T. Alderman.....	John T. Alderman.....	John T. Alderman.....	William Simpson.....	John C. Drewry
1915 Frank P. Hobgood, Jr.....	Frank P. Hobgood, Jr.....	Frank P. Hobgood, Jr.....	Frank P. Hobgood, Jr.....	William Simpson.....	John C. Drewry
1916 Frank P. Hobgood, Jr.....	Frank P. Hobgood, Jr.....	Frank P. Hobgood, Jr.....	Frank P. Hobgood, Jr.....	William Simpson.....	John C. Drewry
1917 Claude L. Pridgen.....	Claude L. Pridgen.....	Claude L. Pridgen.....	Claude L. Pridgen.....	William Simpson.....	John C. Drewry
1918 George S. Norfleet.....	George S. Norfleet.....	George S. Norfleet.....	George S. Norfleet.....	William Simpson.....	John C. Drewry
1919 Henry A. Grady.....	Henry A. Grady.....	Henry A. Grady.....	Henry A. Grady.....	William Simpson.....	John C. Drewry
1920 James C. Braswell.....	James C. Braswell.....	James C. Braswell.....	James C. Braswell.....	William Simpson.....	John C. Drewry
1921 J. Bailey Owen.....	J. Bailey Owen.....	J. Bailey Owen.....	J. Bailey Owen.....	William Simpson.....	John C. Drewry
1922 James H. Webb.....	James H. Webb.....	James H. Webb.....	James H. Webb.....	William Simpson.....	John C. Drewry
1923 Hubert M. Poteat.....	Hubert M. Poteat.....	Hubert M. Poteat.....	Hubert M. Poteat.....	William Simpson.....	John C. Drewry
1924 J. LeGrand Everett.....	J. LeGrand Everett.....	J. LeGrand Everett.....	J. LeGrand Everett.....	William Simpson.....	John C. Drewry

1925	Leon Cash.....	John E. Cameron.....	J. H. Anderson.....	R. C. Dunn.....	R. C. Dunn.....	Benjamin R. Lacy...	William W. Willson
1926	John E. Cameron.....	J. H. Anderson.....	R. C. Dunn.....	J. J. Phoenix.....	J. J. Phoenix.....	Benjamin R. Lacy...	William W. Willson
1927	John H. Anderson.....	R. C. Dunn.....	J. J. Phoenix.....	A. J. Harris.....	A. J. Harris.....	Benjamin R. Lacy...	William W. Willson
1928	R. C. Dunn.....	John J. Phoenix.....	E. W. Timberlake, Jr.	E. W. Timberlake, Jr.	B. S. Royster, Jr.	Benjamin R. Lacy...	William W. Willson
1929	John J. Phoenix.....	E. W. Timberlake, Jr.	E. W. Timberlake, Jr.	B. S. Royster, Jr.	J. W. Winborne.....	Benjamin R. Lacy...	John H. Anderson
1930	E. W. Timberlake, Jr.	J. W. Winborne.....	H. C. Alexander.....	H. C. Alexander.....	P. T. Wilson.....	John J. Phoenix.....	John H. Anderson
1931	J. W. Winborne.....	H. C. Alexander.....	P. T. Wilson.....	P. T. Wilson.....	Roy F. Ebbs.....	John J. Phoenix.....	John H. Anderson
1932	H. C. Alexander.....	P. T. Wilson.....	Roy F. Ebbs.....	Roy F. Ebbs.....	C. B. Newcomb.....	John J. Phoenix.....	John H. Anderson
1933	P. T. Wilson.....	Roy F. Ebbs.....	C. B. Newcomb.....	C. B. Newcomb.....	J. G. Hudson.....	John J. Phoenix.....	John H. Anderson
1934	Roy F. Ebbs.....	C. B. Newcomb.....	J. G. Hudson.....	J. G. Hudson.....	Watson N. Sherrod..	H. C. Alexander.....	

GRAND LODGES—MONTHS OF MEETINGS, ADDRESSES GRAND MASTERS AND GRAND SECRETARIES

GRAND LODGE	MONTH	GRAND MASTER and ADDRESS	GRAND SECRETARY and ADDRESS
Alabama.....	December.....	Samuel A. Moore.....	Guy T. Smith.....
Arizona.....	February.....	Marques L. Gibbons.....	Harry A. Drachman.....
Arkansas.....	November.....	Claude A. Rankin.....	Pay Hempstead.....
California.....	October.....	Jas. B. Gist.....	John Whichee.....
Colorado.....	September.....	Howard T. Valle.....	Wm. W. Cooper.....
Connecticut.....	February.....	James E. Brinckerhoff.....	Winthrop Buck.....
Delaware.....	October.....	Harold W. T. Purnell.....	Jno. F. Robinson.....
Dist. of Columbia.....	December.....	Vernon G. Owen, 1431 I St., N. W., Washington	J. Claude Keiper.....
Florida.....	April.....	B. W. Helveston.....	Wilbur P. Webster.....
Georgia.....	October.....	Guy G. Lunford.....	Frank F. Baker.....
Idaho.....	September.....	S. Irven Roberson.....	Curtis F. Pike.....
Illinois.....	October.....	Grover C. Niemyer.....	R. C. Davenport.....
Indiana.....	May.....	Frank G. Laird.....	Wm. H. Swintz.....
Iowa.....	June.....	Lars A. Larsen.....	Chas. C. Hunt.....
Kansas.....	February.....	James A. Cassler.....	Elmer F. Strain.....
Kentucky.....	October.....	Richard P. Deitzman.....	Fred. W. Hardwick.....
Louisiana.....	February.....	Milton W. Boylan.....	L. E. Thomas.....
Maine.....	May.....	C. D. Chapman.....	Converse E. Leach.....
Maryland.....	May.....	Geo. W. Livingston.....	Harry C. Mueller.....
Massachusetts.....	December.....	Curtis Chipman.....	Frederick W. Hamilton.....
Michigan.....	May.....	Geo. A. Ferguson.....	Lou B. Winsor.....
Minnesota.....	January.....	Bertram S. Adams.....	John Fishel.....
Mississippi.....	February.....	James L. Williams.....	Edward I. Faucette.....
Missouri.....	September.....	Frank C. Barnhill.....	Arthur Mather.....
Montana.....	August.....	Ernest L. Marvin.....	Luther T. Hubbard.....
Nebraska.....	June.....	Archde M. Smith.....	Lewis E. Smith.....
Nevada.....	June.....	Harold R. Amens.....	V. M. Henderson.....
New Hampshire.....	May.....	Orville C. Cain.....	Harry M. Cheney.....
New Jersey.....	April.....	Francis P. Morton.....	Isaac Cherry.....
New Mexico.....	March.....	Wm. H. Duckworth.....	Alpheus A. Keen.....
New York.....	May.....	R. Elliott Owens.....	Chas. H. Johnson.....
North Carolina.....	April.....	Roy F. Ebbs.....	J. H. Anderson.....
North Dakota.....	June.....	Earl K. Bizing.....	Walter L. Stockwell.....
Ohio.....	October.....	Sam H. Squire.....	Harry S. Johnson.....
Oklahoma.....	February.....	Mahlon F. Manville.....	Claude A. Sturgeon.....
Oregon.....	June.....	Leslie M. Scott.....	D. Rufus Cheney.....
Pennsylvania.....	December.....	Benjamin Page.....	John A. Perry.....
Rhode Island.....	May.....	Augustus F. Rose.....	Harold L. McAuslan.....
South Carolina.....	March.....	O. Frank Hart.....	T. Alexander Heise.....
South Dakota.....	June.....	Sanford G. Donaldson.....	Geo. A. Pettigrew.....
Tennessee.....	January.....	A. W. Lassiter.....	Thos. Earl Doss.....
Texas.....	December.....	W. S. Cooke.....	W. B. Pearson.....
Utah.....	January.....	John Wm. Stoner.....	Henry Goodwin.....
			Salt Lake City

Vermont.....	June.....	Chas. B. Adams.....	Waterbury.....	Archie S. Harriman.....	Burlington.....
Virginia.....	February.....	Wm. Moseley Brown.....	Clarendon.....	Jas. M. Cliff.....	Richmond.....
Washington.....	June.....	John L. Preissner.....	Yakima.....	Horace W. Tyler.....	Tacoma.....
West Virginia.....	October.....	Frank F. Plaig.....	Parkersburg.....	Geo. S. Laidley.....	Charleston.....
Wisconsin.....	June.....	Thomas Leligan.....	Milwaukee.....	Wm. F. Weller.....	Milwaukee.....
Wyoming.....	August.....	Chas. C. Mitchell.....	Cheyenne.....	Jos. M. Lowndes.....	Casper.....

GRAND SECRETARIES FOREIGN GRAND LODGES

Alberta	J. W. H. Kemmis	Calgary
Alpino, Switzerland	Henry H. Jeanneret	Le Locle
British Columbia	Dr. W. A. DeWolff Smith	New Westminster
Brazil, Amazonas e Acre	Dr. Elvira Dantas Cavalcanti	Manaos
Brazil, Bahia	Clemente Silva	Bahia
Brazil, Minas Gereas	Alv. Cavalcanti de Oliveira	Belo Horizonte
Brazil, Para	Dr. Abel Nunes de Fegueiredo	Para
Brazil, Parahyba	Jose Calisto Nobrega	Parahyba
Brazil, Rio de Janeiro	Daniel Correa Trindale	Rio de Janeiro
Brazil, San Paulo	Benjamin Reis	San Paulo
Bulgaria	Stoyan Koledaroff	Sofia
Canada	Dr. W. M. Logan	Hamilton, Ontario
Chili	Augustin I. Palma R.	Santiago
Colombia, Bogota	Guillermo Durana	Bogota
Czecho Slovakia	Ernst Klatcher	Prague
Costa Rica	Geo. F. A. Bowden	San Jose
Cuba	Jose F. Castellanos Palaez	Havana
Cuscatlan of Salvador	Dr. Manuel Vidal	San Salvador
Denmark	H. E. Iversen	Copenhagen
Ecuador	Jose Antonio Bravo	Guayaquil
England	Sir P. Colville Smith	London
Finland	Arvo Aalto	Helsingfors
G. O. of Greece	B. D. Krimpas	Athens
G. O. of Netherlands	A. F. L. Fauble	Hague
G. O. of Turkey	Dr. Muhittin Celal	Beyoglu-Istanbul
G. L. Les. Zu den Drei Ringen	Oscar Posner	Carlsbad
Honduras	Constantino S. Ramos	Tegucigalpa
Ireland	H. C. Shellard	Dublin
Jugo Slavia	Anton Schokortaz	Belgrade
Manitoba	James A. Ovas	Winnipeg
Mexico, Del Pacifico		
Mexico, Valle de	Jose Prieto	Mexico City
Mexico, York G. L.	A. P. Old	Mexico City
National of Colombia	Jose M. Barros	Barranquilla
National of Colombia, Cartagena	Andres J. Valverde R.	Cartagena
National of Egypt	Hassan Housni Fahmi	Cairo
National of France	G. F. Beaumont	Paris
Nicaragua	Antonio Ortega B.	Managua
New Brunswick	J. Twining Hartt	St. John
New South Wales	David Cunningham	Sydney
New Zealand	H. A. Lamb	Aukland
Norway	Eivend Lowighansen	Oslo
Nova Scotia	James C. Jones	Halifax
Panama	Marcario Solis	Panama
Peru	Humberto Solari Hurtado	Lima
Philippine Islands	Newton C. Comfort	Manila
Poland	Hon. Hipolit Gliwic	Warsaw
Porto Rico	Jose Gonzales Ginorio	San Juan
Prince Edward Island	Ernest Kemp	Charlottetown
Quebec	W. W. Williamson	Montreal
Queensland	Leslie P. Marks	Brisbane
Republic of Guatemala	Jose Maria Lima	Guatemala City
Saskatchewan	W. B. Tate	Regina
Scotland	Thos. G. Winning	Edinburg
South Australia	Chas. R. J. Glover	Adelaide
Spain	Louis Gertsch	Barcelona
Sweden	Ynge G. Wisen	Stockholm
Tasmania	Walter H. Strutt	Hobart
U. S. of Venezuela	Carlos V. Espinoza	Chacon
Victoria	William Stewart	Melbourne
Vienna, Austria	Vladimer Misar	Wien
Western Australia	A. E. Jensen	Perth

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES

OF NORTH CAROLINA NEAR OTHERS		OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR NO. CAR.	
Address	Address	Address	Address
John R. Thornton, Jr.	Abbeville	D. E. Bulluck	Rocky Mount
F. T. Patterson	Safford	D. P. Dellinger	Cherryville
Sam Hamilton	N. Little Rock	J. S. McEachern	Wilmington
Mark B. Gill	Fort Morgan	W. N. Sherrod	Enfield
N. Warren Brown	New Haven	S. N. Boyce	Gastonia
Wm. L. Crossan	Washington	W. L. Bischoff	Asheville
Arthur C. Shaw	Washington	E. W. Timberlake, Jr.	Wake Forest
Jesse C. Combs	Apoka	Jesse R. Butt	Aurora
Thos. A. Jeffries	Atlanta	F. K. Fleagle	Davidson
F. G. Mock	Nampa	N. D. Gwatney	Goldsboro
Robt. C. Fletcher	La Grange	P. T. Wilson	Winston-Salem
Denton M. Hutton	Michigan City	A. W. Harris	Greenville
Nelson Long	Hoxie	Z. V. Snipes	Dunn
Arthur W. Riggs	Covington	C. S. Chamberlain	Kinston
S. G. Meyer	Alexandria	J. W. Winborne	Marion
Geo. W. Haskell	Houlton	B. C. Berry	Hertford
Henry A. Rossing	Baltimore	W. B. White	Norlina
Henry Ashworth	Fall River	L. T. Hartsell, Jr.	Concord
F. Homer Newton	Pontiac	H. T. Paterson	Wilmington
Alex Fiddes	Jackson	F. D. Winston	Windsor
Thos. B. Pegram	Ripley	H. M. Brandon	Winston-Salem
Geo. W. Walker	Cape Girardeau	E. L. Somers	Reidsville
John R. Lloyd	Great Falls	A. C. Foscutt	Maysville
Walter H. Hopewell	Tekamah	R. B. Leavitt	Asheville
Wm. F. Merchant	Hawthorne	H. B. Lineberry	Harrelsville
Edward H. Adams	Portsmouth	C. A. Graham	Ramseur
Phillip F. Bozong	Jersey City	J. H. Anderson	Raleigh
Albert Reid	New York City	K. C. Dunn	Enfield
Jas. McDonald	New York City	K. W. Parham	Raleigh
Anson E. Pickrel	Grafton	Leon Cash	Winston-Salem
Gustavus A. Gurnerson	Marion	J. F. Marquette	Statesville
Jos. R. Jeffrey	Kramlin	L. J. Bounds	Kannapolis
J. H. Brerly	Forest Grove	J. W. Patton	Elon College
R. E. Goodale	Newport	D. A. Morris	Durham
J. E. Brocklesby	Kadoken	J. W. Helton	Winston-Salem
Chas. Branan	Nashville	Herbert C. Alexander	Charlotte
W. S. McGe	San Antonio	Lon G. Turner	Burlington
L. A. McGee	Price	J. T. Reece	Yadkinville
Archib. S. Harriman	Middleburg	C. T. McCleughan	Raleigh
Wm. F. Bagby	Stevensville	Thos. J. Harkins	Asheville
Thos. M. Askren	Seattle	J. LeG. Everett	Rockingham
O. Lloyd Haught	Clarksburg	F. M. Plunk	Orford
Jas. F. Lennon	LaCrosse	R. K. Stewart	High Point

California, Iowa, New Mexico, Pennsylvania and Wyoming do not exchange Representatives

FOREIGN GRAND LODGES—Continued

OF NORTH CAROLINA NEAR OTHERS		OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR N. C.	
Address		Address	
Ed Hersch	Paris	J. G. Beaman	Marion
Frederico J. Lacayo	Managua	Waiser H. Allen	Kernersville
Archibald Bauer	St. John	G. E. Bell	Tryon
E. A. H. Stephen		J. W. Nichols	North Wilkesboro
Wm. Neilson Ewing	Bienheim	F. P. Hobgood	Greensboro
Halvard A. Gjoenaess	Oslo	R. L. Pope	Thomasville
F. E. Rice	Digby	J. Bailey Owen	Henderson
David Colman Dassa	Cristobal, C. Z.	J. Edward Allen	Warrenton
Julio G. Gostia Duru	Lima		
Wm. Wiley Larkin	Manila	B. T. Daniel	Weldon
Tytus Filipowicz	Warsaw	P. G. Rennigar	Winston-Salem
Jose Gonzalez Ginorio	San Juan	G. L. Bain	Greensboro
Lemuel Winchester	Charlottetown	A. S. Chesson	Wilson
A. N. Thompson	Stanstead	Jeff L. Nelson	Morganton
Vilhelm Larsen	Brisbane	J. W. Payne	Salisbury
Edmundo Osborn	Guatemala	J. G. Hudson	Salisbury
A. M. Bell	Adanac	H. A. Newell	Henderson
Fredk. W. F. Clark		Wm. R. Smith	Raleigh
Charles Tregear		C. B. Newcomb	Wilmington
Wm. G. Gibson	Stockholm	Geo. H. Wilkinson	Selma
John W. Clinch	Hobart	W. J. Roach	Lowell
		W. H. White	Sanford
		R. K. McNeely	Mooreville
A. Thompson	Middle Crescent	H. Kaufman	Raleigh
Dr. Fredk. Otto Hentz	Vienna	F. A. Roth	Louisburg
Dr. Jas. A. Klein	Perth	John J. Phoenix	Greensboro
GRAND LODGE		GRAND LODGE	
NATIONAL OF FRANCE		NATIONAL OF FRANCE	
NICARAGUA		NICARAGUA	
NEW BRUNSWICK		NEW BRUNSWICK	
NEW SOUTH WALES		NEW SOUTH WALES	
NEW ZEALAND		NEW ZEALAND	
NORWAY		NORWAY	
NOVA SCOTIA		NOVA SCOTIA	
PANAMA		PANAMA	
PERU		PERU	
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS		PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	
POLAND		POLAND	
PORTO RICO		PORTO RICO	
PRINCE EDWARD IS.		PRINCE EDWARD IS.	
QUEBEC		QUEBEC	
QUEENSLAND		QUEENSLAND	
REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA		REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA	
SASKATCHEWAN		SASKATCHEWAN	
SCOTLAND		SCOTLAND	
SOUTH AUSTRALIA		SOUTH AUSTRALIA	
SPAIN		SPAIN	
SWEDEN		SWEDEN	
TASMANIA		TASMANIA	
U. S. OF VENEZUELA		U. S. OF VENEZUELA	
VICTORIA		VICTORIA	
VIENNA, AUSTRIA		VIENNA, AUSTRIA	
WESTERN AUSTRALIA		WESTERN AUSTRALIA	

LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WITH NAMES OF SECRETARIES AND MASTERS, AND THEIR POSTOFFICE ADDRESSES, THE MASONIC DISTRICT IN WHICH LODGES ARE SITUATED BEING INDICATED BY NUMBERS IN PARENTHESIS

NO., NAME and DISTRICT	POSTOFFICE	SECRETARY and ADDRESS	MASTER and ADDRESS
1 St. John's (10)-----	Wilmington-----	Henry L. Taylor, Wilmington P. O. Box 653-----	Emory Worth White, Wilmington Care Armour Fertilizer Works
2 Royal White Hart (4)-----	Halifax-----	W. F. Copedge, Halifax-----	W. R. Caudle, Halifax
3 St. John's (7)-----	New Bern-----	A. L. Hibbard, New Bern-----	C. F. Bunting, New Bern
4 St. John's (6)-----	Kinston-----	C. S. Chamberlain, Kinston-----	Heber Worthington, Kinston
5 Charity (2)-----	Windsor-----	C. L. Pierce, Windsor-----	E. S. Pugh, Windsor
7 Unanimity (1)-----	Edenton-----	C. W. Sawyer, Edenton-----	A. S. Hollowell, Edenton
8 Phoenix (14)-----	Fayetteville-----	E. L. Remsburg, Fayetteville-----	J. Ross Jones, Fayetteville
10 Johnston-Caswell (19)-----	Warrenton-----	L. O. Robertson, Warrenton-----	Paul W. Cooper, Littleton
17 American George (2)-----	Murfreesboro-----	E. N. Evans, Murfreesboro-----	Geo. T. Underwood, Murfreesboro
19 Eagle (21)-----	Hillsboro-----	S. W. Hughes, Hillsboro-----	B. S. Carr, Hillsboro
31 Phalanx (27)-----	Charlotte-----	F. Wm. E. Cullingford, 419 E. Trade St., Charlotte-----	B. W. Fox, Charlotte
32 Stokes (25)-----	Concord-----	H. Grady Gibson, Concord-----	J. G. McEachern, Concord
39 Davie (2)-----	Lewiston-----	L. Bruce Austin, Lewiston-----	A. C. Smith, Kelford
40 Hiram (15)-----	Raleigh-----	A. B. Goetze, 1300 Filmore St. Raleigh-----	Rev. Harvey A. Cox, Raleigh 618 Tucker St.
45 Liberty (33)-----	Wilkesboro-----	W. E. Harris, Wilkesboro-----	R. S. Miller, Wilkesboro
53 Hall (1)-----	Indianatown-----	D. B. Harrison, Riddle-----	Russell E. Snowden, Snowden
56 King Solomon (4)-----	Jackson-----	Harvey D. Hart, Jackson-----	J. W. Matthews, Jr., Jackson
58 Concord (18)-----	Tarboro-----	J. P. Keach, Tarboro-----	Thomas L. Shipp, Tarboro
59 Perseverance (3)-----	Plymouth-----	E. H. Liverman, Plymouth-----	Richard H. Lucas, Plymouth
64 Kilwinning (26)-----	Wadesboro-----	C. A. Bland, Wadesboro-----	Dr. J. F. Williamson, Wadesboro
75 Widow's Son (1)-----	Camden-----	S. B. Seymour, Camden-----	S. C. Williams, Indianatown
76 Greensboro (23)-----	Greensboro-----	B. G. Gilmer, P. O. Box 131 Greensboro-----	E. P. Ross, Greensboro Care Jefferson Standard
81 Zion (8)-----	Trenton-----	H. M. Mallard, Trenton-----	F. Brock, Trenton
83 Lafayette (8)-----	Jacksonville-----	Robt. C. Warlick, Jacksonville-----	John E. Gurganus, Jacksonville
84 Fellowship (16)-----	Smithfield-----	A. M. Noble, Smithfield-----	H. L. Johnson, Smithfield
85 Morning Star (18)-----	Nashville-----	J. J. Joyner, Nashville-----	S. O. Collier, Rt. 2, Nashville
90 Skewarkee (2)-----	Williamston-----	Irring M. Margolis, Williamston-----	S. C. Anderson, Williamston
91 Western Star (44)-----	Rutherfordton-----	T. M. Plonk, Spindale-----	F. C. Kinzie, Spindale
92 Joseph Warren (17)-----	Stantonsburg-----	M. T. Moye, Stantonsburg-----	T. E. Person, Stantonsburg
95 Jerusalem (6)-----	Hookerton-----	B. F. Scarboro, Hookerton-----	A. C. Oaks, Hookerton
97 Neuse (15)-----	Millbrook-----	E. T. Beddingfield, Rt. 1, Raleigh-----	N. A. Farrell, Millbrook
98 Hiram (9)-----	Clinton-----	Wm. G. King, Clinton-----	R. L. Carroll, Turkey

99	Fulton (25)	Salisbury	J. F. Link, P. O. Box 588 Salisbury	R. G. Williams, Salisbury
101	Warren (9)	Kenansville	Dr. Guy V. Gooding, Kenansville	D. S. Williamson, Kenansville
102	Columbus (13)	Pittsboro	Geo. H. Brooks, Pittsboro	J. S. Waters, Pittsboro
104	Orr (3)	Washington	M. F. McKeel, P. O. Box 505 Washington	Fenner T. Paul, Washington
106	Perquimans (1)	Hertford	B. C. Berry, Hertford	Claud D. White, Winfall
109	Franklin (7)	Beaufort	J. R. Jinnett, Franklin	J. C. Rice, Beaufort
112	Wayne (6)	Goldsboro	N. D. Gwatney, P. O. Box 113 Goldsboro	B. F. Welch, Box 556, Goldsboro
113	Person (21)	Roxboro	J. B. Riggsbee, Roxboro	Wm. W. Morrell, Jalong
114	St. Albans (11)	Lumberton	Dr. R. T. Allen, Lumberton	John G. Proctor, Lumberton
115	Holly Springs (15)	Holly Springs	A. H. Ragan, New Hill	T. B. Johnson, Holly Springs
117	Mount Lebanon (17)	Wilson	S. G. Mewborn, Wilson	Edwin J. Alston, Wilson
118	Mount Hermon (39)	Asheville	H. G. Etheridge, Masonic Temple, Asheville	Dr. Walter E. Clark, Asheville
122	Tuscarora (20)	Oxford	W. E. Hunt, Oxford	Waywood Building
123	Franklinton (19)	Franklinton	W. H. M. Jenkins, Franklinton	W. M. Hicks, Oxford
125	Mill Creek (9)	Newton Grove	Joseph C. Warren, Newton Grove	W. L. Stone, Franklinton
126	Gatesville (2)	Gatesville	P. L. Hofer, Gatesville	Geo. C. Warren, Newton Grove
127	Blackmet (24)	Mt. Gilead	C. T. Haywood, Mt. Gilead	LeRoy C. Hand, Gatesville
128	Hanks (24)	Franklinville	C. H. Julian, Franklinville	W. J. Batten, Mt. Gilead
129	Dan River (22)	Madison	O. M. Whitbeck, Mayodan	R. D. Garrison, Franklinville
132	Radiance (6)	Snow Hill	T. E. Dall, Kinston, Rt. 2	J. O. Busick, Madison
134	Mocksville (30)	Mocksville	Z. N. Anderson, Mocksville	Geo. W. Edwards, Snow Hill
136	Leaksville (22)	Leaksville	E. M. Hodges, Leaksville	Rev. R. C. Goforth, W-Salem
137	Lincoln (28)	Lincolnton	D. A. Yoder, Lincolnton	E. A. Emory, Leaksville
138	King Solomon (10)	Burgaw	C. C. Bryan, Burgaw	Joseph R. Nixon, Lincolnton
141	Carolina (26)	Ansonville	W. C. Cagle, Ansonville	John J. Best, Burgaw
143	Mt. Vernon (13)	Bonlee	B. H. Waddell, Bonlee	B. D. Nelms, Ansonville
145	Junaluskee (42)	Franklin	Harley R. Cabe, Franklin	R. C. Dixon, Mt. Vernon Spgs.
146	Cherokee (43)	Murphy	E. O. Palmer, Murphy	A. B. Slagle, Franklin
147	Palmyra (14)	Dunn	H. B. Taylor, Dunn	H. S. Bowles, Murphy
149	Adoniram (20)	Cornwall	C. B. Winston, Nelson, Va.	C. Otis Warren, Dunn
150	Pee Dee (25)	Norwood	John H. Norwood, P. O. Box 165, Norwood	W. L. Carrington, Nelson, Va.
151	Sanford (13)	Sanford	Richard C. Rush, Sanford	Carl B. Boysworth, Norwood
154	Scotch-Ireland (25)	Cleveland	J. M. Bruner, Cleveland	D. D. Riddle, Sanford
155	White Stone (15)	Wakefield	H. K. Baker, Zebulon	A. G. Etheridge, Woodleaf
156	Rolesville (15)	Rolesville	J. B. Edwards, R 2, Wake Forest	J. M. Stallings, Zebulon
158	Knap of Reeds (21)	Bahama	Pervis Tilley, Bahama	R. S. Williams, W. Forest, Rt. 2
162	Yadkin (32)	Yadkinville	F. D. B. Harding, Yadkinville	M. C. Dunn, Bahama
165	Archer (16)	Clayton, R. F. D.	B. W. Hinnant, Wendell	L. D. Kelley, Yadkinville
167	Winston (30)	Winston-Salem	R. P. Rawley, Box 1761, W-Salem	W. S. Earp, Selma
				M. W. Nash, Winston-Salem

LOGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA — *Continued*

NO., NAME and DISTRICT	POSTOFFICE	SECRETARY and ADDRESS	MASTER and ADDRESS
170 Blackmer (39)-----	Weaverville-----	R. E. Carmichael, Weaverville-----	V. P. Rogers, Weaverville-----
171 Coleraine (2)-----	Coleraine-----	L. H. White, Coleraine-----	G. W. Barker, Coleraine-----
172 Bufalo (13)-----	Jonesboro-----	E. F. O'Connell, Jonesboro-----	Waylon Blue, Jonesboro-----
174 Geo. Washington (13)-----	Apex, R. F. D. 3-----	R. W. Seymour, Rt. 3, Apex-----	P. G. Farrar, Rt. 4, Durham-----
175 Pollocksville (8)-----	Pollocksville-----	C. H. Bryan, Pollocksville-----	S. J. Harrison, Pollocksville-----
176 Mecklenburg (27)-----	Davidson-----	A. V. Goldiere, Davidson-----	F. D. Hobart, Davidson-----
181 Carthage (12)-----	Carthage-----	J. A. Lang, Carthage-----	S. R. Hoyle, Carthage-----
187 Central Cross (18)-----	Hunts-----	C. H. Stallings, Spring Hope-----	W. G. Bowden, Spring Hope-----
188 Balfour (24)-----	Asheboro-----	J. W. Merritt, Asheboro-----	J. C. Bunch, Asheboro-----
190 Fair Bluff (10)-----	Fair Bluff-----	J. L. Davis, Fair Bluff-----	J. F. Wilson, Fair Bluff-----
191 Granite (16)-----	Clayton-----	P. A. Williams, Clayton-----	J. M. Turley, Clayton-----
198 Cary (15)-----	Cary-----	R. O. Heater, Cary-----	W. H. Smith, Cary-----
202 Cleveland (37)-----	Shelby-----	Geo. A. Hoyle, Shelby-----	J. C. Weathers, Shelby-----
203 Roanoke (4)-----	Weldon-----	J. J. Willey, Weldon-----	D. W. Seifert, Weldon-----
205 Long Creek (27)-----	Huntersville-----	T. W. Stewart, Rt. 1, Huntersville-----	R. F. Vance, Rt. 1, Huntersville-----
205 Mingo (9)-----	Dunn, R. F. D.-----	Alonzo Peters, R. 6, Dunn-----	W. R. Warren, Salemburg-----
207 Lebanon (10)-----	Whiteville-----	J. B. Hardee, Whiteville-----	A. C. Mears, Whiteville-----
208 Mount Olive (6)-----	Mount Olive-----	L. G. Geddie, Mt. Olive-----	H. C. McPhail, Mt. Olive-----
209 Randleman (24)-----	Randleman-----	-----	-----
210 Eno (21)-----	Durham-----	E. W. Carlton, 910 Arnette Ave.----- Durham	Alton J. Knight, Durham-----
214 Thomasville (23)-----	Thomasville-----	J. F. Garner, Thomasville-----	Geo. L. Hundley, Thomasville-----
217 Catawba Valley (36)-----	Morganton-----	O. Lee Horton, Morganton-----	W. K. Keeter, Morganton-----
218 Wm. G. Hill (15)-----	Raleigh-----	C. T. McClenaghan----- Masonic Temple, Raleigh	L. Polk Denmark, Raleigh----- State College
226 Wilson (29)-----	Olin-----	C. C. Holmes, Olin-----	G. B. White, Rt. 5, Statesville-----
227 Jonesville (32)-----	Jonesville-----	-----	-----
229 Henderson (19)-----	Henderson-----	P. J. T. Rawlins, Henderson-----	A. B. Wester, Henderson-----
230 Corinthian (18)-----	Rocky Mount-----	R. H. Gregory, Jr., Rocky Mount-----	G. C. Holloman, Rocky Mount-----
231 Wm. T. Bain (15)-----	Hollands Church-----	W. R. Middleton, McCullers-----	R. V. Hawks, Willow Springs-----
233 Lenoir (6)-----	La Grange-----	J. W. Graham, La Grange-----	G. T. Creech, La Grange-----
234 Anchor (15)-----	Auburn-----	J. G. Lane, Rt. 2, Raleigh-----	Wm. H. Watts, Rt. 2, Raleigh-----
237 Mystic Tie (44)-----	Marion-----	E. A. Dickson, Marion-----	R. L. Conley, Marion-----
238 Atlantic (1)-----	Moyock-----	Fred W. Fontz, Moyock-----	T. B. Elliott, Moyock-----
240 Wiccacon (2)-----	Harrellsville-----	S. E. Harrell, Harrellsville-----	J. E. Wilder, Harrellsville-----
243 Grifton (5)-----	Grifton-----	J. Ray Cameron, Grifton-----	E. A. Moore, Grifton-----
244 Monroe (26)-----	Monroe-----	J. E. Stewart, Monroe-----	W. T. Balentine, Monroe-----
248 Catawba (36)-----	Newton-----	R. N. Hoyle, Newton-----	J. R. Gaither, Newton-----
249 Pythagoras (10)-----	Southport-----	B. J. Holden, Southport-----	James R. Hood, Southport-----

253	Lee (29)	Taylorsville	G. F. Ingram, Taylorsville.	J. Vance Johnson, Taylorsville
255	Oaks (21)	Saxapahaw	W. O. Hackney, Saxapahaw	C. C. Lindley, Burlington
257	Kenly (16)	Kenly	John H. Watson, Kenly	H. G. Watson, Kenly
258	Fuquay (15)	Fuquay Springs	W. J. Ballentine, Fuquay Springs	A. T. Pittard, Varina, Rt. 1
259	Waynesville (41)	Waynesville	L. E. Green, Waynesville	Claude B. Hosaflook, Waynesville
261	Excelsior (27)	Charlotte	J. W. Barnett, Charlotte	J. E. Denton, Jr., Charlotte
262	Excelsior (36)	Lenoir	J. E. Shell, Lenoir	Douglas Hamer, Jr., Lenoir
263	Gaston (28)	Dallas	J. P. Hoffman, Dallas	M. E. Rhyne, Dallas
265	Farmington (30)	Farmington	J. F. Johnson, Farmington	G. A. Hartman, Farmington
267	Dunn's Rock (38)	Brevard	Henry R. Henderson, Brevard	Jerry Jerome, Brevard
268	Unaka (42)	Sylva	Raymond Glenn, Sylva	Raymond U. Sutton, Sylva
271	Tobasco (23)	Gibsonville	C. C. Hamner, Gibsonville	Rufus K. Craven, Gibsonville
272	Bingham (21)	Mebane	Geo. E. Holt, Jr., Mebane	Ben F. Wilson, Rt. 2, Mebane
273	Watauga (35)	Boone	A. E. South, Boone	J. T. C. Wright, Boone
276	Beaver Dam (26)	Marshville	T. E. Traywick, Marshville	R. P. Stegall, Marshville
277	Green Level (15)	Apex, Rt. 1	G. M. Beavers, Rt. 1, Apex	A. V. Council, Rt. 1, Apex
279	Rehoboth (9)	Rose Hill	A. L. Ward, Rose Hill	Samuel G. Horness, Rose Hill
282	Wake Forest (15)	Wake Forest	E. W. Timberlake, Wake Forest	H. B. Jones, Wake Forest
283	Eureka (25)	China Grove	J. E. Correll, China Grove	S. W. Freeze, China Grove
284	Greenville (5)	Greenville	A. B. Corey, Greenville	W. J. Bundy, Greenville
289	Salem (30)	Winston-Salem	Chas. S. Kimmel, Winston-Salem	C. A. Crews, Jr., Winston-Salem
292	French Broad (39)	Marshall	301 Cascade Avenue	2521 Stockton St.
293	Vance (39)	Stockville	Ralph Fisher, Marshall	C. D. Bowman, Marshall
294	Atlantic (3)	Swan Quarter	J. H. Banks, Stockville	J. J. Ammons, Stockville
296	Stonewall (2)	Robersonville	W. H. Benson, Swan Quarter	Nat Credle, Swan Quarter
298	Toisnot (17)	Elm City	A. L. Woolard, Stokes	J. A. Cofield, Robersonville
299	Hunting Creek (29)	Jennings	R. A. Strickland, Elm City	H. L. Jordan, Elm City
300	Aurora (3)	Aurora	W. B. Tutterow, Union Grove	A. H. Cooper, Union Grove
301	Clay (43)	Haysville	D. E. Lewis, Aurora	J. Walter Moore, Haysville
302	Lillington (14)	Lillington	W. T. Bumgarner, Haysville	E. B. Cameron, Kipling
304	Pleasant Hill (6)	Pink Hill	J. S. McLean, Lillington	J. B. Hill, Deep Run
305	Laurinburg (11)	Laurinburg	Paul Outlaw, Seven Springs	R. S. Cochran, Laurel Hill
306	Raeftord (17)	Raeftord	C. E. Muse, Laurinburg	A. A. Graham, Raeftord
310	Hatcher (17)	Sims, Rt. 1	L. H. Boykin, Rt. 1, Bailey	W. L. Williamson, Rt. 3, Lucama
313	King Solomon (11)	Lumber Bridge	F. B. Dunn, Lumber Bridge	W. E. Graham, Lumber Bridge
314	New Lebanon (1)	South Mills	W. I. Halstead, South Mills	F. V. Jones, South Mills
317	Eureka (1)	Elizabeth City	J. C. Munden, Elizabeth City	John B. Griggs, St., Elizabeth City
319	Wilmington (10)	Wilmington	D. J. Padrick, Jr., Wilmington	Jennings Otts, Wilmington
			710 Walnut St.	Box 146
320	Selma (16)	Selma	W. T. Woodard, Selma	W. D. Perkins, Selma
322	Granite (31)	Mt. Airy	J. Carroll Hill, Mt. Airy	W. S. Wolfe, Mt. Airy
327	Winton (2)	Winton	D. L. Parker, Winton	W. L. Daniels, Winton
328	Mattamuskeet (3)	Engelhard	R. S. Cox, Engelhard	J. M. Long, Middletown

LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GR AND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA — Continued

NO., NAME and DISTRICT	POSTOFFICE	SECRETARY and ADDRESS	MASTER and ADDRESS
331 Bayboro (7)	Bayboro	R. G. Johnson, Vandemere	F. M. Dowdy, Mesic
335 Rowland (11)	Rowland	J. A. Farcloth, Rowland	David Townsend, Rowland
339 Fair View (37)	Kings Mountain	O. T. Hays, Kings Mountain	P. F. Dilling, Kings Mountain
340 Harmony (6)	Pikeville	G. C. Garis, Pikeville	C. S. Hinnant, Rt. 3, Pikeville
341 Rock Spring (28)	Denver	W. E. King, Denver	C. B. Armstrong, Denver
343 Hickory (36)	Hickory	W. L. Boatright, Hickory	S. W. Lawrence, Hickory
344 Numa F. Reid (23)	High Point	C. M. Gueth, High Point	E. T. Howard, High Point
348 Stanly (25)	Albemarle	1400 English St.	Vance E. Hunnicutt, Albemarle
352 Durham (21)	Durham	Jas. P. Sifford, Albemarle	H. B. Anderson, Durham
		J. F. Adams, Box 1225, Durham	1306 Mangum St.
353 Moravian (33)	Moravian Falls	D. S. Broyhill, Pores Knob	W. A. Jennings, Pores Knob
356 Fallston (37)	Fallston	T. A. Lee, Fallston	T. M. Sweezy, Fallston
357 Bakersville (40)	Bakersville	Chas. A. Ramsey, Bakersville	Dewey Buchanan, Bakersville
358 East LaPorte (42)	East LaPorte	T. D. L. Walters, East LaPorte	Frank G. Brown, East LaPorte
359 Mt. Vernon (7)	Oriental	J. L. Dixon, Oriental	J. T. Sprull, Oriental
363 Snow (35)	Sugar Grove	O. J. Harmon, Villas	D. C. Mast, Sugar Grove
366 Craighead (27)	Huntersville	John G. Caldwell, Route 2	T. H. Sims, Huntersville
		Huntersville	
369 Gastonia (28)	Gastonia	E. R. Morgan, Gastonia	H. M. McKelvie, Gastonia
373 Elk (35)	Todd	E. R. Mikel, Todd	D. C. Howell, Todd
374 Campbell (29)	Troutman	G. M. Young, Troutman	J. F. Orren, Troutman
375 State Line (37)	Grover	B. F. Bird, Grover	A. F. Collins, Grover
377 Youngsville (19)	Youngsville	S. E. Winston, Youngsville	Chas. P. Green, Youngsville
378 Seaboard (4)	Seaboard	Z. L. Vann, Seaboard	L. A. Watts, Seaboard
379 Coharie (9)	Salemberg	O. J. Vann, Salemberg	C. D. Hill, Salemberg
380 Granville (20)	Near Youngsville	S. M. Bailey, Wake Forest	D. C. Davis, Rt. 1, Youngsville
381 Forest City (44)	Forest City	J. E. Caldwell, Forest City	Eugene Allison, Forest City
382 Shawnee (26)	Long Island	F. B. Tilley, Long Island	Sumpter Moss, Long Island
384 Reidsville (22)	Reidsville	D. M. Young, Reidsville	G. G. Rice, Rt. 7, Reidsville
385 Scottsville (34)	Furches	J. M. Tucker, Laurel Springs	John R. Pugh, Laurel Springs
386 Pigeon River (41)	Canton	H. S. Bell, Canton	P. B. York, Canton
387 Kedron (38)	Hendersonville	L. R. Geiger, Hendersonville	J. J. Jenkins, Hendersonville
388 Mooresboro (57)	Mooresboro	A. Irvin Jolly, Mooresboro	R. Grady Burrus, Mooresboro
390 Copeland (31)	Rockford	L. L. Brown, Hope Mills	D. L. Jones, Hope Mills
391 Lebanon (14)	Hope Mills	P. B. Ray, White Rock	L. B. Shelton, White Rock
392 White Rock (39)	White Rock		

393	Tally Ho (20)	Stem	M. P. Sanford, Stem	O. G. Clayton, Rt. 1, Stem
395	Orient (10)	Wilmington	C. G. Parker, Box 87, Wilmington	C. L. Hinnant, Wilmington
397	Bald Creek (40)	Swiss	C. C. Ingles, Swiss	L. C. Buckner, Buckner
399	Conoho (2)	Hamilton	J. W. Hines, Oak City	Thomas Bogue, Slade
401	Joppa (44)	Old Fort	S. F. Mauney, Old Fort	M. V. Carswell, Old Fort
403	Siler City (13)	Siler City	T. H. Grimes, Siler City	John W. Emerson, Siler City
404	Denton (23)	Denton	R. C. Powell, Denton	N. Val Johnson, Denton
405	Ocean (7)	Morehead City	H. L. Joslyn, Morehead City	L. E. Wade, Morehead City
406	Ivy (39)	Paint Fork	M. E. Gillis, Ivy	Nat Blankenship, Paint Fork
407	North Wilkesboro (33)	North Wilkesboro	J. C. Wallace, North Wilkesboro	T. C. Caudill, North Wilkesboro
408	University (21)	Chapel Hill	J. Burton Linker, Chapel Hill	E. G. Harrington, Chapel Hill
409	Bula (21)	Burlington	Lon G. Turner, Burlington	Jas. N. Roberson, Burlington
411	Rockville (18)	Stanhope	H. L. Dillard, Spring Hope	C. H. Whitley, Bailey
412	Henry F. Grainger (20)	Dabney	O. H. Parham, Rt. 4, Henderson	L. F. Boyd, Rt. 4, Henderson
413	Louisburg (19)	Louisburg	R. F. Yarborough, Louisburg	J. A. Wheelless, Louisburg
417	Maxton (11)	Maxton	C. H. Whitlock, Maxton	A. B. Wood, Maxton
418	Potocasi (4)	Potocasi	F. L. Bridges, R.F.D., Conway	A. T. Jenkins, Conway
420	Harmon (32)	Yadkinville, Rt. 1	L. F. Craver, Yadkinville	E. T. Moore, Yadkinville
421	Boonville (32)	Boonville	M. V. Fleming, Boonville	S. A. Spainhour, Boonville
423	Sparta (34)	Sparta	F. H. Jackson, Sparta	Franklin W. Neal, Cherry Lane
424	Baltimore (32)	East Bend	A. W. Shore, East Bend	W. C. Jennings, Rt. 3, East Bend
426	Montgomery (43)	Ranger	B. L. Fox, Murphy	A. M. Simmonds, Murphy
427	Oconee (42)	Bryson City	T. A. Marr, Bryson City	C. F. Carroll, Jr., Bryson City
428	Stokesdale (23)	Stokesdale	S. E. Adcock, Stokesdale	C. L. Walker, Stokesdale
429	Sea Side (8)	Swansboro	Thos. H. Pritchard, Swansboro	C. D. Tolson, Swansboro
430	Rockyford (31)	Knapps Mill	A. R. Mays, State Road	F. C. Sprinkle, State Road
431	Relief (16)	Benson	A. M. Stephenson, Benson	Jesse McLamb, Benson
432	Piney Creek (34)	Piney Creek	W. B. Pugh, Piney Creek	Lee Black, Piney Creek
433	Vanceboro (7)	Vanceboro	T. S. Jackson, Vanceboro	L. A. Edwards, Vanceboro
434	West Bend (30)	West Bend	C. M. Lasley, Rt. 1, Clemmons	C. N. Jones Rt. 1, Lewisville
435	Blue Ridge (42)	Highlands		
437	Biscoe (24)	Biscoe	N. W. Freeman, Biscoe	E. A. Morgan, Star
439	Marble Springs (43)	Marble	Victor Raxter, Marble	John Orr, Robbinsville
440	Clingman (33)	Ronda, Rt. 2	J. G. Adams, Ronda	D. H. Pardue, Ronda
444	Marietta (24)	Ramseur	J. R. Wilson, Ramseur	Dr. C. A. Graham, Ramseur
446	Biltmore (39)	Biltmore	John A. Nesbit, Biltmore	W. B. Presley, Biltmore
447	Enfield (4)	Enfield	A. M. Atkinson, Enfield	E. B. Branch, Enfield
451	Ashler (35)	Stony Fork	Z. V. Green, Stony Fork	G. L. Payne, Deep Gap
453	Clyde (41)	Clyde	Edwin Fincher, Clyde	R. M. Crawford, Clyde
454	Elkin (31)	Elkin	Fred Colehard, Elkin	R. J. Barker, Elkin
456	Rusk (31)	Rusk	M. L. Bray, Rt. 2, Dobson	A. F. Mounce, Rt. 1, Elkin
458	Blowing Rock (35)	Blowing Rock	W. B. Hartley, Blowing Rock	F. A. Isenhour, Blowing Rock
459	Dillsboro (42)	Dillsboro	R. F. Jarrett, Dillsboro	M. Y. Jarrett, Dillsboro

LOGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA — Continued

NO., NAME and DISTRICT	POSTOFFICE	SECRETARY and ADDRESS	MASTER and ADDRESS
460 Cliffside (44)-----	Cliffside-----	J. C. Hames, Cliffside-----	C. L. Rhymer, Cliffside-----
461 Matthews (27)-----	Matthews-----	J. W. Howell, Matthews-----	N. M. Craig, Rt. 1, Charlotte
462 South Fork (28)-----	McAdenville-----	H. C. Keeler, Cramerton-----	Z. L. Hotsclaw, Cramerton
463 Currutuck (1)-----	Coinjock-----	D. S. Wright, Jarvisburg-----	E. R. Woodard, Coinjock
465 Gulf (13)-----	Gulf-----	J. R. Moore, Gulf-----	D. E. Murchison, Gulf
467 Crumpler (34)-----	Crumpler-----	A. J. Blevins, Crumpler-----	B. H. Shepherd, Crumpler
471 Grassy Knob (29)-----	Jennings-----	C. L. Comer, Union Grove-----	N. M. Felts, Union Grove
472 Sonoma (41)-----	Canton, Rt. 2-----	R. T. Hargrove, Rt. 2, Canton-----	G. E. Stamey, Rt. 2, Canton
473 Lexington (23)-----	Lexington-----	W. F. Sparger, Lexington-----	Chas. Hoover, Jr., Lexington
474 St. Pauls (11)-----	St. Pauls-----	J. C. Lindsay, St. Pauls-----	L. J. Moore, St. Pauls
475 Grimesland (5)-----	Grimesland-----	G. S. Porter, Chicod-----	L. J. Elks, Grimesland
479 Rainbow (7)-----	Arapahoe-----	H. C. Reel, Rt. 1, New Bern-----	H. W. Brinson, Rt. 1, New Bern
480 Mill Creek (16)-----	Mill Creek-----	H. C. Williams, Rt. 5, Four Oaks-----	S. Westbrook, Rt. 5, Four Oaks
481 Spring Hope (18)-----	Spring Hope-----	J. J. Proctor, Spring Hope-----	Hobart Brantley, Spring Hope
482 Saluda (38)-----	Saluda-----	H. L. Capps, Saluda-----	Doran R. Fisher, Saluda
483 Traphill (33)-----	Traphill-----	D. B. Swearingen, Trap Hill-----	T. S. Bryan, Trap Hill
484 Southern Pines (12)-----	Southern Pines-----	Lloyd L. Wooley, Sou. Pines-----	Elsie B. Keith, Pinehurst
486 Lawndale (37)-----	Lawndale-----	J. W. Lee, Lawndale-----	A. C. Edwards, Lawndale
487 Statesville (29)-----	Statesville-----	A. E. Guy, Statesville-----	S. Wallace Hoffman, Statesville
488 Rich Square (4)-----	Rich Square-----	J. R. Futrell, Rich Square-----	M. E. Whitehead, Rich Square
489 Linville (40)-----	Montezuma-----	Fred Stewart, Pineola-----	W. W. Braswell, Pineola
491 Hominy (39)-----	Candler-----	Earl Thrash, Candler-----	Rupert J. Crowell, Asheville Route 3
492 Thos. M. Holt (21)-----	Graham-----	W. deR. Scott, Graham-----	B. M. Rose, Graham
493 Pilot (31)-----	Pilot Mt.-----	H. K. Swanson, Pilot Mtn-----	W. R. Cox, Pilot Mountain
494 John A. Graves (22)-----	Yanceyville-----	O. A. Powell, Yanceyville-----	C. C. Cole, Yanceyville
495 Rockingham (12)-----	Rockingham-----	John M. McNair, Rockingham-----	George S. Steele, Rockingham
496 Mooresville (29)-----	Mooresville-----	Roy K. McNeely, Mooresville-----	R. W. Troutman, Mooresville
497 Royal Hart (19)-----	Littleton-----	C. S. Tate, Littleton-----	B. C. Nicholson, Essex
498 Ayden (5)-----	Ayden-----	S. A. Jenkins, Ayden-----	J. B. Eure, Ayden
499 Creedmoor (20)-----	Creedmoor-----	W. H. Fuller, Creedmoor-----	T. W. Allen, Creedmoor
500 Raleigh (15)-----	Raleigh-----	J. W. Kellogg, Box 464, Raleigh-----	W. D. Cox, Raleigh, Dept. Revenue
501 Red Springs (11)-----	Red Springs-----	G. C. Lang, Red Springs-----	M. M. McManus, Red Springs
502 Cookville (36)-----	near Henry-----	Jas. E. Sain, Connelly Spgs-----	O. O. Rhoney, Vale
504 Luke McGaughan (2)-----	Ruke McGaughan-----	R. C. Whitehurst, Ahoskie-----	J. J. Taylor, Ahoskie
505 Cherryville (28)-----	Cherryville-----	W. J. T. Styers, Cherryville-----	D. P. Dellinger, Cherryville
506 Unaka (43)-----	Unaka-----	U. S. G. Phillips, Unaka-----	G. W. Barnes, Unaka
508 Lattimore (37)-----	Lattimore-----	A. L. Calton, Lattimore-----	Forrest S. Crowder, Lattimore

509	Belhaven (3)	Belhaven	L. R. Smith, Belhaven	G. A. Thomas, Belhaven
515	Whetstone (28)	Bessemer City	L. G. Rhayne, Bessemer City	Arnold W. Kincald, Bessemer City
516	Aulander (2)	Aulander	J. T. Cleaton, Aulander	Jos. B. Burden, Ahsokie
517	Farmville (5)	Farmville	J. T. Bundy, Farmville	John Hill Paylor, Farmville
519	Widows Son (4)	Roanoke Rapids	Wm. A. China, Roanoke Rapids	E. M. Daughtery, Roanoke Rapids
520	Fairfield (3)	Fairfield	P. E. Swindell, Fairfield	J. G. Swindell, Fairfield
521	Wanchese (1)	Wanchese	C. W. Fugh, Wanchese	Leo Midgett, Manteo
522	Warsaw (9)	Warsaw		
524	Pendleton (4)	Pendleton	W. H. Stephenson, Pendleton	W. W. Wheeler, Conway
525	Rodgers (17)	Middlesex	J. J. Kemp, Middlesex, Rt. 1	N. E. Strickland, Middlesex, Rt. 2
527	Lucama (17)	Lucama	Wiley Lamm, Lucama	J. B. Ferrell, Lucama
528	Farmont (11)	Farmont	W. B. Jennings, Farmont	W. R. Taylor, Farmont
529	Andrews (43)	Andrews	Clyde H. Jarrett, Andrews	J. W. S. Davis, Andrews
530	Joppa (27)	Charlotte	L. E. Wightman, Charlotte	A. W. Cunningham, Charlotte
			Box 1134	Southern Bell Tel. Co.
532	Hamlet (12)	Hamlet	A. A. Williams, Hamlet	H. C. Phifer, Hamlet
534	Camp Call (37)	Shelby, Rt. 5	P. L. Yelton, Rt. 1, Lawndale	G. A. Green, Rt. 5, Shelby
535	Hollis (44)	Hollis	B. Blanton, Ellenboro, Rt. 3	Clay Blanton, Rt. 3, Ellenboro
538	Williams (27)	Cornelius	A. D. Cashion, Cornelius	Chas. S. Ballard, R.F.D., Davidson
540	State Road (31)	State Road	J. G. Chipman, Elkin	L. C. Burchett, State Road
541	Parkton (11)	Parkton	J. C. Lancaster, Parkton	D. T. McMillan, Parkton
542	Corinthian (23)	Greensboro	Emory C. Fox, Greensboro	E. H. McBane, Greensboro
			Box 1006	363 N. Mendenhall St.
543	Spencer (25)	Spencer	J. E. Connell, Spencer	John C. Kesler, Spencer
544	Mt. Holly (28)	Mt. Holly	J. K. Rankin, Mt. Holly	R. E. Rhyme Mt. Holly
549	Elon (21)	Elon College	J. W. Barney, Elon College	W. C. Wicker, Elon College
550	Roman Eagle (12)	Aberdeen	John G. Sloan, Aberdeen	Henry H. Brewer, Aberdeen
551	Glenville (42)	Glenville	Lewis R. Norton, Norton	L. C. Norton, Norton
552	Revolution (23)	Greensboro	J. T. Carruthers, Greensboro	W. F. Bowles, Greensboro
			D-Fairview St.	20 Vine Street
554	Vesper (40)	Spruce Pine	W. L. McNeill, Spruce Pine	B. C. Burgess, Spruce Pine
555	Elise (12)	Hemp	C. S. Lewis, Hemp	J. L. Benson, Hemp
556	Neil S. Stewart (14)	Erwin	A. R. Hall, Erwin	E. G. Purcell, Erwin
557	Oak Grove (32)	Cycle	N. B. Castevens, Cycle	A. A. Burgess, Cycle
558	Ararat (31)	Ararat	C. W. Marion, Ararat	T. M. Samuel, Rt. 1, Mt. Airy
560	Sulphur Springs (33)	N. Wilkesboro, Rt. 1	U. M. Meyers, Hays	W. E. Brewer, Hays
561	Swannanoa (39)	Swannanoa	L. E. Reighard, Swannanoa	Wendell L. Patton, Swannanoa
562	Waxhaw (26)	Waxhaw	J. T. Steele, Waxhaw	T. E. Blythe, Waxhaw
563	Tabor (10)	Tabor	R. T. Bruton, Tabor	Harford Fowler, Tabor
564	Richlands (8)	Richlands	A. F. Barbee, Richlands	A. F. Shaw, Richlands
565	Wendell (15)	Wendell	J. T. Allen, Wendell	M. C. Todd, Wendell
566	Ronda (33)	Ronda	G. C. Poplin, Ronda	E. D. Byrd, Ronda
568	Doric (7)	New Bern	A. D. Brooks, New Bern	C. L. Powell, Rt. 1, New Bern

LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA — Continued

NO., NAME and DISTRICT	POSTOFFICE	SECRETARY and ADDRESS	MASTER and ADDRESS
569 Mt. Pleasant (17)	Bailey	L. F. Warren, Rt. 3, Bailey	T. A. Griffin, Bailey
571 Snow Creek (29)	Statesville, Rt. 5	J. S. Dobson, Rt. 2, Statesville	G. T. McLelland, Statesville, Rt. 5
573 Mt. Pleasant (33)	Champion	E. C. Foster, Purlear	U. G. Foster, Champion
576 Andrew Jackson (25)	Salisbury	J. E. Haynes, Salisbury	W. T. Russell, Salisbury
578 Meadow Branch (26)	Wingate	C. R. Chaney, Wingate	L. J. Watson, Wingate
579 Casar (37)	Casar	Miller Newton, Casar	J. C. Warlick, Casar
583 Ionic (7)	Cove City	W. C. Sutton, Cove City	V. C. Banks, Cove City
584 Apex (15)	Apex	Geo. T. Rogers, Apex	L. G. Jordan, Apex
585 Roseboro (9)	Roseboro	Bias C. Butler, Roseboro	Hanse Sivertson, Rt. 1, Autryville
589 Bethel (5)	Bethel	L. N. James, Bethel	E. O. Burroughs, Bethel
590 Lowell (28)	Lowell	S. H. Helton, Lowell	W. J. Roach, Lowell
592 Maiden (36)	Maiden	John F. Carpenter, Maiden	L. R. Bost, Maiden
593 Stony Point (29)	Stony Point	R. C. Deal, Stony Point	L. C. Combs, Stony Point
594 Helton (34)	Sturgills	R. E. Farmer, Lansing	J. O. Blevins, Lansing
595 Wallace (9)	Wallace	A. J. Cavenaugh, Wallace	Robt. M. Cart, Wallace
596 Waccamaw (10)	Bolton	Z. V. Jones, Bolton	C. A. Lewis, Bolton
598 Cranberry (40)	Cranberry	W. R. Buchanan, Minneapolis	Roy A. Harmon, Banner Elk
599 Roaring Gap (33)	Thurmond	W. W. Calloway, Thurmond	W. H. Norman, Thurmond
602 Queen City (18)	Rocky Mount	Edwin C. Smith, Rocky Mount	Norman Gold, Rocky Mount
605 Skyuka (38)	Tryon	Box 595	
606 River Side (35)	Catawba	G. L. Pace, Tryon	G. E. Bell, Tryon
607 Chadbourn (10)	Chadbourn	E. E. Deal, Catawba	C. B. Gilbert, Catawba
609 Zebulon (15)	Zebulon	F. T. Wooten, Chadbourn	Sydney Meares, Jr., Chadbourn
612 Atkinson (10)	Atkinson	M. J. Sexton, Zebulon	W. P. Lewis, Zebulon
613 Home (6)	Fremont	H. G. Reeves, Atkinson	W. T. Lyerly, Ivanhoe
616 Round Peak (31)	Round Peak	J. B. Aycock, Fremont	S. D. Best, Fremont
617 St. Patricks (16)	Princeton	T. D. Golding, Rt. 6, Mt. Airy	Claud Golding, Low Gap
618 Union (25)	Midland	M. P. Young, Princeton	B. L. Aycock, Princeton
623 Mt. Pisgah (33)	Dockery	A. P. Widenhouse, Midland	W. P. Long, Unionville
624 John H. Mills (19)	Epsom	Bruce Billings, Dockery	J. G. Billings, Offen
626 Cannon Mem. (25)	Kannapolis	C. G. Stokes, Rt. 6, Henderson	P. A. Duke, Rt. 1, Henderson
		L. J. Bounds, Box 393, Kannapolis	W. L. Crepps, Kannapolis
627 Belmont (28)	Belmont		605 N. E. Ave.
629 Walnut Cove (30)	Walnut Cove	H. C. Setzer, Belmont	Isaac Erwin Howe, Belmont
630 Francis S. Packard (19)	Norlina	H. R. McPherson, Walnut Cove	W. L. Friddle, Walnut Cove
633 Bailey (17)	Bailey	H. W. Walker, Norlina	F. E. Weldon, Norlina
634 Goldsboro (6)	Goldsboro	J. P. Underwood, Bailey	M. H. Griffin, Jr., Bailey
636 Mill Springs (38)	Mill Springs	J. C. Pate, Goldsboro	A. W. Griffin, Goldsboro
		N. G. Walker, Mill Spring	Wm. J. Nesbitt, Mill Spring

637	Yadkin Falls (25)	Badin	W. H. Davis, Badin	K. H. Erb, Badin
638	Richlands (3)	near Aurora	C. B. Barnes, Aurora	W. T. Edwards, Edward
643	Proctorville (11)	Proctorville	J. A. Nye, Proctorville	H. H. Atkinson, Proctorville
646	Bladen (11)	Elizabethtown	J. W. Fisher, Elizabethtown	W. B. Purdue, White Oak
650	John A. Nichols (39)	Asheville	J. L. Brown, Asheville	Wm. M. Ashe, Asheville
651	Harmony (29)	Harmony	36 Cumberland Circle	Care Bon Marche
652	Black River (14)	Angier	W. B. York, Harmony	G. W. Baily, Harmony
654	Elberta (12)	West End	Allison L. Overby, Angier	Walter E. Bond, Angier
656	Gulford (23)	Greensboro	A. Lacy Currie, Jackson Springs	Sam Dilling, Jackson Springs
657	Keller Mem. (25)	Rockwell	R. N. Musgrave, Greensboro	G. Worth Covington, Greensboro
658	Beulaville (9)	Beulaville	P. O. Box 1567	
663	Black Mountain (39)	Black Mountain	J. E. Fisher, Granite Quarry	P. J. Lyerly, Granite Quarry
664	Garland (9)	Garland	A. W. Gresham, Beulaville	G. E. Pickett, Wallace
665	West Asheville (39)	Asheville	W. W. Jackson, Black Mtn.	J. R. Hines, Black Mountain
666	N. C. Lodge of Research	Monroe	S. L. Smith, Garland	A. C. Edwards, Garland
667	Fort Bragg (14)	Fort Bragg	J. M. Barber, Asheville	A. J. Buckner, W. Asheville
668	Holland Mem. (28)	Gastonia	P. O. Box 308	128 Indiana Ave.
669	Kernersville (30)	Kernersville	J. Ray Shute, II, Monroe	James Heath Davis, Monroe
570	Lovelady (36)	Valdese	John F. Carey, Fort Bragg	Albert G. Klingler, Fort Bragg
671	Ashe (34)	West Jefferson	Frank C. Abernethy, Gastonia	Edward W. Bowen, Gastonia
			Box 175	
			N. R. Oliver, Kernersville	Geo. M. Potter, Oak Ridge
			Wm. K. Sawyer, Valdese	Frank Pascal, Valdese
			Gwyn B. Gambill, W. Jefferson	Wm. J. Bare, W. Jefferson

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES

For Year Ending December 31st, 1933

1—ELIZABETH CITY DISTRICT—Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare,
Pasquotank and Perquimans Counties

Name of Lodge and County	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
Unanimity, Chowan	7	2	1	1	...	2	...	7	...	1	...	81	76	5	...
Hall, Currituck	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	76	68	8	...
Widow's Son, Camden	75	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	39	37	2	...
Perquimans, Perquimans	106	1	3	3	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	75	71	4	...
* Atlantic, Currituck	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	...	...
New Lebanon, Camden	314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	46	45	1	...
Eureka, Pasquotank	317	2	2	2	...	3	...	26	4	5	...	183	153	30	...
Currituck, Currituck	463	2	1	1	...	...	...	5	2	2	...	86	78	8	...
Wanchese, Dare	521	1	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	165	168	...	3
		9	11	12	...	6	...	52	6	15	1	777	722	55	...

* No Report.

2—WINDSOR DISTRICT—Bertie, Gates and Hertford Counties

Charity, Bertie	5	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	1	85	86	...	1
American George, Hertford	17	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	32	32	...	...
Davie, Bertie	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	62	...	...
Gatesville, Gates	126	1	3	3	...	1	...	7	2	2	...	51	44	7	...
Coleraine, Bertie	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	33	...	...
Wiccacon, Hertford	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	39	37	2	...
Winton, Hertford	327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	...	...
Luke McGlaughan, Hertford	504	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	1	...	75	58	17	...
Aulander, Bertie	516	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	34	31	3	...
		1	3	3	3	5	...	26	5	8	1	437	409	28	...

3—PLYMOUTH DISTRICT—Beaufort, Hyde, Tyrrell and Washington
Counties

Perseverance, Washington	59	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	74	78	...	4
Orr, Beaufort	104	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	5	...	193	189	4	...
Atlantic, Hyde	294	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	45	...	1
Aurora, Beaufort	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	50	44	6	...
Mattamuskeet, Hyde	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	42	41	1	...
Belhaven, Beaufort	509	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	91	86	5	...
Fairfield, Hyde	520	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	...	...
Richland, Beaufort	638	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	17	18	...	1
		2	3	2	6	2	...	5	4	11	...	535	525	10	...

4—HALIFAX DISTRICT—Halifax and Northampton Counties

Royal White Hart, Halifax	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	36	35	1	...
King Solomon, Northampton	56	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	66	64	2	...
Roanoke, Halifax	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	76	67	9	...
Seaboard, Northampton	378	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	55	...	2
Potecasi, Northampton	418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	75	74	1	...
Enfield, Halifax	447	1	...	3	...	...	...	7	2	6	...	149	137	12	...
Rich Square, Northampton	488	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	3	2	...	69	58	11	...
Widow's Son, Halifax	519	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	99	...	...
Pendleton, Northampton	524	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	53	48	5	...
		1	...	3	5	...	...	27	5	15	...	676	637	39	...

Abstract of Returns From Subordinate Lodges—(Continued)

5—GREENVILLE DISTRICT—Pitt County

Name of Lodge and County	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
Grifton, Pitt	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	90	87	3	...
** Greenville, Pitt	284	2	2	2	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	130	143	...	13
Grimesland, Pitt	475	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	71	64	7	...
Ayden, Pitt	498	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	1	...	48	41	7	...
Farmville, Pitt	517	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	91	86	5	...
Winterville, Pitt	523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	46	...	...
Bethel, Pitt	589	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	62	61	1	...
		2	2	3	8	5	...	17	1	8	...	538	528	10	...

** Sharon, No. 78 and Greenville, 284, consolidated as Greenville, 284.

6—KINSTON DISTRICT—Greene, Lenoir and Wayne Counties

St. John's, Lenoir	4	2	2	2	...	2	...	15	4	3	...	132	114	18	...
Jerusalem, Greene	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	28	26	2	...
Wayne, Wayne	112	7	6	6	1	1	...	25	2	3	...	180	158	22	...
Radiance, Greene	132	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	44	43	1	...
Mount Olive, Wayne	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	3	...	78	59	19	...
Lenoir, Lenoir	233	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	4	...	50	34	16	...
Pleasant Hill, Lenoir	304	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	38	32	6	...
Harmony, Wayne	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	56	47	9	...
Home, Wayne	613	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	35	32	3	...
Goldsboro, Wayne	634	2	2	2	5	1	...	13	2	3	2	145	135	10	...
** Victory, Lenoir	642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		12	10	10	6	5	...	96	11	20	2	786	680	106	...

** Victory, 642, consolidated with Warren, No. 101, as Warren, No. 101 in 9th. District.

7—NEW BERN DISTRICT—Carteret, Craven and Pamlico Counties

St. John's, Craven	3	6	7	5	...	...	...	14	3	1	1	106	93	13	...
Franklin, Carteret	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	2	1	...	137	107	30	...
Bayboro, Pamlico	331	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	83	82	1	...
Mount Vernon, Pamlico	359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	52	...	...
Ocean, Carteret	405	3	1	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	98	86	12	...
Vanceboro, Craven	433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	49	...	...
Rainbow, Pamlico	479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...
Doric, Craven	568	5	3	3	6	...	...	26	...	1	...	273	255	18	...
Ionic, Craven	583	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	31	30	1	...
		16	13	9	6	...	...	78	7	5	1	843	768	75	...

8—JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT—Jones and Onslow Counties

Zion, Jones	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	68	66	2	...
LaFayette, Onslow	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	2	...	73	61	12	...
* Pollockville, Jones	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	...
Sea Side, Onslow	429	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	49	...	1
Richlands, Onslow	564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	29	28	1	...
		...	...	...	1	...	...	9	2	4	...	240	226	14	...

Maysville, 547, charter arrested Feb. 10, 1933.

9—CLINTON DISTRICT—Duplin and Sampson Counties

Hiram, Sampson	98	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	161	161	...	...
Warren, Duplin	101	1	...	...	4	1	...	3	9	...	...	73	66	7	...
Mill Creek, Sampson	125	1	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	36	30	6	...
Mingo, Sampson	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	33	28	5	...
Rehoboth, Duplin	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	53	51	2	...
Coharie, Sampson	379	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	34	34	...	...
* Warsaw, Duplin	522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...
Roseboro, Sampson	585	2	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	52	47	5	...
Wallace, Duplin	595	2	3	2	...	1	...	7	5	1	...	81	71	10	...
Beulaville, Duplin	658	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	...	...
Garland, Sampson	664	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	26	24	2	...
		8	7	5	6	2	...	28	14	8	1	635	598	37	...

* No report.

Abstract of Returns From Subordinate Lodges—(Continued)

10—WILMINGTON DISTRICT—Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, New Hanover and Pender Counties

Name of Lodge and County	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
St. John's, New Hanover	1	7	4	4	8	...	...	21	4	9	1	475	453	22	...
King Solomon, Pender	138	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	80	78	2	...
Fair Bluff, Columbus	190	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	60	57	3	...
Lebanon, Columbus	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	3	...	93	71	22	...
Pythagoras, Brunswick	249	5	4	3	...	2	1	13	...	2	...	128	117	11	...
Wilmington, New Hanover	319	2	2	2	1	...	1	5	1	4	...	184	176	8	...
Orient, New Hanover	395	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	2	9	...	190	167	23	...
Tabor, Columbus	563	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	58	54	4	...
Waccamaw, Columbus	596	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	45	43	2	...
Chadbourn, Columbus	607	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	54	49	5	...
Atkinson, Pender	612	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	36	28	8	...
		14	10	10	10	4	2	88	12	32	1	1403	1293	110	...

11—LUMBERTON DISTRICT—Bladen, Robeson, Hoke and Scotland Counties

St. Albans, Robeson	114	3	2	2	4	...	...	11	2	7	...	191	177	14	...
Laurinburg, Scotland	305	...	...	...	4	11	...	9	1	1	...	94	98	...	4
Raeord, Hoke	306	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	74	74	...	...
King Solomon, Robeson	313	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	23	24	...	1
Maxton, Robeson	417	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	...	68	63	5	...
St. Paul's, Robeson	474	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	1	...	75	41	34	...
Red Springs, Robeson	501	2	2	1	1	...	...	7	...	2	...	62	55	7	...
* Fairmont, Robeson	528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	71	...	...
Parkton, Robeson	541	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	...	...
Proctorville, Bladen	643	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	32	27	5	...
Bladen, Bladen	646	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	41	40	1	...
		6	5	3	10	13	...	65	5	17	...	759	698	61	...

* No Report.

Rowland, No. 335, charter arrested March 14, 1933.

12—ROCKINGHAM DISTRICT—Moore and Richmond Counties

Carthage, Moore	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	1	...	66	55	11	...
Southern Pines, Moore	484	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	111	104	7	...
Rockingham, Richmond	495	1	1	1	...	...	...	18	2	2	...	111	90	21	...
Hamlet, Richmond	532	2	2	2	1	...	...	17	4	1	...	190	171	19	...
Roman Eagle, Moore	550	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	65	67	...	2
Elise, Moore	555	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	33	33	...	...
Elberta, Moore	654	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	39	39	...	...
		5	4	6	2	1	...	52	8	5	...	615	559	56	...

Eagle Springs No. 477, charter arrested Sept. 29, 1933.

Roberdel, No. 507, charter arrested Feb. 4, 1933.

13—SANFORD DISTRICT—Chatham and Lee Counties

Columbus, Chatham	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	57	55	2	...
Mount Vernon, Chatham	143	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	3	3	...	77	66	11	...
Sanford, Lee	151	1	1	1	1	1	...	16	3	8	...	199	175	24	...
Buffalo, Lee	172	...	...	1	2	1	...	11	1	2	...	88	78	10	...
George Washington, Chatham	174	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	...	1	...	65	54	11	...
Siler City, Chatham	403	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	84	85	...	1
Gulf, Chatham	465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	31	30	1	...
		5	2	2	6	2	...	43	8	17	...	601	543	58	...

14—FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT—Cumberland and Harnett Counties

Phoenix, Cumberland	8	4	7	7	2	1	...	13	...	...	1	197	194	3	...
Palmyra, Harnett	147	2	2	2	1	...	...	13	...	1	1	145	134	11	...
Lillington, Harnett	302	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	56	55	1	...
Lebanon, Cumberland	391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	37	9	...
Cape Fear, Cumberland	394	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	17	...	...
Neill S. Stewart, Harnett	556	...	...	...	2	1	...	9	...	...	...	61	55	6	...
Black River, Harnett	652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...
Fort Bragg, Cumberland	667	5	5	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	52	56	...	4
		12	15	16	5	2	...	44	...	5	4	594	568	26	...

Abstract of Returns From Subordinate Lodges—(Continued)

15—RALEIGH DISTRICT—Wake County

Name of Lodge and County	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
Hiram, Wake	40	...	...	1	2	1	...	24	...	4	...	300	276	24	...
Neuse, Wake	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	1	1	...	79	45	34	...
Holly Springs, Wake	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	33	31	2	...
White Stone, Wake	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	53	45	8	...
Rolesville, Wake	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	33	30	3	...
Cary, Wake	198	1	1	2	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	51	51	...	...
Wm. G. Hill, Wake	218	2	2	2	3	...	...	1	1	10	...	559	552	7	...
Wm. T. Bain, Wake	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	27	1	...
Anchor, Wake	234	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	25	...	...
Fuquay, Wake	258	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	2	...	...	85	73	12	...
Green Level, Wake	277	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	47	48	...	1
Wake Forest, Wake	282	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	4	...	...	74	67	7	...
Raleigh, Wake	500	1	1	1	2	...	...	16	1	4	...	183	165	19	...
Wendell, Wake	565	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	67	66	1	...
Apex, Wake	584	1	2	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	54	58	...	4
Zebulon, Wake	609	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	53	43	10	...
† Sunrise, Wake	615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	...	...
		5	6	9	15	4	...	108	13	29	...	1748	1626	122	...

† Sunrise, No. 615, charter arrested March 15, 1934.

16—SMITHFIELD DISTRICT—Johnston County

Fellowship, Johnston	84	2	2	2	1	1	...	14	...	1	...	88	77	11	...
Archer, Johnston	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	38	34	4	...
Granite, Johnston	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	42	41	1	...
Kenly, Johnston	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	58	49	9	...
Selma, Johnston	320	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	67	65	2	...
Relief, Johnston	431	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	2	1	...	64	54	10	...
Mill Creek, Johnston	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...
St. Patrick's, Johnston	617	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	1	...	32	19	13	...
		3	2	2	2	2	...	46	3	7	...	400	350	50	...

Charter Four Oaks, 478, arrested April 8, 1933.

17—WILSON DISTRICT—Nash and Wilson Counties

Morning Star, Nash	85	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	93	92	1	...
Joseph Warren, Wilson	92	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	75	76	...	1
Mount Lebanon, Wilson	117	1	1	1	1	...	...	16	2	3	1	161	142	19	...
Central Cross, Nash	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	2	...	54	40	14	...
Corinthian, Nash	230	1	2	2	...	1	...	46	...	4	...	236	189	47	...
Toisnot, Wilson	298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	35	34	1	...
Hatcher, Wilson	310	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	40	34	6	...
Rockville, Nash	411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	18	17	1	...
Spring Hope, Nash	481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	57	56	1	...
* Rodgers, Nash	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	49	...	...
Lucama, Wilson	527	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	42	39	3	...
Mount Pleasant, Nash	569	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	14	13	1	...
Queen City, Nash	602	1	2	2	1	...	...	45	5	2	...	212	163	49	...
Bailey, Nash	633	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	44	44	...	...
		5	6	6	2	5	...	131	9	15	1	1130	988	142	...

* No Report.

18—TARBORO DISTRICT—Edgecombe and Martin Counties

Concord, Edgecombe	58	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	103	101	2	...
Skewarkee, Martin	90	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	94	91	3	...
Stonewall, Martin	296	...	...	1	...	...	...	16	1	1	...	83	66	17	...
Conoho, Martin	399	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	32	34	...	2
* Macclesfield, Edgecombe	581	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	...	...
		4	2	3	2	1	...	17	2	7	2	347	327	20	...

* Macclesfield, No. 581, No Report; Charter arrested Jan. 18, 1934.

Abstract of Returns From Subordinate Lodges—(Continued)

19—HENDERSON DISTRICT—Franklin and Warren Counties
and part of Vance County

Name of Lodge and County	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
Johnston-Caswell, Warren	10	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	4	1	...	65	63	2	...
Franklinton, Franklin	123	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	63	63	...	...
Henderson, Vance	229	...	...	1	4	...	...	32	2	...	...	161	130	31	...
Youngsville, Franklin	377	...	...	...	1	...	...	16	1	...	...	55	37	18	...
Louisburg, Franklin	413	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	61	55	6	...
Royal Hart, Warren	497	...	1	1	...	...	...	16	1	1	...	66	49	17	...
John H. Mills, Vance	624	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	39	40	...	1
Francis S. Packard, Warren	630	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	61	60	1	...
		2	2	4	7	4	...	71	10	8	...	571	497	74	...

Sandy Creek, No. 135, Charter arrested Mar 8, 1933.

Evening Star, No. 588, Charter arrested April 1, 1933.

20—OXFORD DISTRICT—Granville and Person Counties and Part of Vance

Person, Person	113	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	103	104	...	1
Tuscarora, Granville	122	1	1	1	2	...	...	13	...	...	...	160	150	10	...
Adoniram, Granville	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	41	40	1	...
Granville, Granville	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	37	30	7	...
Tally Ho, Granville	393	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	38	33	5	...
Hy. F. Grainger, Vance	412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	29	...	...
Creedmoor, Granville	499	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	44	43	1	...
		4	4	3	2	1	...	21	...	8	...	452	429	23	...

21—DURHAM DISTRICT—Alamance, Durham and Orange Counties

Eagle, Orange	19	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	161	162	...	1
Knap of Reeds, Durham	158	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	49	49	...	...
Eno, Durham	210	4	4	4	4	...	...	2	1	2	...	189	192	...	3
Oaks, Alamance	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	...
Bingham, Alamance	272	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	95	92	3	...
Durham, Durham	352	3	4	3	5	1	...	19	7	5	...	364	342	22	...
University, Orange	408	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	2	...	157	136	21	...
Bula, Alamance	409	3	3	...	2	1	...	19	3	...	...	201	182	19	...
Thos. M. Holt, Alamance	492	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	46	45	1	...
Elon, Alamance	549	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	63	60	3	...
		12	14	11	11	3	...	56	20	14	...	1352	1287	65	...

22—REIDSVILLE DISTRICT—Caswell and Rockingham Counties

Dan River, Rockingham	129	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	50	...	1
Leaksville, Rockingham	136	2	2	2	1	...	...	7	...	4	...	184	176	8	...
Reidsville, Rockingham	384	3	3	1	2	...	...	7	...	1	1	158	153	5	...
John A. Graves, Caswell	494	1	1	1	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	75	71	4	...
Caswell, Caswell	539	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	27	26	1	...
		6	6	4	5	...	...	18	2	6	1	493	476	17	...

Rockwell No. 600, charter arrested March 28, 1933.

23—GREENSBORO DISTRICT—Davidson and Guilford Counties

Greensboro, Guilford	76	1	1	1	2	14	...	73	6	5	...	408	341	67	...
Thomasville, Davidson	214	3	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	119	...	4
Tobasco, Guilford	271	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	46	45	1	...
Numa F. Reid, Guilford	344	2	2	2	1	7	...	28	3	7	2	356	328	28	...
Denton, Davidson	404	1	1	1	1	...	...	12	...	...	...	68	57	11	...
Stokesdale, Guilford	428	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	75	69	6	...
Lexington, Davidson	473	1	2	2	2	...	...	21	4	1	...	213	191	22	...
Corinthian, Guilford	542	6	4	4	2	...	...	66	2	3	...	339	274	65	...
Revolution, Guilford	552	1	2	2	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	174	172	2	...
Guilford, Guilford	656	1	1	1	1	...	...	32	3	1	...	133	99	34	...
		17	17	17	11	21	...	240	19	22	2	1927	1695	232	...

Abstract of Returns From Subordinate Lodges—(Continued)

24—ASHEBORO DISTRICT—Montgomery and Randolph Counties

Name of Lodge and County	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
Blackmer, Montgomery	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	56	50	6	...
Hanks, Randolph	128	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	35	34	1	...
Balfour, Randolph	188	2	2	2	2	...	...	14	...	...	...	84	74	10	...
* Randleman, Randolph	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	...	...
Montgomery, Montgomery	309	...	1	1	...	1	...	24	2	1	...	71	46	25	...
Biscoe, Montgomery	437	...	1	1	1	...	...	10	...	5	...	109	96	13	...
Marietta, Randolph	444	...	1	1	...	1	...	5	...	3	...	49	43	6	...
		5	5	5	3	2	...	56	4	11	...	454	393	61	...

25—SALISBURY DISTRICT—Cabarrus, Rowan and Stanly Counties

Stokes, Cabarrus	32	2	2	2	4	...	...	16	4	4	1	259	241	18	...
Fulton, Rowan	99	1	1	1	...	...	...	14	...	5	...	292	274	18	...
Pee Dee, Stanly	150	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	61	62	...	1
Scotch-Ireland, Rowan	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	109	...	...
Eureka, Rowan	263	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	1	1	...	96	85	11	...
Stanly, Stanly	348	3	2	2	7	2	...	10	3	3	2	214	209	5	...
Spencer, Rowan	543	1	1	1	2	...	...	4	2	2	...	183	178	5	...
Andrew Jackson, Rowan	576	1	1	1	2	...	...	8	4	1	1	210	200	10	...
Union, Cabarrus	618	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	57	28	29	...
Cannon Memorial, Cabarrus	626	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	1	1	179	170	9	...
Yadkin Falls, Stanly	637	1	1	1	...	...	...	6	1	1	1	119	112	7	...
Keller Memorial, Rowan	657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	...
		10	8	8	17	3	...	105	16	18	6	1798	1687	111	...

26—MONROE DISTRICT—Anson and Union Counties

Kilwinning, Anson	64	1	2	1	1	...	...	11	2	...	...	175	164	11	...
Carolina, Anson	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	...	...
Monroe, Union	244	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	29	4	...	173	142	31	...
Beaver Dam, Union	276	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	53	52	1	...
* Bethel, Anson	372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	...	...
Waxhaw, Union	562	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	48	...	...
Meadow Branch, Union	578	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	33	23	10	...
** N. C. Lodge Research, Union	666	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	20	27	...	7
		4	3	1	10	1	...	21	32	5	...	554	508	46	...

27—CHARLOTTE DISTRICT—Mecklenburg County

Phalanx, Mecklenburg	31	...	...	...	3	...	...	57	7	9	...	564	494	70	...
Mecklenburg, Mecklenburg	176	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	57	55	2	...
Long Creek, Mecklenburg	205	1	1	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	47	41	6	...
Excelsior, Mecklenburg	261	7	7	6	2	1	...	67	5	9	...	630	558	72	...
Craighead, Mecklenburg	366	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	2	1	...	44	30	14	...
Matthews, Mecklenburg	461	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	4	2	...	52	40	12	...
Joppa, Mecklenburg	530	4	3	3	1	...	...	68	2	4	1	583	513	70	...
Williams, Mecklenburg	538	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	59	58	1	...
		13	11	10	7	2	...	219	21	26	1	2036	1789	247	...

28—GASTONIA DISTRICT—Gaston and Lincoln Counties

Lincoln, Lincoln	137	1	1	1	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	143	143	...	...
Gaston, Gaston	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	70	67	3	...
Rock Springs, Lincoln	341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	45	44	1	...
Gastonia, Gaston	369	1	2	1	1	6	2	30	6	6	...	395	359	36	...
South Fork, Gaston	462	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	68	68	...	...
Cherryville, Gaston	505	3	3	3	2	2	...	9	...	2	...	74	70	4	...
Whetstone, Gaston	515	3	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	65	67	...	2
Mount Holly, Gaston	544	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	3	...	...	70	73	...	3
Lowell, Gaston	590	1	1	1	...	1	...	16	...	...	...	92	78	14	...
Belmont, Gaston	627	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	2	127	126	1	...
Holland Memorial, Gaston	668	4	1	...	5	...	...	2	1	...	...	42	44	...	2
		15	10	6	13	19	2	57	16	15	2	1191	1139	52	...

* No Report.

** N. C. Lodge, No. 666, 8 Dual memberships; 6 in N. C. 2 out of State.

Abstract of Returns From Subordinate Lodges—(Continued)

29—STATESVILLE DISTRICT—Alexander and Iredell Counties

Name of Lodge and County	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
Wilson, Iredell	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	28	25	3	...
Lee, Alexander	253	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	2	4	...	114	101	13	...
Hunting Creek, Iredell	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	22	21	1	...
Campbell, Iredell	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...
Grassy Knob, Iredell	471	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	49	45	4	...
Statesville, Iredell	487	...	...	...	3	...	26	4	1	...	...	204	176	28	...
Moorestville, Iredell	496	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	107	...	2
Snow Creek, Iredell	571	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	24	...	2
Stony Point, Alexander	593	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	51	39	12	...
Harmony, Iredell	651	1	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	31	26	5	...
		7	7	5	4	...	...	54	9	8	...	646	584	62	...

30—WINSTON-SALEM DISTRICT—Davie, Forsyth and Stokes Counties

Mocksville, Davie	134	5	6	5	1	...	...	5	2	...	...	116	115	1	...
Winston, Forsyth	167	2	3	3	2	3	...	62	10	11	1	519	444	75	...
Farmington, Davie	265	2	2	1	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	33	24	9	...
Salem, Forsyth	289	2	3	3	4	...	...	14	4	2	...	287	274	13	...
West Bend, Forsyth	434	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	30	...	4
Walnut Cove, Stokes	629	1	1	1	...	1	...	7	1	1	...	79	72	7	...
Kernersville, Forsyth	669	4	4	4	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	29	32	...	3
		16	19	20	9	4	...	97	18	16	1	1089	991	98	...

31—ELKIN DISTRICT—Surry County

Granite, Surry	322	10	9	7	2	...	...	5	3	4	...	193	190	3	...
* Copeland, Surry	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	52	...	...
Rockyford, Surry	430	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	20	17	3	...
Elkin, Surry	454	...	...	...	4	6	...	3	1	...	...	86	92	...	6
Rusk, Surry	456	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	22	15	7	...
Pilot, Surry	493	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	79	81	...	2
State Road, Surry	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	22	21	1	...
Ararat, Surry	558	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	20	18	2	...
Round Peak, Surry	616	...	...	...	2	...	...	13	1	...	...	66	54	12	...
		10	9	7	8	9	...	27	11	6	...	560	540	20	...

Zephyr, No. 553, charter arrested March 27, 1933.

32—YADKINVILLE DISTRICT—Yadkin County

Yadkin, Yadkin	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	33	23	10	...
* Jonesville, Yadkin	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	...	...
Harmon, Yadkin	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...
Boonville, Yadkin	421	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	...
Baltimore, Yadkin	424	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	40	...	1
Oak Grove, Yadkin	557	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	18	17	1	...
		...	...	...	1	...	...	9	1	1	...	147	137	10	...

33—WILKESBORO DISTRICT—Wilkes County

Liberty, Wilkes	45	1	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	5	...	44	34	10	...
Moravian, Wilkes	353	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	47	41	6	...
No. Wilkesboro, Wilkes	407	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	2	1	124	126	...	2
Clingman, Wilkes	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	33	32	1	...
Trap Hill, Wilkes	483	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	1	1	...	30	24	6	...
Sulphur Springs Wilkes	560	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	19	21	...	2
* Ronda, Wilkes	566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	...	...
Mount Pleasant, Wilkes	573	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	37	33	4	...
Roaring Gap, Wilkes	599	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	1	...	19	10	9	...
Mount Pisgah, Wilkes	623	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	17	15	2	...
		1	...	1	6	5	...	29	5	12	...	395	361	34	...

* No Report.

Summit, No. 580, Charter arrested Mar. 28, 1933.

Abstract of Returns From Subordinate Lodges—(Continued)

34—JEFFERSON DISTRICT—Alleghany and Ashe Counties

Name of Lodge and County	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
Scottsville, Ashe	385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	32	30	2	...
Sparta, Alleghany	423	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	1	...	73	60	13	...
Piney Creek, Alleghany	432	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	37	31	6	...
Crumpler, Ashe	467	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	43	41	2	...
Helton, Ashe	594	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	52	49	3	...
		1	...	...	1	...	...	14	5	8	...	237	211	26	...

Jefferson, No. 219, Charter arrested March 26, 1933.

35—BOONE DISTRICT—Watauga County

Watauga, Watauga	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	81	...	...
Snow, Watauga	363	...	...	...	1	...	...	13	...	...	...	67	55	12	...
Elk, Watauga	373	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	31	31	...	...
Ashler, Watauga	451	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	41	39	2	...
Blowing Rock, Watauga	458	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	45	45	...	...
		...	1	1	1	2	...	16	...	2	...	265	251	14	...

36—HICKORY DISTRICT—Burke, Caldwell and Catawba Counties

Catawba Valley, Burke	217	1	1	2	1	...	...	25	4	3	...	149	120	29	...
Catawba, Catawba	248	1	...	...	...	3	...	9	3	2	...	122	111	11	...
Hibriten, Caldwell	262	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	215	212	3	...
Hickory, Catawba	343	4	4	4	2	...	...	19	2	...	...	227	212	15	...
Shawnee, Catawba	382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	...	...
Cookville, Catawba	502	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	46	38	8	...
Maiden, Catawba	592	1	1	1	...	...	...	8	1	1	...	77	68	9	...
Riverside, Catawba	606	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	84	81	3	...
Lovelady, Burke	670	2	3	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	36	40	...	4
		10	9	10	6	3	...	70	12	11	...	982	908	74	...

37—SHELBY DISTRICT—Cleveland County

Cleveland, Cleveland	202	1	2	2	...	11	...	...	2	4	2	253	260	...	7
Fair View, Cleveland	339	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	2	1	...	119	81	38	...
Fallston, Cleveland	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	34	28	6	...
State Line, Cleveland	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	49	...	...
Mooresboro, Cleveland	388	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	69	62	7	...
Lawnale, Cleveland	486	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	63	64	...	1
Lattimore, Cleveland	508	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	41	39	2	...
Camp Call, Cleveland	534	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	50	...	1
Sharon, Cleveland	537	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Casar, Cleveland	579	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...
		2	5	5	1	11	...	48	5	8	3	691	647	44	...

38—HENDERSONVILLE DISTRICT—Henderson, Polk and Transylvania Counties

Dunns Rock, Transylvania	267	8	6	5	3	1	...	10	5	1	...	143	136	7	...
Kedron, Henderson	387	1	2	2	2	2	...	3	1	3	1	131	130	1	...
Saluda, Polk	482	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	51	...	...
Skyuka, Polk	605	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	45	41	4	...
Mill Springs, Polk	636	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	24	18	6	...
		10	8	7	5	3	...	22	6	5	1	394	376	18	...

Abstract of Returns From Subordinate Lodges—(Continued)

39—ASHEVILLE DISTRICT—Buncombe and Madison Counties

Name of Lodge and County	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
Mount Hermon, Buncombe	118	7	4	4	5	4	...	70	5	15	...	581	504	77	...
Blackmer, Buncombe	170	1	1	1	1	2	...	5	...	1	...	72	70	2	...
* French Broad, Madison	292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	136	...	...
Vance, Buncombe	293	2	2	2	...	4	...	...	1	2	...	47	50	...	3
White Rock, Madison	392	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	19	12	7	...
Ivy, Madison	406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	22	21	1	...
Biltmore, Buncombe	446	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	3	...	129	132	...	3
Hominy, Buncombe	491	3	2	2	1	1	...	6	2	...	...	51	47	4	...
Swannanoa, Buncombe	561	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	56	55	1	...
John A. Nichols, Buncombe	650	2	2	2	...	...	1	6	...	1	...	93	87	6	...
Black Mountain, Buncombe	663	1	2	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	35	41	...	6
West Asheville, Buncombe	665	2	2	2	1	...	...	26	...	1	...	119	95	24	...
		18	15	16	17	12	1	120	9	25	...	1360	1250	110	...

Charter Ottolay Lodge, No. 533, surrendered May 8, 1933.

Barnardsville, No. 511, charter arrested March 21, 1933.

40—SPRUCE PINE DISTRICT—Mitchell, Yancey and Avery Counties

Bakersville, Mitchell	357	1	1	3	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	64	58	6	...
Bald Creek, Yancey	397	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	116	107	9	...
Linville, Avery	489	1	2	2	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	52	54	...	2
Vesper, Mitchell	554	1	1	1	2	...	...	7	...	3	...	63	56	7	...
Cranberry, Avery	598	4	3	3	3	1	...	7	1	2	...	97	94	3	...
		7	7	9	6	5	...	34	2	7	...	392	369	23	...

Charter Plumtree Lodge, No. 648, surrendered April, 8, 1933.

41—WAYNESVILLE DISTRICT—Haywood County

Waynesville, Haywood	259	4	3	3	1	...	...	33	3	4	...	170	134	36	...
Pigeon River, Haywood	386	3	3	4	4	2	...	15	3	8	1	158	142	16	...
Clyde, Haywood	453	3	3	2	3	1	...	7	...	1	...	77	75	2	...
Sonoma, Haywood	472	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	1	...	87	60	27	...
		10	9	9	8	3	...	81	6	14	1	492	411	81	...

42—SYLVA DISTRICT—Jackson, Macon and Swain Counties

Junaluska, Macon	145	1	...	...	1	...	...	36	1	5	1	125	84	41	...
Unaka, Jackson	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	107	1	...
East La Porte, Jackson	358	1	1	1	1	2	...	4	...	2	...	69	67	2	...
Oconee, Swain	427	1	1	1	1	2	...	4	...	1	...	142	141	1	...
* Blue Ridge, Macon	435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	48	...	...
Dillsboro, Jackson	459	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	36	...	...
Glenville, Jackson	551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	48	...	...
		4	3	2	3	4	...	44	1	9	...	576	531	45	...

43—MURPHY DISTRICT—Cherokee, Clay and Graham Counties

Cherokee, Cherokee	146	...	...	...	1	4	...	24	...	1	...	81	61	20	...
Clay, Clay	301	1	1	1	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	93	83	10	...
Montgomery, Cherokee	426	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	54	53	1	...
Marble Springs, Cherokee	439	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	52	47	5	...
Unaka, Cherokee	506	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	...	1	...	22	13	9	...
Andrews, Cherokee	529	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	2	...	102	96	6	...
		2	3	1	3	6	...	54	...	7	...	404	353	51	...

44—RUTHERFORDTON DISTRICT—McDowell and Rutherford Counties

Western Star, Rutherford	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	1	...	115	96	19	...
Mystic Tie, McDowell	237	...	1	1	2	2	...	11	3	1	...	180	170	10	...
Forest City, Rutherford	381	...	...	...	2	...	...	26	1	1	...	111	85	26	...
Joppa, McDowell	401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	63	62	1	...
Cliffside, Rutherford	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	66	56	10	...
Hollis, Rutherford	535	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	35	31	4	...
		...	1	1	5	2	...	68	7	3	...	570	500	70	...

* No Report.

Caroleen, No. 510, Charter arrested Mar. 4, 1933.

GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

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RECAPITULATION OF ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES

For Year Ending December 31, 1933, by Districts

DISTRICT		Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease
1	Elizabeth City	9	11	12	6	5	52	6	15	1	777	722	55	
2	Windsor	1	3	3	3	5	26	5	8	1	437	409	28	
3	Plymouth	2	3	2	6	2	5	4	11	---	535	525	10	
4	Halifax	1	---	3	5	---	27	5	15	---	676	637	39	
5	Greenville	2	2	3	8	5	17	1	8	---	538	528	10	
6	Kinston	12	10	10	6	5	96	11	20	2	786	680	106	
7	New Bern	16	13	9	6	---	78	7	5	1	843	768	75	
8	Jacksonville	---	---	---	1	---	9	2	4	---	240	226	14	
9	Clinton	8	7	5	6	2	28	14	8	1	635	598	37	
10	Wilmington	14	10	10	10	4	88	12	32	1	1403	1293	110	
11	Lumberton	6	5	3	10	13	65	5	17	---	759	698	61	
12	Rockingham	5	4	6	2	1	52	8	5	---	615	559	56	
13	Sanford	5	2	2	6	2	43	8	17	---	601	543	58	
14	Fayetteville	12	15	16	5	2	44	---	5	4	594	568	26	
15	Raleigh	5	6	9	15	4	108	13	29	---	1748	1626	122	
16	Smithfield	3	2	2	2	2	46	3	7	---	400	350	50	
17	Wilson	5	6	6	2	5	131	9	15	1	1130	988	142	
18	Tarboro	4	2	3	2	1	17	2	7	2	347	327	20	
19	Henderson	2	2	4	7	4	71	10	8	---	571	497	74	
20	Oxford	4	4	3	2	1	21	---	8	---	452	429	23	
21	Durham	12	14	11	11	3	56	20	14	---	1352	1287	65	
22	Reidsville	6	6	4	5	---	18	2	6	1	493	476	17	
23	Greensboro	17	17	17	11	21	240	19	22	2	1927	1695	232	
24	Asheboro	5	5	5	3	2	56	4	11	---	454	393	61	
25	Salisbury	10	8	8	17	3	105	16	18	6	1798	1687	111	
26	Monroe	4	3	1	10	1	21	32	5	---	554	508	46	
27	Charlotte	13	11	10	7	2	219	21	26	1	2036	1789	247	
28	Gastonia	15	10	6	13	19	57	16	15	2	1191	1139	52	
29	Statesville	7	7	5	4	---	54	9	8	---	646	584	62	
30	Winston-Salem	16	19	20	9	4	97	18	16	1	1089	991	98	
31	Elkin	10	9	7	8	9	27	11	6	---	560	540	20	
32	Yadkinville	---	---	---	1	---	9	1	1	---	147	137	10	
33	Wilkesboro	1	---	1	6	5	29	5	12	---	395	361	34	
34	Jefferson	1	---	---	1	---	14	5	8	---	237	211	26	
35	Boone	---	1	1	1	2	16	---	2	---	265	251	14	
36	Hickory	10	9	10	6	3	70	12	11	---	982	908	74	
37	Shelby	2	5	5	1	11	48	5	8	3	691	647	44	
38	Hendersonville	10	8	7	5	3	22	6	5	1	394	376	18	
39	Asheville	18	15	16	17	12	120	9	25	---	1360	1250	110	
40	Spruce Pine	7	7	9	6	5	34	2	7	---	392	369	23	
41	Waynesville	10	9	9	8	3	81	6	14	1	492	411	81	
42	Sylva	4	3	2	3	4	44	1	9	---	576	531	45	
43	Murphy	2	3	1	3	6	54	---	7	---	404	353	51	
44	Rutherfordton	---	1	1	5	2	68	7	3	---	570	500	70	
		296	277	267	265	184	5	2583	352	503	32	33092	30365	2727

RECAPITULATION OF TESTS OF WITNESSES
AND OF THE EVIDENCE

FOR THE YEAR 1881

CHIEF CLERK

WITNESSES
AND
EVIDENCE

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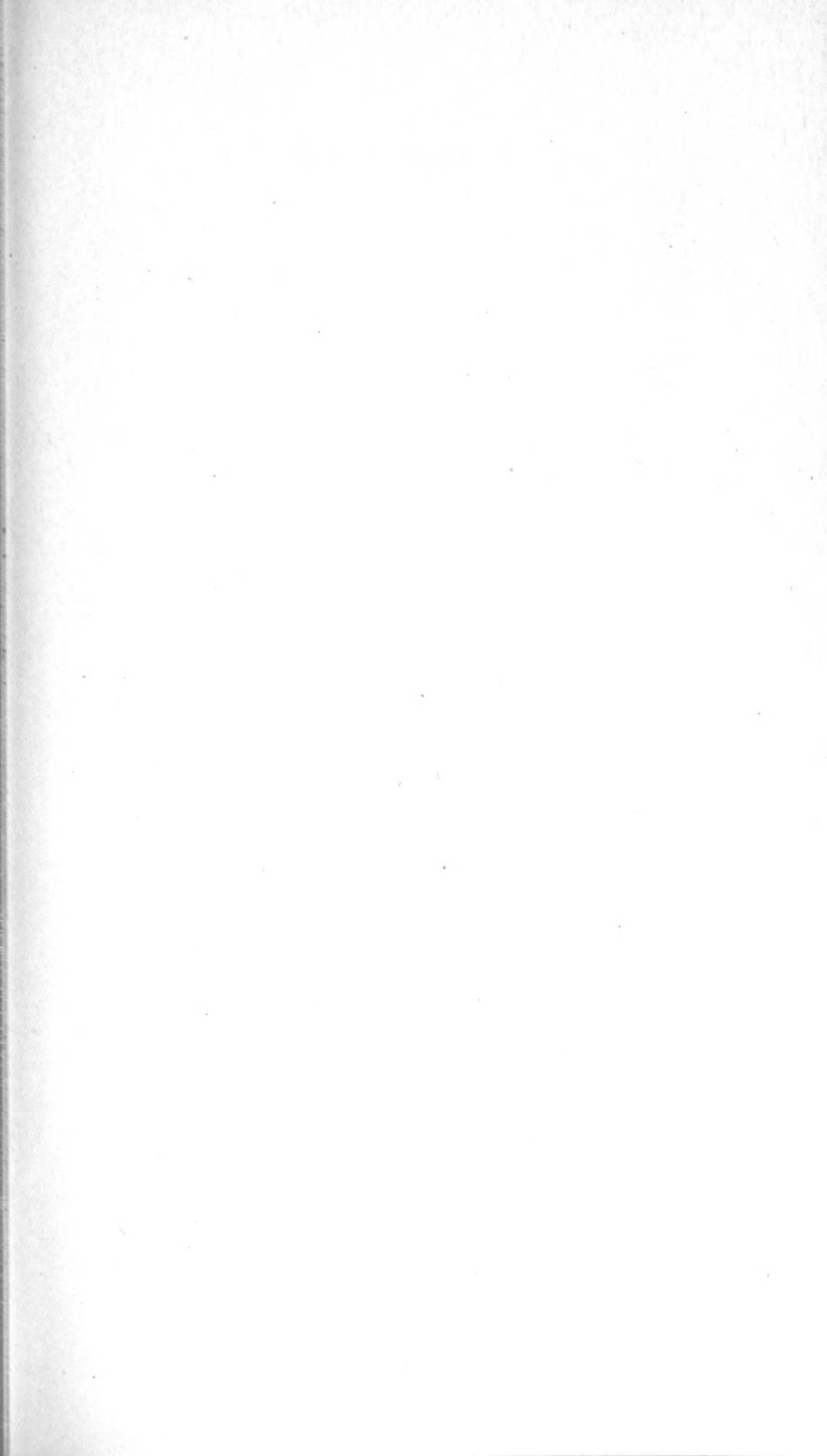
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Press of Oxford Orphanage
Oxford, N. C.
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MASONIC REVIEWS

1-9-3-4



REPORT OF

Foreign Correspondent
and Reviewer



PREPARED FOR THE

Grand Lodge of North Carolina
A. F. & A. M.



By J. EDWARD ALLEN

Warrenton, N. C.

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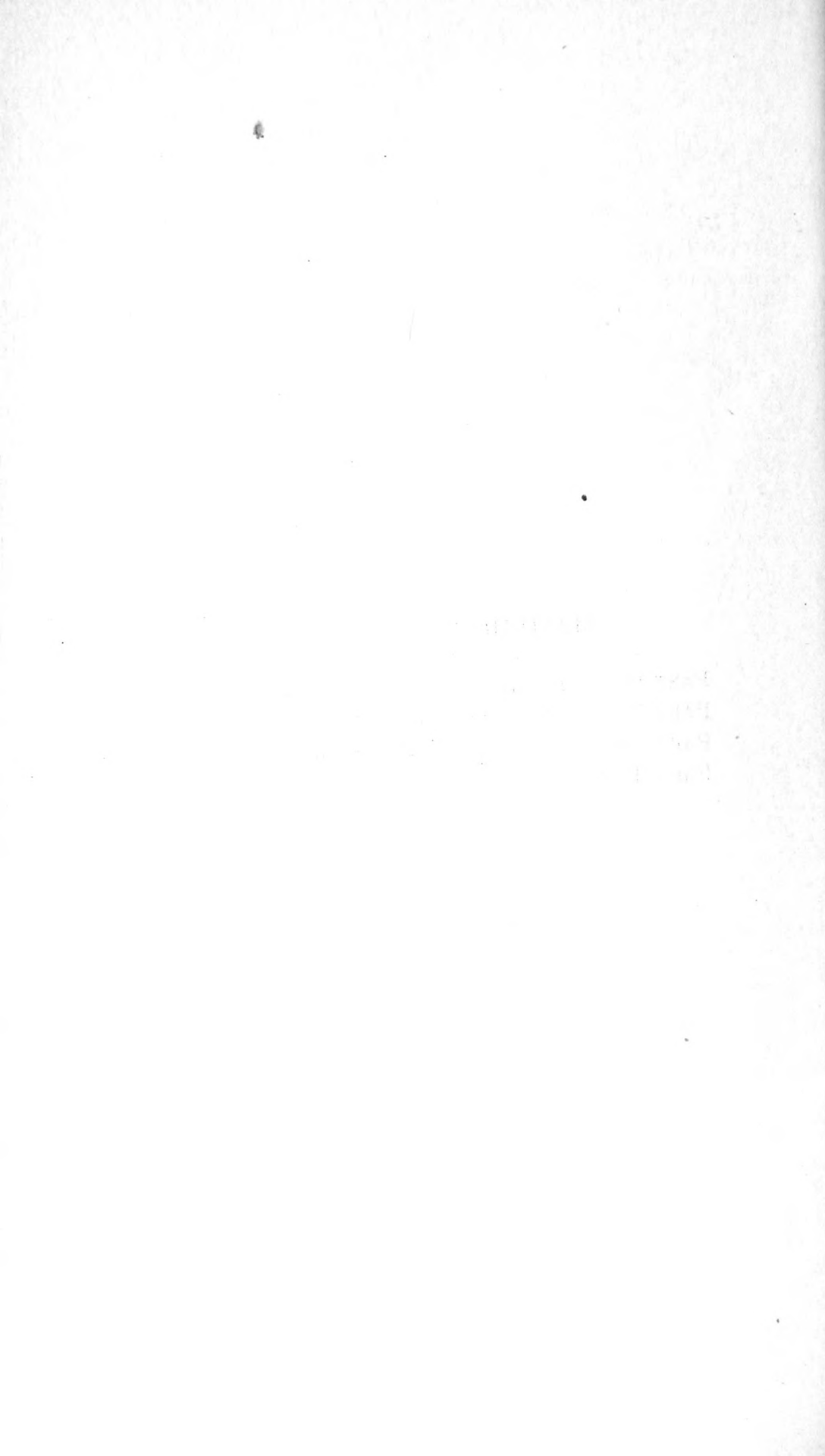
MASONIC REVIEWS

PART ONE—*The United States of America*

PART TWO—*Masonry in Canada*

PART THREE—*Masonry in Other Countries*

PART FOUR—*Statistics*



THE REVIEWER'S GREETINGS, 1934

It is with a feeling of the imminence of better times for Masonry in North Carolina that these lines are written. For one thing, the membership of our lodges *think* things are doing much better. It is an undeniable fact that there is a real desire to attend lodge meetings. When a lodge has a worth-while evening, the membership are in attendance. The case last fall in which one of the lodges in Raleigh had a meeting with a dramatic program in charge of Bro. Hardie M. Ray and there was an actual attendance of more than a thousand, speaks volumes in itself; and this is not the only such instance. The men of North Carolina think enough of Masonry to seek admission thereto; the lodges are sending more petitions for degrees to the Grand Secretary for checking, than for many months past, and when there is some work to do, there is a greater pride in doing it well. In some cases it is reported that the clearing of the membership list has done actual good.

And it is good that this is so. Defeatism is deadly; confidence is life itself. Let a sick man feel confidently that he is on the mend, and Nature will do more than medicine. Let Masonry feel that it has a real mission in this changing world, and it will make a place for itself that will be marked in large characters. Show us a lodge, under these conditions, that deserves to have candidates present themselves, and we'll show you a lodge that will get work to do. There has been many a lodge these past years so lugubrious, down-in-the-mouth, and inefficient, that if a new Mason had been born into Masonry there in these past years, a Caesarian operation would have been necessary and the infant Mason would never reach healthy Masonic maturity. With these things in mind, we now indulge in both retrospect and a certain sort of prophetic suggestion.

BACK AGAIN AFTER FOURTEEN YEARS

As these lines are written, the membership of the various lodges in North Carolina totals about thirty-two thousand. At its peak, that membership went to forty-

two thousand. We are now about where we were in the spring of 1920—fourteen years of work, of high aspirations, of planning, of visions of what glories there were in store with the continued progress of increases, and back to the starting point, is the record of the Craft in North Carolina.

But it cannot be said that we are at the starting point. History moves in cycles—not in circles—and these cycles are spirals. We have learned much in fourteen years; we have grown not merely older, but more mature. We can say with more assurance that our sense of proper perspective is correct; that our learning process through trial and error has been good but hard.

WHY WERE THEY SUSPENDED?

In those fourteen years, more than seventeen thousand men have been permitted to be suspended from our lodges—more than half of what we started with or now have. The experience of those who have kept accurate records, as for instance in Maine and the District of Columbia, indicates that the average Masonic life of the man who permits himself to be suspended otherwise than for a brief period, has been about nine years. That is, seventeen thousand men, taken in the large, were rushed into Masonry and stayed on for nine years because it was the dignified thing to do; or because there was a glamor about the word "Mason"; or because it was imagined that something might come out of it some time. Then there came a great disillusionment—not merely Masonic, but in all things concerning human relations. It is not necessary to recapitulate here the different ways and forms in which that disillusionment has come in the past five years—we wish to be spared that painful process—but it came. With it, came a reorganization of all notions of values. Glamors alone were found to have no values in the greater measuring. Men ceased to want to do the dignified thing. Men came to realize that in looking for various things that they had expected, in Masonry, they were doomed to disappointment. Masonry is a house of spiritual values—a place where one gives more than one takes, and if one is not willing to be spent,

one has no place. Some were not interested in the Masonry of the Spiritual Values. Some did not fathom them. Each did his own act of revaluation. . . . Came the disillusionment dismissions suspensions.

IS SALVAGE POSSIBLE?

What next? What about these seventeen thousand men? Can we reclaim them? Will it ever be done? This is a question difficult to answer. It is probably true that some of them, perhaps many, will return; but the great majority, never. But it is well worth while to make the attempt to effect their return; it will do the lodges good, and in the effort perhaps each lodge may become a better center of Freemasonry. In the main, we American Freemasons have got to learn the lesson that Masonry is not for great numbers; not for the masses. Megalomania must never again hit us. We need a great revival of the Spirit of Freemasonry in Action; we need a center of intelligent comprehension of the real meaning of Masonry in every group that calls itself a Lodge, one that will radiate light and not continue to be the same old story of the blind leading the blind—and God knows where!

WE KNOW MORE NOW ABOUT MASONIC EDUCATION

We have to learn a great lesson. It is the lesson of Masonic Education. It is useless to attempt to spread successfully Masonic Education among those who have become seasoned in our way of doing things: that has been tried many times without success. We have to start Masonic Education normally. When a man is notified that he has been elected to the degrees of Freemasonry, he is in a distinctly receptive mood. Then is the time for some of our Masonic Education to come in. We have made a start in that direction. Shortly he is initiated. Nine chances out of ten, his initiation was not what he expected it to be. He sorely needs Masonic Education just at this point. We must be ready. The Committee on Masonic Education of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina holds that it is the duty of Freemasonry to help the Entered Apprentice. It is recommending that there be

placed in the hands of every Entered Apprentice a standard brief work on that degree alone, and that he be expected to study and read it for pleasure. The committee holds that it is as much the duty of the Lodge to help him enjoy and appreciate this as to teach him the rote-memory work. Then he becomes a Fellowcraft; and once again he experiences things that he is not prepared to understand. Again it is the belief of the Committee on Masonic Education that the candidate should have help; for probably never again will a time come when it will be so easy for him to study what it is all about. He is raised. Of course to fully understand all these things is the work of a lifetime; but a much needed start can and should be made by putting in his hands just here the real story of the interpretation of what he wants to know; and this is the real duty of Masonry in North Carolina. This is in essence the only curriculum of Masonic Education that has been found to be successful. It should be tried. Failure to do so, merely invites another cycle of what we have gone through these past fourteen years—up the hill, then down again—receive them in droves and drop them in shoals. A few more such experiences will wreck the institution.

MASONRY AND SHORTER HOURS OF WORK

Masonry must become assimilated into a greatly changed world, or there will be no place for it. We are in the midst of a great transition. Things of the spirit, schools, the family life, all are going to feel the impact of it. Man will have more leisure than he ever has had before, or else the present over-production and maladjustment will never be ameliorated. If a man has more leisure, Masonry must fit itself into the life of more leisure or it will not fit into the social order. Masonry, too, must have a meaning and a mission and a message for the man of more leisure, or there will be no place for it. Man's leisure, well utilized, will be a boom to him; allowed to lie waste, it will prove his total undoing. It is going to be the function of wise Masonic statesmanship to help Masonry to solve this problem, or else it will automatically be solved in a manner to be regretted.

MASONRY AND PUBLIC EDUCATION

Public Education must join in the solution of this same problem. Public education must be in great part an attempt to equip the generation to make efficient use of this redoubled leisure. The average Mason knows not how to use his leisure to advantage; he has not been so taught. It is all right to prepare men and women for efficiency in their several vocations—this is important, and even essential. But for the many, vocational training is not necessarily protracted. The average worker outside the professions and outside agriculture, can master his vocation to a great extent without invoking the aid of a specially adapted public school curriculum at all. In popular education, we have got to get away from the Great Tradition, which is, that the tools, reading, expression and mastery of numbers, included the entire list of essentials. We have got to get away from the notion that some educational material whose highest value is “disciplinary”, is the *summum bonum*. Boys must be given something of vocational efficiency—girls too, plus the ability to make home a joy as well as efficient—and then we come back to our same thesis—we shall have to revise it all with an eye single to the proper use of leisure. There is today great cause for criticism. The whole scheme of formal education in America is under fire; and there is just reason for this condition. We lay down again the thesis that education and Freemasonry must join hands in this stupendous undertaking. When we get to study it, there will be some startling revelations. Some things will doubtless go into the discard, and some of what is the target of abuse as “fads”, or “dead stuff” will come to be made the chief stones of the corner.

PROBLEMS OF MASONIC FINANCING

Masonry is today struggling with some acute practical problems. One hundred and fifty thousand names taken from our rolls of those who did not pay dues or—in a few cases—were morally unfit, play havoc with financial budgets. The majority of the Grand Lodges have their institutions for the care of their dependents, and it takes fairly constant sums to operate these institu-

tions. Thus we have little possibility of variation in expense, and wide fluctuation in income. It is to the everlasting credit of the Fraternity that its institutions have nowhere closed their doors. In many cases Temples, planned unwisely as to the finances from the beginning and caught in impossible conditions, have caused trouble; and not a few have been surrendered to the bondholders or mortgagees.

THE PER CAPITA TAX OF THOSE SUSPENDED

If a Grand Lodge allows a subordinate lodge to take credit for the per capita tax of those suspended, the Grand Lodge has absolutely no control over its own revenues. On the other hand, if the Grand Lodge requires the subordinate lodges to lose the per capita tax of those who are suspended for the nonpayment thereof, and if these losses are in great volume, some lodges must necessarily suffer financial difficulties. We sat in a lodge a few days ago where this was true. It is probable that the officers were poor collectors. It is certain that there had been doubtful financing. But there had been sent out some eighty legal summonses to members more than a year in arrears, to show cause why they should not be suspended for nonpayment of dues. The lodge had to do it in self defense. The per capita tax on the eighty amounts to two hundred dollars. The lodge has paid that sum to the Grand Lodge with no hope of ever getting it back—or else it is still due. No man can be suspended until the lodge has paid out at least one year's per capita tax without hope of ever getting it back—usually two.

G. L. SHOULD GIVE LEGAL STATUS TO PAYMENT IN ADVANCE

This situation has become very acute. In neither course as above, is there an equitable solution. We think we have the truly equitable solution, as follows: Let a lodge pass by-laws stipulating that dues are payable in advance. Many of them have such already, and collect dues in advance. But under our Code, dues payable in advance are not in arrears earlier than if *not* payable in advance. If the Grand Lodge will only give legal status to the requirement in the by-laws of a subordinate lodge,

if it has such a requirement, that dues be payable in advance, then that lodge can and will protect itself against having to pay out per capita tax that it will never collect, for those who are going to be suspended. And we believe it is only logical that dues be paid in advance. Every Mason ought to have his card showing that his dues for 1934 are paid *now*, in April, 1934.

MASONRY IN GERMANY

The story of German Freemasonry is the same story that is found always when Masonry comes into violent contact with a form of government which tramples the constitution under its heel—that form of government fears Masonry and decrees its downfall. Such has happened in Germany. The report which we have below is probably reliable. It is of very recent date; and even thus, the person who sent it to us added two footnotes to indicate that what was anticipated, had actually come to pass. We give it for its inherent interest:

There is no more Freemasonry in Germany. You will remember that there had been three groups of Grand Lodges in Germany: The three so called Old Prussian Grand Lodges: Grosse Landesloge der Freimaurer von Deutschland, Grosse National Mutter, Grossloge zu den 3 Weltkugeln, Grosse Loge, gennant (York) zur Freundschaft, their tendencies had always been so called "Christian", i. e., towards the exclusion of Jewish members, their membership having consisted mostly of officers, government officials, noble men. An orator lately said that their tendencies always were somewhat related to those of the present government, and that it meant little hardship to them to conform to those tendencies as they now did, in order to be spared.

The Grand Lodge of Saxony had for a year and more before Hitlerism came into power, followed a distinct course of shaping its doctrine similar to that of Berlin. They had been working for a long time on a new ritual to eliminate all references to the Old Testament, and to replace them by such to old Germanic conceptions. The Grand Lodge of Hamburg, whose Grand Master Broese had tried to stave off disaster by inviting inspections of the files of the Grand Lodge by the National Socialists transformed itself in the end just the same into a "Christian Order."

Bayreuth and the Eclectic Grand Lodge of Frankfort, who had been truest to the ideas of old Freemasonry according to the Old Charges, would not undergo such transformation and closed their Lodges.

Grand Lodge "Bruderkette", formed of the formerly independent five famous Lodges: "Minerva z. d. drei Palmen", Leipzig, "Archimedes z. drei Reissbrettern", Altemburg, "Balduin z. Linde", Leipzig, "Karl zum Rautenkranz", Hildburghausen, "Archimedes zum ewigenBund", Gereaa, transformed themselves into the Christian Order Deutscher Dom.

Drei Weltkugeln assumed the name "Nationaler Christl. Or, Friedr d. Grossen.

Gr. Landesloge der Frm. von Deutschland took the name "Deutsch Christlicher Orden der Tempelritter".

Grossloge von Preussen, genannt zur Freundschaft took the name "Deutsch Christlicher Orden zur Freundschaft".

Gr. Loge von Sachsen took the name "Deutsch Christlicher von Sachsen."

Gr. Lodge von Hamburg took the name "Bund der Brueder vom Deutschen Hause."

Gr. Loge von Bayreuth (some lodges) took the name "Gessellschaft zur Pflege Deutscher Kultur."

It is by no means certain whether they will be permitted to keep those names, or continue as "Associations." The present rulers seem to have more urgent things to do than to bother about them. At any rate the former members of the "Orden" which took their place do not call themselves Freemasons nor consider themselves as such, the less so, as the officers of the Grand Lodges, before resigning their offices had freed them from all obligations including that of secrecy. Some lodges went to the length of exhibiting the ceremony of Initiation in the presence of outsiders to prove that there was nothing detrimental to government's authority or conflicting with the laws in it.

The "Symbolische Grossloge von Deutschland", a body formed only in July, 1930, under the auspices of the Supreme Council of the A. & A. S. R., of Germany, and for this reason never recognized by Anglo-Saxon Freemasonry, suspended work in Germany. It has been said that their Lodges in Palestine are at work and may constitute there a new residence of that Grand Lodge. It was really tragic that that Grand Lodge which represented truly Masonic Ideas and worked very well put itself outside of the Masonic circle by the formal fault of its foundation.

It may not be without interest to know that the officers of the Symb. Grossloge von Deutschland which I mentioned before, viz., Gr. M. Mueffelmann, Gr. Secr. Raul Koner and Bensch lately were taken into custody by the Berlin authorities. Nothing has become known as to reasons or further procedure. This is confidential, as reports about it could stir up more trouble. *

* Mueffelmann, Bensch and Koner have been released in the meantime, it is said, after hard sufferings. The "Symbolische Grossloge von Deutschland in Exile" has been established in Palestine under Mueffelmann as Gr. M., ad vitam, and Dr. Proppe as Gr. M., pro tempore.

The so called F. z. a. S., i. e., Freimaurerbund zur aufgehenden Sonne, a clandestine Masonic body, founded 1907, dissolved itself in Germany. They had some Lodges in Czechoslovakia which continue to work and recently the leaders were here in order to establish the Grand Lodge in Prague. The reception was not encouraging and I cannot tell whether they will or not carry out their intention.

To put it briefly: There no longer exists any Masonic bodies in Germany. The remnants of, and successors to, the former Grand Lodges are so called "Christian Orders" without any connection with Masonic bodies outside of Germany. They have given up the Masonic rituals and customs for rituals which are supposed to connect them with the "pre-wotanic" German light cult, whatever that may mean. Their existence even in that form is not insured. Perhaps at a later period the government will disband them. **

The "Freimaurer Zeitung" of Vienna, in its issue published in May had a very complete report of the whole German Masonic situation. They intended to bring out another report and have done so in the meantime in the June-August issue.

Of course I should not like to be quoted, nor incur any responsibility. I try to inform you to the best of my knowledge, and I hope have been able to make everything clear.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. Edward Allen". The signature is written in dark ink and is centered on the page.

Foreign Correspondent and Reviewer.

**This has become a fact in the meantime. The German government has coupled its orders with setting aside the Constitutions of the G. G. L. L., particularly those regulations which deal with the rules for disposition of the property to be made in case of dissolution.

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ALABAMA—1933

BACK DOWN THE HILL

Our books show us that the Grand Secretary reported 49,000 members in the lodges subordinate to the Grand Lodge of Alabama in December, 1929. The book before us reports 30,929 at the close of the past year. Of these eighteen thousand lost, 6,134 were lost during the last year; and the loss is explained by a suspension list of 6,427, against 218 raisings.

BEATING THEIR WAY

The following paragraph from the official address of Grand Master William L. Lee tells how the Lodges avoid paying any per capita tax on the fellows who are a little behind with their dues:

It was not only appalling to me but it will be to succeeding Grand Masters if the evil is not corrected in some way of having the subordinate lodges of the state in arrears from one to three years. The practice has grown up in many of the subordinate lodges in remaining in arrears for at least one year, if not longer; and of suspending Masons for non-payment of dues at their meeting previous to June 24th each year and then let them reinstate after September 15th of said year and thereby deprive the Grand Lodge of the per capita tax, and of letting Masons in the lodges pay a portion of their dues, frequently not sufficient to pay the per capita tax, and then remain as a Mason in good standing; and this practice continued and the brother never suspended, but being practically in arrears with his dues to his subordinate lodge for two years, has caused me to submit to you some resolutions for the eradication of this evil which has grown out of clauses of a Constitution which is not workable under present thoughts and present conditions, and of by-laws of subordinate lodges which permit the condition hereinbefore referred to to prevail.

Smart trick, that. The only reason they haven't started it in North Carolina, doubtless, is that watchdog of the Craft, John Anderson, described by the poet as "My Jo, John". He and Billy Smith are too Scotch to lose that way.

WORDS OF PRAISE

Here's how the Grand Master used the Order of the Eastern Star to advantage:

THE ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR

In recognition of the interest of this organization in the Masonic Home and the invaluable service that they have rendered to the Masons of the State in maintaining and supporting the Home, I invited the Advisory Board of the Order of the Eastern Star to the Home to assume the position of members of the Board of Control, with the power to vote, to deliberate over all questions before the Board, to become parts of subcommittees of the Board, to become familiar with the finances of the Home, to make motions, offer resolutions and function as members of the Board of Control, but maintaining at all times that the Grand Master's opinions and conclusions were supreme in all matters that related to the Craft. The results of my actions brought a cooperation that was splendid, a spirit of interest and enthusiasm that was magnificent and an assistance very much needed and which enabled us to "Carry on" in keeping our own as they should be kept. The Board of Control had, in this array of womanhood, a soul and mental life immeasurable in service to our memorial of charity. There are phases of the Home life that only motherhood, in the purity of its thoughts can shape and solve for the good of the boys and girls of the Home. These excellent women of the Order of the Eastern Star were interested students of the affairs of the Home and every association with them in the deliberations of the Board of Control was not only pleasant, but very helpful to the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Secretary, in shaping the policies for the maintenance and support of the Home and the discipline of the inmates thereof.

We like the idea. We suggest that those dignified gentlemen who preside over the destinies of our institutions should break precedent by doing something different, just like that. This is a day of doing different things, you know.

We observe that finances were too stringent to permit the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Alabama to attend the dedication of the Masonic Peace Memorial at London; so he designated Brother John H. Cowles to represent Alabama. Brother Cowles also represented the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and reported to both. It was a grand event: ask Brother John Anderson, referred to above, who went for North Carolina.

We seem to remember that the great state of Alabama has been having much trouble in keeping her schools open of late; the federal charts report great numbers of them closed for lack of funds. The Grand Master seems to be cognizant of this in the following:

EDUCATION

The question of education of the masses of the people of our state should always challenge our attention and have our unqualified support. We should always recognize that our future's greatest asset is a brain asset, a people developed and educated for life's affairs. An equal opportunity for each child in education through the elementary and high school grades should always have our support. Public schools are an essential part of government functions and necessary for the advancement of a citizenship worthy of a state so blessed in the richness of soil and mineral deposits as Alabama. We must regain what we have lost in the years of depression. The returns from education are sure and it is always a safe and increasing investment. May every Mason, through the light of the Craft, sense his duty and ever stand for the advancement, the enlightenment of the children of our state educationally.

DIFFERENT HERE

But then we discover that the situation in Alabama was not handled as in North Carolina. In that state, a rather high average salary for teachers (by comparison) was adhered to, and the money gave out after a short term; in North Carolina, the salary scale was set at some twenty dollars per month less than in Alabama, and the people were given a guarantee of a term of eight months, flat. We are making our teachers pay for it.

PREACHERS FREE

A total of 94 lodges were reported delinquent in all or a part of their per capita tax. They don't charge any per capita tax in the case of ministers, and 1,335 preachers are reported in the total of 30,927 members. We bet that's the highest percentage of preachers to be found in any membership in the United States. There is also a law that they don't have to charge any fee for the degrees conferred on a minister, and if they don't, the ten dollar fee is not to be remitted to the Grand Secretary.

CAN'T SELL INTOXICANTS

Grand Master Lee rendered decisions from "A" through "V". One was to the effect that no Mason under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Alabama may engage in the sale of any beverage that is intoxicating. That's as far as he goes. It remains for other Grand

Masters, whom we shall presently review, to say that three-point-two beer is not intoxicating because the law says it is not; or that it is because they know folks get pickled from the too free use of it. The reader will find them if he faint not in pursuing the text.

The Grand Master rules that a member does not have to *accept* life membership—if it is awarded by a lodge, that's that. Curiously enough, he rules that no Alabama lodge may accept any school warrant of that great State in payment of the fees for the degrees. What an eloquent commentary!

A proposal to make the minimum fee thirty dollars was adopted by referendum. A proposal to make suspension at the June meeting automatic was carried over with other related matters.

TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE PUBLIC PRESS

The following is found in the book:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Alabama:

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, having had under consideration a resolution offered by Brother Julian F. Spearman, as amended by a motion of Brother E. J. Garrison, submit the following resolution in lieu of the said resolution, as amended, and recommend its adoption:

Resolved, That any statement made by any person, or any committee, or any newspaper, that this Grand Lodge had expressed a desire that George A. Beauchamp be, or be not, prosecuted is without foundation.

Be it further resolved, That the Grand Secretary furnish a copy of the above resolution to the Press with the request that it be published.

There is, of course, no section devoted to Fraternal Reviews. A resolution is formally adopted, relating that Grand Master Lee went to the top in the most difficult period of the history of the Grand Lodge, and thanking him for what he has done for the Grand Lodge.

ARIZONA—1933

UNIQUE PICTURE

The book opens with a portrait on copper foil of Fred O. Goodell, Grand Master presiding. This is a really unique piece of portraiture. At the back of the book is a picture of his successor, Marquis Lafayette Gibbons, who by profession is a mortician.

THEY FIXED THE BUDGET

They had a special communication early in the year to do something about the financial situation. They had set up a budget, a new thing, and the Grand Master was determined not to violate this new budget. So he had a meeting of the Grand Lodge, and they duly amplified the budget. The amount involved was some \$1500, and we judge that it must have cost a considerable part of this sum to have the meeting.

WHO GOT THE BENEFIT?

The most of the above had to do with the Oracle property, an institution for tuberculars. About this, they come to the following conclusion:

After a year's trial in caring for all classes of patients we are forced to the conclusion that we are maintaining an institution for other than our own membership, and while we are philanthropically inclined, the expense is too much of a burden upon our shoulders, particularly in such trying times as these.

Here is another Grand Lodge that has resumed its membership in the Masonic Service Association. North Carolina did the same.

That venerable brother, Morris Goldwater, attends the meetings regularly and his Masonic experience and suggestions are highly respected. He is one of the powers in Masonry.

Grand Master Goodell says he visited every lodge in Arizona; he traveled four hundred miles by rail, and five thousand by auto. Doubtless he planned his itinerary well.

NEW LEGISLATION

He doesn't think much of the business of having lodges send circulars about Grand Lodge business. The Grand Master of Georgia took a shot at the same thing, and here's what Grand Master Goodell says:

At the time I was making official visits to the Lodges in the Southeastern part of the State, my attention was called to a letter issued by one of the Lodges to other Lodges in this Jurisdiction to which was attached a resolution passed by the Lodge petitioning the Grand Lodge to remit to all Lodges in the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Arizona the per capita tax for the year 1932, and suggesting that other Lodges take similar action. I immediately, under date of November 23, 1932, sent the following letter to all subordinate Lodges in this Jurisdiction:

"Your Grand Master does not look with favor upon the matter of subordinate Lodges in this Jurisdiction circularizing other Lodges in this or any other Jurisdiction on matters that will necessitate Grand Lodge legislation, and particularly when such action is taken without the approval of the Grand Master."

At this time I wish to state I find no provision in our Constitution prohibiting such circularization of Lodges, but as such action is so suggestive of distasteful legislative log-rolling tactics, I consider such practice very undesirable and therefore recommend the following regulation:

(2) No Lodge, or member thereof, shall circularize the Lodges of this Jurisdiction, or the membership thereof, concerning any legislation proposed or pending before the Grand Lodge, or on matters necessitating Grand Lodge legislation, without first securing the approval of the Grand Master.

We note that in Arizona, all Past Masters are members of the Grand Lodge. We think this is logical. Many of the members of important committees in our Grand Lodge are not really members of that body.

AN OIL PAINTING AS RENT PAY

In the back of the book is a halftone of the portrait of Past Grand Master Miller. It seems that an Italian portrait painter named Sparacino came to Arizona. He was given the use of a room in lodge property and paid for it by painting the picture, reproduced from a photograph in the book. He died just before it was completed and the last touches were put on it by his daughter.

The book contains no Reviews.

CALIFORNIA—1933

MUST AVOID POLITICS

They don't do things in California Masonry just like they do them in the other Grand Jurisdictions. Here, for instance, is Grand Master Frank W. Mixter sending an official letter to his brethren, telling them that there are some constitutional amendments to be voted on by the state; and that the effect of them one by one is as follows. Then he carefully says that it would be unmasonic to attempt to influence anybody to vote any particular way on them.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS WEEK

Then there is Masonic interest in Public Schools Week in California. Every lodge observes it; everything gives away for it. Masons are encouraged to visit the public schools. One paragraph of the Grand Master's comment is as follows:

Much of the criticism of the present day school on the part of parents is due to their failure to take into account the extraordinary progress in the social, economic and industrial life of the nation, which has necessitated a change in the curriculum as well as in the methods of instruction. In one community this year progress in public education was graphically portrayed by means of a pageant presenting a series of scenes giving glimpses of types of educational opportunity from the period when education was left to philanthropic effort, religious motive or private initiative, down to the present time. There were three characters who carried on a dialogue furnishing the connection between the scenes, and explaining the aim of each period from the time the pupil learned to read in order to be able to read the Bible, until today when the modern progressive school is characterized by participation in, rather than by preparation for, life; and by ideals of energy, originality and initiative.

WHAT ARE "SCHOOL FADS"?

Here is another comment:

There were several reports this year of public meetings at which the principal addresses were delivered by high school students who were able to speak with personal knowledge of the worth of the modern school. And in this connection we think men-

tion may properly here be made of the fine work done by one of our Island Lodges in fostering an essay contest among the pupils of the public schools, in which the writers, mostly of foreign parentage, told what the schools are doing for them. The following quotation from one of the prize winning essays would seem to be an answer to the complaint not infrequently heard that "fundamentals" are being neglected for "frills and fads":

"A high school is not merely a school where only textbooks are used. It is also a sort of government and community. Here I am given various chances to develop my executive abilities, if I have any. I learn to plan, lead and also use my own judgment in many affairs. As a citizen of the community I am thrown into a melting pot where I know how to work and associate with people of different races."

"SECRET SOCIETY AND EDUCATIONAL POLITICIANS"

There is a curious contrast between the glowing praise of the State Superintendent of Schools on the one hand, and the following: the paper quoted is the official organ of the Archdiocese of San Francisco:

The writer of the article in "The Monitor," after referring to certain propaganda which he terms a menace, continues: "A case in point is the organization sponsoring 'Public Schools Week.'"

"Neither newspaper editors nor legislators will make a just appraisal of American school problems as long as this kind of thing is countenanced. A secret society, the philosophy of which is naturalism, sponsors a week of propaganda for schools the religion of which is naturalism, for nowhere in such schools may the supernatural be recognized.

"Operating with this secret society is a group of professional educational politicians, who, through the manipulation of parent-teacher associations, are able to supply publicity to papers and efficient lobbies and clagues to legislatures."

Now accepting the definition of propaganda as a plan for the propagation of a doctrine or system of principles, we are, of course, propagandists for our system of public education. As Masons we unqualifiedly subscribe to the belief that an educated and enlightened citizenship is the first great care of a progressive state, and that upon our public schools depends the hope for the perpetuity of a free and untrammelled democracy. And we cannot but believe that the professions we make as Masons demand that as citizens of the commonwealth we take an active and intelligent interest in all matters affecting public education.

"CALIFORNIA SCHOOLS ARE BEST"

As to the effect of all this, one wonders. The following is believed to throw some light on the subject:

The following quotation should prove interesting:

"In the West schools are closed in New Mexico and a few in Idaho. Conditions are bad also in Arizona, while Wyoming and Nevada schools will struggle along with heavy though not crippling budgets. *California schools are best* along the (Pacific) coast, with the situation bad in Oregon."

We are wondering if it is only a coincidence that here in California the people availed themselves of the opportunity afforded through Public Schools Week to learn the truth with respect to what was being said about their schools. Superintendent Kersey says it was then that the whole tide of bitter opposition to education began to turn. And there can be no question that it was about that time that there began to be voiced a public opinion in accord with that expressed by President Hoover in January at the Citizens Conference in Washington, when he said: "In the rigid government economies that are requisite everywhere, we must not encroach upon the schools, nor reduce the opportunity of the children through the school to develop adequate citizenship. There is no safety for our republic without the education of our youth."

ABOUT BEER AND WINE

Grand Master Mixter issued an edict that no lodge funds shall be spent for malt, spirituous or vinous liquors; and that none such be served in connection with lodge meetings. So this is the law in this state which produces wine. With it we have no quarrel. This writer's name is on the stationery of the forces opposed to Repeal. But somehow, we cannot get away from the fact that all through Masonry runs the thread of suggestion that conviviality and good cheer are part and parcel of Freemasonry, and that Intemperance and Excess are to be avoided. Between those meetings where there is no interest and where the cause of Fraternity is not at all advanced, and other meetings where there is conviviality, and a rendezvous afterward at a cozy place and a happy occasion with whatever is needed therefor, but *without intemperance or excess*, we frankly choose the latter. The Junior Warden is to see that the Craft are properly at refreshment, and that they shall not convert the purposes of refreshment into intemperance and excess, if we remember aright. The reader will understand that this scribe is simply saying that we want more of fraternal good cheer and less of institutionalized Masonry—and

when we get this, we shall have once again Masonry pure and undefiled. What we've sometimes seen masquerading under the pseudonym of Masonry in Action is so far from what they had when attendance wasn't a problem and lodges weren't degree mills and they weren't scared stiff about suspensions for non-payment, that our forefathers would not recognize it—and then we prate about innovations being intolerable, and that sort of thing! We vote to go back to Masonry as it was intended to be—and not to just a part of it, either!

AFFILIATION FEE

California has an affiliation fee of twenty five dollars, which is the contribution of the new affiliate to the Masonic Homes. They refuse to abate this, even in hard times.

Here is a Ceremony for the Dedication of a Burial Plot. That is something different. Here, too, is a change in the fundamental law to the effect that the testimonial to the retiring Master shall not set the lodge back more than \$150.00. Well, we think they can get a very good one for that figure.

SALARY REDUCED

They then go into the fixing of salaries. The Grand Secretary is to get not more than five thousand dollars inclusive. Well, a school man in North Carolina in the year of Grace 1934 would say that he could manage to live on that.

MEMBERS NOT ANXIOUS ABOUT MASONIC EDUCATION

It is when we get to Masonic Education that we find some more than ordinarily interesting conclusions, which are expressed as follows:

By reason of the intimate contact which the members of this committee have had with educational programs in the past, this committee feels that it may safely draw certain deductions from such observations and experience, and these deductions now represent the conclusions of the committee on the question involved.

They are as follows:

1. The existing members probably do not desire to expend any considerable amount of time on educational programs as such.

2. The members are willing to receive information but, with the exception of intermittent groups, are not anxious to work for it.

3. The officers, generally speaking, have enthusiastic intentions with respect to an educational program, but apparently do not follow it through.

4. Notwithstanding the probable attitude of present membership above referred to, it does not follow that nothing should be done by Grand Lodge and that all programs of educational activity should be left to the Lodge; on the contrary, it would appear that although certain types of programs, such as the presentation of papers and of speakers, may be left to the lodges, in the matter of the type of program which might well be used by every Lodge such program should be required by Grand Lodge.

5. The candidate is the logical individual with whom to start and through whom, in the course of years to come, to build up a more extensively informed body of members. This committee feels that instruction and information in addition to and in elaboration of the present instruction and information furnished by the ritual is desirable.

For the purpose, however, of presenting the matter for action by Grand Lodge, your committee recommends:

a. Adopting the principle of voluntary action by subordinate Lodges on all phases of an educational program except that of instruction to candidates.

b. Adopting the principle of a program of instruction to candidates, and authorizing and directing the Grand Master to appoint a committee to formulate and promulgate such program:

1. Making the use of such program compulsory and requiring proficiency as a prerequisite to advancement.

2. Charging the Grand Lecturer, inspectors and Masters with the duty of instituting and executing the program.

c. That no program as to candidates dependent on voluntary execution by subordinate Lodges be adopted.

There was never anything more true than the statement that the members are not much interested in the educational program. This has been abundantly proved and demonstrated.

There was another earthquake in California. It came on March 10, and hit Long Beach hardest. There was much loss of property, and assistance was offered from many places, but it was discovered that outside aid was not needed.

We find no Fraternal Reviews this time. They are in a separate pamphlet which we did not get. A footnote says that the Grand Secretary will send a copy on request.

COLORADO—1933

THEY VOTE AGAINST A MASONIC HOME

There are vast differences between what looks like the talk of the Grand Lodge when one reads the book, and what really took the attention of the Grand Lodge membership. One who reads the book before us now, thinks the proposal to establish a Colorado Masonic home was the big thing at the Annual; perhaps this conspicuousness is largely a matter of the most printer's ink. Colorado has a good-sized relief fund. It was proposed to take \$60,000 of the General Fund surplus and build a Masonic Home, since they have had donated some valuable real estate to be used for this purpose. But the boys didn't take on to this leap in the dark very kindly, and decided to let well enough alone.

As we see it, they were partly right. Three fourths of the Masonic Home cases would better be supported in private homes. The trouble is the other—and impossible—one-fourth. These are of old people who can get no private home treatment and support; of children from vicious circumstances whose home life is the thing to get away from (and there are some even among Masons like this). The ideal is the combination of mother's aid, home support of the aged, and institutional care.

Grand Master George A. Luxford holds that 3.2 beer does not come within the prohibitions on the liquor traffic that are written into the law. Later he seems to have modified his stand a bit, so we don't exactly know what Colorado's position on this is.

It is decided as a temporary measure of relief that the one dollar per capita tax be split in half. We heard those Grand Secretaries in the Grand Secretaries' Conference of 1934 say that this did not do much good.

Reviewer Stanley C. Warner is one of the best and has a good report in the book.

CONNECTICUT—1933

THEY WENT TO WASHINGTON

Grand Master Sherwood H. Raymond called two extraordinary communications of the Grand Lodge; one, to join in the general wetting and dedications exercises at Washington and Alexandria on May 12, 1932; and the other for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the late Grand Treasurer Joseph Buths.

VARIOUS DISPENSATIONS

The Grand Master granted during the year quite a number of dispensations; one, to Connecticut Rock Lodge, to confer the third degree in the German language. This is in conformity with a gentleman's agreement with that lodge, if we remember correctly. Another was to permit a Connecticut lodge to meet in a town in Quebec to raise a Connecticut candidate, by consent of the Grand Master of Quebec. Still another was to permit Trumbull lodge to pass and raise one Bro. Cross at one and the same communication. No explanation is given. This procedure is becoming more and more rare, and properly so. There is a feeling that every candidate should know something about each degree before he is exposed to another—and that does not mean rote memory work alone, either. Then there are several dispensations to permit lodges to appear in lodge regalia in connection with civic celebrations of the George Washington Bicentennial.

And here is a case in which the Grand Master nullifies the By-laws of a lodge by making a meeting a stated communication when it is held on a date on which the lodge by-laws do not provide the possibility of any stated communication.

There are few official decisions of law. They all seem to relate to that provision of law under which a Connecticut Mason who has been a Master Mason in good standing continuously since some date prior to 1900, is exempt from the further payment of dues. It is held that he must

have been continuously a member of a Connecticut lodge, or lodges; membership outside the State will not count.

The Grand Master has a good word for the Grotto. Then he refers to the following:

LOTTERIES, GAMES OF CHANCE, ETC.

There has come to my attention this year a condition which is in direct violation of our regulations—the use or the proposed use of lotteries or other similar plans for raising money.

One of the fundamental troubles in this country of ours today and a thing that is threatening the stability of our civilization is the thoughtless and growing tendency of so many of us to drift away from the old standard of thrift and honesty. We say, "Oh well, everyone is doing it", and with this excuse allow ourselves to engage in or at least not to oppose, questionable practices. *A lottery scheme, of any kind is inherently dishonest. It is wrong in theory and practice and is a violation of law.* It may be arranged so that perhaps technically it may be within the law, but when so arranged it only constitutes a studied evasion of the law and is a decidedly questionable practice.

SHOULD FEES BE HIGH?

Then he states his opposition to low fees and dues, in the following:

As I see it there are two equally important qualifications for admission to Masonry—good character and the financial ability to meet the obligations assumed when becoming a member of the Fraternity. Lowering the fees to a level comparative with incomes that are temporarily greatly reduced, would repeat the experience through which we passed during the war and the immediate post-war period, when, as we all know, it became so easy to become a Mason that it has taken several years to clean our records of dead wood collected during that period. This should not be construed to include many worthy Brothers whose financial status is temporarily dislocated. Masonry, however, must, like all other institutions, set its financial house in order and bravely face the situation.

But somehow we do not discover any close relation between the size of the fee and the qualifications of the candidate. Some of our very best candidates have been men of the type who could scarcely pay a low fee but strained greatly and dug up the fee. Some of our rottenest candidates have been those to whom a fee of a hundred dollars would have been no object at all.

PHYSICAL PERFECTION REQUIRED

Then the Grand Master refused all dispensations to accept the petitions for the degrees of Masonry from men with physical defects and/or deformities. He takes the position that such defect or maim renders the person more liable to become a charge upon Masonry's charity. Well, sometimes there's something in that; but it could scarcely be said to apply to the case of a man with his right thumb off and no other maim.

STRIKE FROM ROLLS

This Grand Lodge has a section in its law which permits a Lodge to "strike from the rolls without notice the name of a member who has not been heard from for three years". They change to eighteen months. Since we suspend and use the method of suspension without personal service of the summons, this provision does not apply to us.

There is a net loss of 1,597 members. The chief cause is 1,259 suspensions n. p. d. Where there is a high per capita tax, the suspensions run high; for the lodges can't pay in such cases if the brethren do not pay, whereas if the tax is only a dollar they pay it and let delinquents hang on. In Connecticut there seems to be a per capita tax of \$2.50, plus an assessment of two dollars.

This Grand Lodge extends the right hand of fellowship to the Grand Lodge of Spain and the National of Czechoslovakia. The Brazilian bodies are passed up, as well as that ci-devant Symbolic Grand Lodge of Germany.

HOW TO VISIT A LODGE

Here is the Connecticut law about visitors from other states:

"Any visitors from another jurisdiction, unless personally known, applying for examination for admission to a Lodge in this jurisdiction, shall be required to present a certificate of his membership in the Lodge from which he hails and to present a receipt for current dues or other evidence of his good standing. Such receipt for dues and certificate shall be authenticated as follows:

"1. By the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge in which such Lodge is located, as to the regular standing of the Lodge,

"2. By the Secretary of the Lodge as to the Masonic standing of the brother, and

"3. By the signature of the brother in whose name the certificate is issued, for personal identification."

One who reads about Masonic lodge trials comes to the conclusion that the law is an ass. We read elsewhere that in a certain lodge trial it was found that a man had carnal knowledge of a presumably virtuous female, but was adjudged not guilty of any violation of Masonic law nor subject to any punishment; while here is a man who drove his automobile while tanked up with prohibition liquor, and was indefinitely suspended therefor. The moral would be easy to point out?



WAS IT YOU?

Someone started the whole day wrong—was it you?

Someone robbed the day of its song—was it you?

Early this morning someone frowned;

Someone sulked until others scowled

And soon harsh words were passed around—was it you?

Someone started the day right—was it you?

Someone made it happy and bright—was it you?

Early this morning, we are told,

Someone smiled, and all through the day

This smile encouraged young and old—was it you?

A little more smile, a little less frown,

A little less kicking a guy when he's down.

A little more "We"—a little less "I,"

A little more laugh, a little less cry.

A little more flowers on the pathways of life,

And fewer on graves at the end of the strife.

—SELECTED.

DELAWARE—1933

GUESTS PRESENT

The Grand Master presiding is Most Worshipful W. Stewart Allmond, Jr. He had a whole covey of distinguished visitors at Wilmington when he called the Annual to order, including the face cards from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Rhode Island, the District of Columbia—and Carl Claudy. He himself had visited the Annuals in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and in Massachusetts, the great celebration.

FAMILY MEETING

Here is a rather unusual meeting—a visit that he made to his own lodge.

I was welcomed in the Lodge by the Worshipful Master, who happened to be my brother, assisted by the Senior Warden, who was my first cousin, and the Junior Warden, who was another brother.

My grandfather, the late John P. Allmond, who was Grand Master in 1873 and 1874, had also been a member of the same Lodge, and on that evening, with his one surviving son (my father) and six of his grandsons, filling the chairs of the Lodge, we raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason, F. C. Frank Baldwin, the father-in-law of the Worshipful Master.

EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT

He finds that the Home has been very carefully and ably managed. His comment is as follows:

I shall not go into a detailed account of the Home's affairs—that will be given you in the report of the Board of Managers. I do desire to state, however, that it is a matter for great congratulation that the Board has been able to carry through their recommendation of last year that the per capita assessment of \$2.00 be reduced to \$1.00. This fact alone speaks well for the efficient conduct of the Board in handling Home affairs. Grand Lodge owes a debt of gratitude to the devoted members of the Board for their untiring and wholehearted devotion to their duties; services that money could not buy.

The growth of bequests to the Home has been a great aid in financing its activities, and the Mason who wishes to express his

love for his Fraternity in a practical manner could find no better way of so doing than by naming the Home as one of the beneficiaries in his will.

After this, he recommends to the lodges that they voluntarily collect that dollar and give it to the George Washington Masonic National Memorial. The book does not record how many did this. We heard the financial report of that organization for the past year, and believe me, it was quite lean.

NEW ORGANIZATIONS PROHIBITED

He takes note of the pernicious activities of certain groups of Masons, and makes a recommendation as follows:

Recommendation No. 2: Resolved, That no Mason in the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Delaware shall promote, organize, or become a member of any club, order, or fraternal society *hereafter* established in the State of Delaware whose qualifications for membership include that of being a Mason, unless such club, order, or fraternal society shall have received the sanction and approval of this Grand Lodge. Violation of this resolution shall subject the offender to Masonic trial and punishment.

There are several Masonic and pseudo Masonic organizations which do not have locals in Delaware—the Sciots, the Shrine, the Tall Cedars, the Allied Degrees and others.

RULES ABOUT CORNERSTONES

He recommends that his Grand Lodge refuse to lay the cornerstone of any structure after any part of that structure which would normally be supported by that cornerstone is in place. This is in line with many other Grand Lodges. Some months ago we saw the picture of the ceremony of laying a cornerstone of a building after it had progressed so far that the tenants would be moving in in a week or so.

MASONIC EDUCATION—WHY AND HOW

Here are his views on the subject of Masonic Education:

In the past few years, with many degrees to confer, too little attention has been paid to informing new members what Freemasonry really is and for what it stands. The past year or two, with

the scarcity of candidates, has afforded the opportunity for giving the necessary light on things Masonic, and many of the brethren have received new conceptions of the Fraternity of which they are a part. Too much time given to conferring degrees and not enough time spent in going into the deeper meanings of our teachings has been one of our weak points in the past. Let us look to a continuance of Masonic cultural instruction in the future, in order that we may make, not only members, but real Masons, out of our candidates.

These changing times through which we are now passing are testing and challenging our institutions—civic, social, religious, and fraternal, as never before in the memory of those now living.

Old conceptions of society are being swept away and new ideas being substituted in their place, but Masonry today, as ever in the past, stands firm for that which is right.

Firmly anchored to the landmarks and the traditions of our past, nevertheless, we can adapt to ourselves those things of the present and future which will benefit our Craft and be a help to humanity generally.

Communism,, Fascism, Hitlerism, and all the other "isms" can never gain a foothold in our beloved land as long as the more than three million Masons in the United States remember their teaching of being "true to their Country and just to their Government."

They have a total membership of exactly six thousand, which represents a net loss of 82. The Grand Lodge is in good condition. Deaths were 80 and suspensions 57. In these times a suspension-rate less than the normal death rate is a cause of favorable comment.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence found "unsettled conditions" to be an effective barrier to the recognition of any foreign Grand Lodge. It is not recorded what was found unsettled, and where.

This Grand Lodge has an Educational Scholarship Fund; it takes the student's note for the scholarship, payable after five years without interest. Nine scholarships were provided for the new year.

North Carolina is given happy attention by Reviewer Thomas J. Day, one of the ablest of them.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—1932

RELAYING CORNERSTONE OF CAPITOL

This book contains the record of the ceremony of reenacting the laying the cornerstone of the Capitol of the United States, and is a part of the George Washington Year events, being also the 139th anniversary of the laying of the original cornerstone by the Masonic Fraternity, with Brother George Washington taking part. The date for the ceremony was September 17, 1932. We saw motion pictures of this event last year, together with an explanation of them by one of the participants. The ceremonies are given in detail, profusely illustrated.

NINE YEARS A MASON

The presiding Grand Master has studied the subject of nonpayment of dues and dropping of members therefor. He found that 37 per cent of those dropped are at some time reinstated; the average interval between dropping and reinstatement is seven months. He also discovered that the average Masonic life of the man who was dropped and did not come back had been nine years. This is another way of saying that the average Mason who gets tired of his Masonry, gets that way and gets out after membership of nine years. This is the most important fact brought out.

The Grand Master presiding was Most Worshipful Reuben A. Bogley. It fell to his lot to be at the head of things at the time of the dedication of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial at Alexandria. It fell to his lot to get wet that day, May 12, 1932. The proceedings of that famous rainy day have been so often recounted that it is not necessary to refer to them here.

There was another communication of the Grand Lodge of the District, on May 21 following. The business was routine. It is decided that there is no special place at which the Bible on the Altar shall be opened in the several degrees. Some committee suggested that the Grand Lodge decide to what extent the expenses of the Grand

Master in his visits to other Grand Lodges should be paid; and it is held that "no restriction shall be placed".

MASONIC EDUCATION

Then the New York Plan of Masonic Education is considered and adopted. Here is the description of it: "The system consists of five ten-minute lectures to be read or delivered to the elected candidate and five after each degree to the novitiate". We have a copy of the pamphlet. It is very good. Our own committee considered it, and reached the conclusion that it would scarcely be usable in small scattered lodges mostly rural or in smaller towns.

REORGANIZATION OF MASONIC HOME NEEDED

Then they aired *ad libitum* the affairs of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home. In the first place, it was discovered that under the terms of the charter granted by act of Congress, the control of the Home is in the hands of the Eastern Stars. Next it is discovered that the Home corporation under that charter is technically beyond the control of the Grand Lodge because it is a chartered entity. Then it is discovered that sundry things mitigate the force of said discoveries, and really there is ample control; but to get this in legal form, there is an amendment proposed. Next, it is discovered that food costs are too high. It is shown that with 102 guests, the current cost is, for 1931, \$707.67 per guest. This is about twice as high as the costs at the Oxford Orphanage. Of course one would expect the cost range at the D. C. Home to be higher. They seem to have 34 employees for the 102 guests. What precipitated the matter was the falling off of the receipts. In 1930 they had \$73,715.33; while the next year it was fifty three thousand, and something had to be done about it. The report criticizes the management. After all, they have been paying the superintendent some two thousand dollars, and needed a man at a higher price and higher efficiency.

Indeed, this seems to be a year of changes. Here is another line of linen requiring laundry; it came up at the December meeting.

MASONIC TEMPLE ASSOCIATION

The Masonic Temple Association was undoubtedly originally incorporated at the instance of the Grand Lodge for convenience and for such advantages as come from a holding corporation. It has fully served that purpose up to the present time, but in my judgment it should now be as a purely holding corporation. There, however, its functions should stop. The present method of operating the Temple in which we are meeting is, I think, thoroughly unsatisfactory. I do not wish to be understood as in any way criticising the splendid brethren who have given unselfish service as officials of this Association, but my remarks are directed to the method of operating the building. Such errors of policies as have been followed in the past are shared equally by the Grand Lodge.

I am sure, from the many adverse comments and complaints I have received from brethren concerning bookings made for use of our auditorium and the resulting undesirable advertisement, that they expect me to give them an opportunity to correct it. I had thought that assurances given me on several occasions that undesirable bookings would not occur again would be sufficient. I am sorry this was not true. Finally, after the most recent occurrence, the President of the Association, at my instance, cancelled the agreement with the booking agency and, with my approval, placed the rental of the auditorium in charge of the Grand Secretary. I understand that some regard this as a temporary arrangement. It was not so intended by me and I ask the approval of the Grand Lodge of my action and that the trustees be instructed to see that this arrangement is made permanent until such time as the Grand Lodge may want a change.

All of which received due and proper attention.

MINERS AND SAPPERS IN MORAL WORLD

The concluding remarks of the Grand Master's last official address are good. They are as follows:

We must face again, with unerring devotion, the miners and sappers, within and without our ranks, who would rob us of our devotion to Deity, who would, through communism, bolshevism and anarchy, or even doubt, turn us into the path of biological atheism that must inevitably lead our noble order to shameful and disgraceful defeat. Masonry and infidelity have nothing in common. Custom and popular opinion dare not turn us away from the Great Light. God is on His throne. We work and serve in His name and under His inspiration. When Masons no longer recognize their obligation to God, they will no longer recognize their obligation to humanity. Masonry in the heart is the heart of Masonry. The heart must come under the conquering sway of Almighty God, who alone will bring us to recognize our sacred

obligations. Masonry can hold together only in and through a philosophy based upon the Word of God. May we never cease to follow the Light that comes from Him.

God on the Throne of Masonry will deliver us from the smiling ease with which faith in eternal things is thrown off and doubts, or lesser truths, grinningly taken on. That alone will deliver us from intellectual conceit that is unaware of the rattle of its own dry bones. It will mean the glory of deliverance from contracting spiritual boundaries after extending intellectual frontiers, the glory of deliverance from the superficial mental illumination that lacks the urge of a sacrificial passion.

Under this banner we shall conquer. Under this leadership and inspiration our Fraternity shall go forth to usher in the reign of a mighty power that shall beat back any storm-wave that may threaten humanity's only hope, the hope of triumph in every emergency, and turn our vision yonder upon the hills of light and love where those who have come to the kingdom for such an hour as this through that resurrection to immortal victory, are given to a new crusade of compassion for the healing of the sores of society. So mote it be.

The Grand Lodge of the District owns that magnificent property known as Temple Heights. The Grand Lodge owes on it \$346,000. It is necessary to pay some thirty two thousand dollars a year in interest, taxes and maintenance. It is hoped that some time the debt will be extinguished and a magnificent Temple of which all the nation will be proud, will be erected there. They are seeking to sell a part of the property to the government as a park. We hope the venture has a satisfactory consummation at some time in the not-too-distant future.



THE TEST

You can brag about the famous men you know,
You may boast about the great men you have met;
Persons, eloquent and wise; stars in histrionic skies,
Millionaires and navy admirals, and yet
Fame and power and wealth and glory vanish fast;
They are lusters that were never made to stick,
But the friends worthwhile and true, are the happy smiling few
Who come to call upon you when you're sick.

—SELECTED.

FLORIDA—1933

The contemporary Public Works Administration building program and the great flock of vast postoffices recently erected, have produced many ceremonies of laying cornerstones. In many places no one seems to have thought of having such cornerstones laid by the Masonic fraternity, while in other places it seems to be expected by common consent that Freemasonry would perform this ceremony. In a few places we have discovered that there were local influences which were not so hot about having the Masons lay the cornerstone—some of church, some wanting glory for other organizations and some controlled by the pure cussedness of mean local politics.

THEY FINALLY LAID THE CORNERSTONE

They have a brand-new courthouse and postoffice building at Miami. The cornerstone was to be laid by the Masons, with Bro. William Sydow in charge of the arrangements. Read here of what happened.

This corner-stone laying had been planned for many months previous and it was thought that all difficulties in connection therewith had been satisfactorily arranged, but I quote from Brother Sydow's report to me, as follows:

"Outside influences tended to prevent the laying of the stone by the Masonic Fraternity. A few days before the ceremony the Postmaster received a telegram from Washington stating it 'was preferable to the Department for the ceremonies to be in charge of some civic organization.' We got around this by inviting the presidents of each civic club to be present, 28 in all. Also invited 53 city, county, and local state officials; a Catholic Judge, a Jewish Rabbi, consuls of various foreign countries; and about 25 officials from Tallahassee and Washington. Another hitch occurred when the building contractor, who had not been very warm, demanded at 5 o'clock the day before May 14, that we place insurance in case of accident to those on the platform. There was no time to arrange this nor money to pay the premium, but I fixed it up by giving releases personally in writing. The Stone Mason's Union furnished their men to handle the stone; and in order to comply with their rules they made me a member of the Union, so I could legitimately and correctly (I hope) spread the cement, and work in the same crew with the Union men."

I have been advised there was a certain amount of sentiment attached to the laying of this corner-stone by Union men. They were all Union Masons and all members of the Masonic Fraternity.

A GOOD MAN PASSES

The passing away of Reviewer Ely P. Hubbell is thus referred to by Grand Master J. S. B. Moyer:

On Friday, September 9, 1932, W. Brother Ely P. Hubbell passed away at his home in Bradenton. Brother Hubbell had apparently been in good health and on the last evening of his life had spent a pleasant evening with some friends. Retiring at the customary hour and with no complaint of ill health, he was found asleep, having passed to the Great Beyond some time during the night.

On Sunday, September 11, I called the Grand Lodge in Emergent Communication and, after a religious ceremony at the First Methodist Church, repaired to the cemetery where Brother Hubbell was interred with Masonic honors.

The remarkable attendance of neighbors and friends, together with approximately a hundred of the Brethren, was a community and fraternal tribute of respect to our Brother Hubbell.

Grand Master Moyer thinks the Emeritus Member business has been overworked: says the honor should go to those honorably discharged from public service, with bodily infirmities or misfortune. He says that misfortune must not be one of temporary nature, either, to entitle a brother to emeritus membership.

THE CANDIDATE'S HOME-COMING

They had a gubernatorial campaign—several campaigns, if we remember, in 1932. In one place the papers said there was to be a monster home-coming for the local candidate for Governor; and that the Masonic Orders would participate therein. The Grand Master sent a telegram telling the brethren in that particular town that this mixing into politics could not be permitted.

CLUB FORBIDDEN

The Grand Master had put up to him the question of permitting the organization of a Masonic Club, its by-laws providing that applications for membership therein should be referred to a committee and thereafter be voted

on, a majority ballot being necessary to elect. The Grand Master disapproved the club, because——

The fact that this by-law requires that a petition be referred to a committee followed by a ballot for membership, though a majority only is necessary to elect, makes it a selective membership based not necessarily on lodge activity or ability, and is most dangerous.

It might happen that it would develop into more of a social than a working organization, this being one of your objects, and sooner or later select its membership based on social prestige, creating a class distinction in your Lodge, causing at least an irritating condition not conducive to harmony, and contrary to Masonic principles.

It might develop into an organized minority, who feel that their wisdom in connection with Lodge activities was greater than those in authority, and it is a recognized fact that an organized minority within a Lodge can control, which is also irritating, regardless of how well it governs.

LODGE SECRETARY REMOVED

Grand Master Moyer found that the Secretary of Nitram Lodge, No. 128, got rather high-handed—refused to co-operate with the Master, ignored resolutions of the lodge, and manifested an absence of the spirit of Masonry. Therefore by resolution the said Nitram Lodge requested the Grand Master to remove Secretary Stahl; and this secretary was promptly and duly removed. Perhaps but little comment is necessary. This secretary appears to have come to believe he was the whole show; and whereas many people in various positions come to this conclusion, and quietly get away with it, the fellow who lacks tact gets booted out for his presumptuousness. Masters and Grand Masters come and go, and their term is so short that their footprints upon the sands of time are easily deleted. But oftentimes secretaries stay on forever, and the membership come to depend upon them and their attitude unconsciously changes toward that membership and toward the organization. It is rare that they make themselves offensive.

DECLARED TO HAVE RESIGNED

A certain lodge seems to have had trouble with the non-attendance of its officers. It resolved to cure this, and so it adds the following to its by-laws:

"Appointive officers absenting themselves from three or more consecutive communications, unless excused by the lodge, may be declared to have resigned, and their places be filled by permanent appointment by the Master."

And the Grand Lodge followed the Grand Master, and approved this!

Among the decisions of the Grand Master is one that it would not be improper to receive a donation from a light and power company to assist in charitable work. It is scarcely necessary to state that he ruled that such a donation would be properly receivable.

JAPANESE PETITIONER FOR DEGREES

Delray Lodge had a petition for the degrees from a Japanese. The Secretary asked the Grand Master about it. Here is his answer:

I do not feel that it would be proper for me, as Grand Master, to express an opinion on their social qualifications, or an opinion as to whether any race might conform to American standards of business or morals, and I would not presume to question the rights or opinion of any brother on any restrictions which he might conscientiously feel. (Approved).

Question No. 5. By the Secretary of Delray Lodge, No. 171, F. & A. M.: Following the reading of the decision in reference to petition of a Japanese, a ruling is requested on that part of Section 1 of our Act of Incorporation as a Grand Lodge of Florida, reading as follows:

"Consist of Masons exclusively of the white race and their successors in office."

Answer: While it is true that our charter does so read, I would not presume to tell an individual or a Lodge, who is or who is not white, ethnologists differing as to race classifications and how such classifications should be made. Further, I would myself exercise the privilege in my own particular Lodge of being the judge when such a question was presented, allowing to a brother who might differ with me, the same conscientious right of difference. (Approved).

RACES NOT MENTIONED

In this connection it might be stated that the law of Masonry in North Carolina says nothing about races at all. We don't seem to be in need of any legal assistance in such matters. A North Carolina lodge can receive the petition of a man of any race, if it so chooses.

The Grand Master is asked whether it would be proper for a lodge to conduct a minstrel show for "the benefit of the lodge". The Grand Master disapproves "this method of making money". We know lodges which have put on much less dignified things than this, for the mere entertainment of the members. But we don't approve of it.

NO DUAL MEMBERSHIP

Here's another poser:

Question No. 30. By Russell Allen Williams, Orlando: May I be permitted to present a petition for affiliation to a Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction, accompanied by a dimit from Union Lodge of Strict Observance, No. 3, Detroit, Michigan, while still holding membership in Bay of Quinte Lodge, No. 620, A. F. & A. M., of Toronto, Canada?

The Grand Master disapproved and "could not grant the request". Grand Lodge sustained him. Legally he was right by virtue of approved decisions; he adds that there must be "a dimit of allegiance as well". Somehow this doesn't strike us at all. What does that "allegiance" mean? In what way would "allegiance" be modified by one membership in Canada and another in Florida? This scribe belongs to Lodge No. 10 and to Lodge No. 666, both in North Carolina. He can't see any division of "allegiance", nor what such could mean. Is it not all Masonry? Of course we have not the slightest desire to influence action in Florida, but just for our own edification we take up some of the most common objections to dual-plural membership. The first is inability to "count membership". Virginia, next door to us, has permitted dual-plural membership for generations and still can count her members to her own satisfaction. Then that of the possibility of being expelled or suspended in one lodge and in good standing in another. This is not real. Plural membership laws uniformly require that a man register with each lodge his membership in all others. Suspension in one is transmitted to the others and he is thereby automatically thus treated in all. We read on page 122 of the book before us a statement by the Grand Secretary of Maine: a man "affiliated away"; the old lodge helped him and the new one also. Well, if

he "affiliated away", what has that to do with dual membership? Besides, a real Mason is not going to have that sort of the "gimmies". What they needed was to drop this man all around.

This writer has never been convinced that the objections are much more than straw men to hit at. We heard the same thing in the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, and it seemed to us that it was simply a case of "feeling like they didn't want to do it", through Masonic conservatism, and there's nothing to do about it.

PAST MASTER'S DEGREE

This Grand Lodge has a Committee on Installation and Past Master's Degree. Its report shows who have been invested with the secrets of the Chair and installed as Worshipful Masters.

LINEAGE FROM BRITISH ISLES

There is no Reviews Section: but the Committee presents some Standards of Recognition to be considered next year. One clause of this Code requires that a Grand Lodge to be recognized must trace its lineage directly to the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland or Scotland. Only two American Grand Lodges have this requirement in their standards, for reasons which were set forth in our declarations of 1921. England, Scotland and Ireland themselves do not require this, but recognize Grand Lodges not at all able to trace their lineage to them.



THE WORTH OF A SMILE

"Nobody ever added up
The value of a smile,
We know how much a dollar's worth
And how much is a mile,
We know the distance to the sun,
The size and weight of earth,
But no one here can tell us just
How much a smile is worth."

—SELECTED.

GEORGIA—1932 and 1933

MONEY SHORT

We have two books before us. The reason appears to be that a year ago, the appropriation for printing the Proceedings was too small to print them. So the substance was condensed into 32 pages and printed in the Masonic Messenger, with the result that there were protests from those who are accustomed to preserve the printed proceedings and who wanted unbroken files. So now we have both books.

SIXTEEN THOUSAND LOSS

This Grand Lodge has been through a baptism of the fires of suspensions. In 1931, they had more than 62,000 members: the rolls in the 1933 book show 46,444, or some sixteen thousand loss. Conditions are shown by the fact that 5,797 were suspended and 607 raised in Georgia the year 1933: and twenty one lodges surrendered their charters. Numbers of resolutions were introduced at the 1932 session, to allow lodges which had not paid per capita tax to vote in Grand Lodge. There is a notation beneath each resolution in one word—"Rejected". One resolution was passed, shining out most conspicuously in the light of what happened next year. It provides that no voucher on the treasury of the Grand Lodge is payable until the Grand Master signs it.

THE YOUNGEST GRAND MASTER

This leads us to the consideration of the 1933 book. William Bordley Clarke, of Savannah, architect by profession and historian by inclination, is the Grand Master; a man of less than forty years. They always meet at Macon, and they open by singing "the Grand Lodge hymn", which is none other than "How Firm a Foundation, Ye Saints of the Lord"; receiving a shoal of "Distinguished Visitors", calling the roll and listening to the Grand Master's Address. This address consists of six-

teen thousand words, chiefly dynamic in nature. He lays the foundation for his treatment of matters in the following explanation:

In the past quarter of a century, the children of these noble forefathers have turned their eyes once again to the gold of Columbus, of De Soto, of Ponce De Leon and of Cortez. The dream of the people has been to become the richest nation, to become the most powerful nation, to build the greatest buildings, the greatest cities, the largest banks. Great size and great wealth and power have been the goals sought. The value of human character has been cheapened. The power of the law has been largely nullified. Children have been inspired of their fathers to believe that any means was right if the end sought was gained.

Into the ranks of Masonry has penetrated this spiritual poison. There was a time, not so long ago, when the word of a Mason was thought to be as good as his bond. There was a day when the man who became a Mason seldom had a stain upon his name, a blot upon his character. There were those, wives and widows, who implicitly placed the honor of their daughters in the hands of Masons and the trust was not betrayed. What of the situation today?

The bloody World War of fifteen years ago once again rekindled the fires of patriotism in Masonic hearts. Having always fought for freedom of thought, of speech and of conscience, the great heart of Masonry in America warmed to the men who wore the uniform of the country. Charity, rather than reason and caution, was the guide of Masons in the selection of the applicants. The fact of being a soldier was accepted as a standard of character and there Masonry made a grievous error. Into Masonic lodges poured thousands of men who sought only entrance to the so-called higher degrees; who had some vague idea that Masonry was a benevolent institution which would pay death benefits to widows and orphans; who sought business and commercial advantage through the wearing of a Masonic emblem. Selfishness was permitted to enter in thousands and thousands of cases. Many of these men, knowing little of the traditions, the history and the glory of Masonry, had little regard for and seldom practiced those great principles of true character which had made the name "Mason" a thing of honor and of respect in the nation.

MONEY GONE

Then he tells them what he had gotten into, in the following words:

This condition of laxity and carelessness entered into the Grand Lodge of Georgia. For several years the Grand Master has viewed with growing concern certain conditions, tending toward the ultimate destruction of the Craft in this state if permitted to con-

tinue. Year after year the Grand Lodge has appropriated more than its income. There seemed to be an impression that money grew on trees or had some magic source of production which required no labor for its accumulation. This over appropriation of funds has finally eaten up a reserve of thousands of dollars and has forced the Grand Lodge, for several years past, to use funds from the income of the next year in order to pay the appropriation in full. When the time came, just before the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, to replace these funds in order that there be enough cash on which to operate the Grand Lodge, this cash has been obtained by borrowing from the banks.

GRAND MASTER SIGNS VOUCHERS

Here is what came out of that resolution that vouchers must be signed by the Grand Master:

It appeared to your Grand Master, long before his selection, that the proper time to lock up the horse was before he got away. Since Grand Masters appeared to be in doubt as to the extent of their authority, and could not decide whether they should refuse to pay the budget in full whether or not there were sufficient funds, your present Grand Master did not desire that there should be any doubt as to his authority in such matters. He asked that a resolution be passed by the Grand Lodge rendering invalid any voucher which did not bear his countersignature. This resolution was adopted at the last annual communication. When it came to balancing the budget, the power to balance it was in the hands of the Grand Master. The resolution did not force the Grand Master to countersign any voucher. Thus, if the Grand Master did not desire to advance funds on any appropriation, all he had to do was to withhold his signature from the voucher. That answered the question of authority.

HE TOLD THE TRUTH

Then they had to borrow some money, even though financially in a bad way. Here is how he did it:

The Grand Master was advised that a statement to the bank of the financial condition of the Grand Lodge would be disastrous. On the other hand, Masonry teaches honesty. The Grand Master would be a poor specimen of a leader of the greatest Order in the world, if he did not practice honesty in its policies. He made a complete and honest statement to the bank of the financial condition of the Grand Lodge and a definite and concise statement of his determination and of his policies. Let it be sufficient to say that all necessary credit was extended on the basis of the policies outlined and explained in this report. The Grand Master extends his appreciation to the President of the First National Bank in Macon, Mr. M. K. Hunter, for his full cooperation with

the Grand Master, and his complete endorsement of the policies of the Grand Master. Mr. Hunter has given your Grand Master much sound advice and has entered whole-heartedly into the execution of the plans and policies of your Grand Master.

HE GOT THE MONEY

Then he goes into many phases of the situation and its problems. He makes one statement that we like. It seems that in Georgia there is a five dollar charity fee in each check accompanying a petition for degrees, which fee is to go to the Grand Lodge. It seems that some lodges had failed to remit the fees, and the Grand Lodge needed the money. Grand Master Clarke wrote to them about it and told them that unless they coughed up the money which they were unlawfully withholding from the Grand Lodge, he would be forced to consider the arrest of some charters. He got the money and no charters were arrested. We have a feeling that every lodge should be required to keep two separate accounts—one account for funds belonging to Grand Lodge, and one for funds belonging to the subordinate lodge. It seems to us that the standard form of lodge accounting should include this. This writer has been treasurer of a Red Cross account for many years. The American National Red Cross has a standard form of accounting, in which are two parts; "Local Funds" are accounted for in one, and "National Headquarters Funds" are in the other, and it is always as plain as daylight. We believe Lodges should do likewise. Then there would be less delinquency of lodges in accounts with the Grand Lodge. They would see their predicament without camouflage.

MANUAL FOR SECRETARIES

Then he goes into the matter of a Manual for Secretaries. Material for it is ready for publication, only awaiting the 1933 amendments and other legislation to bring it up to date. He finds that this will not work itself; so he recommends that there be "Acting Grand Marshals" to visit the lodges and advise the officers, with particular emphasis on the secretaries. He seems to be particular to emphasize that he doesn't want any

District Deputy Grand Master system, which would lead us to conclude that this has not been successful if and when tried in Georgia.

NOT HUNTING POPULARITY

He has had to use much firmness. He cut off the charity funds when the funds were not to be had, and later when revenues were coming in, the appropriations were paid. One lodge got to whining about it and sent out a card to other lodges complaining about the acts of the Grand Master; but he simply put this on record and passes on with the remark that he's out to do his duty and not to gain personal popularity.

MASTER MUST BE SOURCE OF LIGHT

There are two signs of distinct intelligence. First, a number of Research Lodges are established—really only Clubs, but if they get results, that is the big thing. Grand Master Clarke thinks this is the outstanding thing of the year. The other sign of an intelligent view of Masonry spreading through Georgia is found in the following remark by the Grand Master:

There has long existed the belief on the part of the Masters of our lodges, that perfection in the ritual and the orderly conduct of meetings stamp the Master as the successful leader of his lodge. They have not dreamed that in the wearing of the hat, Masonry teaches them that they are leaders, not by the authority of by-laws, but because of superior mental ability which demands the respect of their followers. The gavels in their hands are in the form of a T, a cross, the oldest known symbol of civilization. That cross represents spiritual power and is to teach the Master of a lodge that he rules, not by authority but, because of his superior spiritual development he has mastered himself and is therefore entitled to be the Master of others who have not been so successful or so strong. Have our Masters been taught that they are the Master teachers of their lodges? Do they realize that, sitting in the East, the place of Wisdom, they are supposed to impart Masonic wisdom to those whom they lead? They have not. No wonder that our members frequently state that they do not go to lodge meetings because they get nothing but the same old thing over again. We are the products of a machine age and the time has come to stop placing all of the emphasis in Masonry on the mechanics of the Degrees. Let us give LIGHT, faith, wisdom and spiritual power to our members through the instruction and enlightenment, first, of the Masters and officers of our lodges, so

that they will, at least, be able to answer the simplest questions on the part of the candidates, something which they cannot now do. Little wonder that a member has no interest in his lodge when the simplest questions on his part cannot be answered by those in authority. The respected men in Georgia Masonry are the few who can impart light to the brethren.

It was ever thus. The Master Jesus spoke to his followers in the Parable of the Leaven, and in the Parable of the Mustard Seed. The main point in both is the power of a worth-while minority. Masonic Education will never get anywhere if it has for the purpose of its efforts, merely spreading something over the great mass of Masonry. This has been tried in many Grand Lodges and under different conditions, and has failed. Masonic Education can reach the new brother, and it can spread like the leaven of the parable. Small groups will have to furnish the motive power.

ORPHANS ON HIS HANDS

Here is a situation which confronted the Grand Master, and his solution of it:

The Grand Master received a telegram from the Ordinary of another state to the effect that two orphans of a deceased member of a defunct Georgia lodge were in the possession of that Court and were to be admitted to the Masonic Home. Since the Grand Lodge is the successor of the defunct lodge, the Grand Master was requested to become legal guardian of the children by order of the Court. The Grand Master replied by wire that he declined to become the legal guardian of the children or to permit any officer or agent of the Grand Lodge to be appointed by the Court. The agent of the Masonic Home would receive the children only with the assurance that no legal contract was made and that the Grand Lodge would merely assume the care of the children until such time as the guardian named by the Court or the family of the children cared to take them back. In this opinion and action, the Grand Master declined to have any officer or agent of the Grand Lodge or of the Board of Trustees acting as guardian or bondsman. The Grand Lodge of Georgia is not indorsing the bonds of any individual or either directly or indirectly assuming any financial obligations in the cases of guardianships. The sole function of the Home is to care for the children by having them voluntarily surrendered by the lodge or family into its keeping, and the children can be returned to the lodge or family for the asking. Beyond that, the responsibility of the Grand Lodge ceases. Members of the Grand Lodge indorsing the bonds

of guardians of inmates of the Home do so upon their own responsibility, unless authorized to do so by action of the Grand Lodge, in its name and as its agent.

WHAT THEY DID

And Grand Master Clarke thus summarizes his activities:

Every active lodge in the state has its reports in the hands of the Grand Secretary and has been checked; nearly ninety-five percent of the per capita taxes have been paid into the Grand Lodge for 1933; all bills have been paid for 1932 and the outstanding debt has been reduced; deficits have been stopped; the financial condition of every lodge is known and the Committee named at the last Grand Lodge will report its recommendations for your action in the case of each appeal; for the first time in history, Georgia is placed second among the Grand Lodges of America and fourth among the Grand Lodges of the world; the books of the Grand Secretary are reconciled with the books of the lodges; the Finance Committee will report to you a budget which can be paid in full next year, a fact which we already know, if you will but follow sound and safe suggestions. This could not be done entirely by one man. To the Grand Secretary, the Grand Master offers his thanks for his loyal and devoted service through the past months, for his unflagging interest and untiring efforts. Between the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary there has been complete understanding and cooperation. To the officers of the Grand Lodge and to the brethren of the Craft upon whom the Grand Master has called for service, thanks are given for that loyal service. The Grand Master has not asked for harmony and brotherly love. He has found nothing else.

ITEMS LOOK HIGH

After all of this, there are items which we in North Carolina would call excessive—since we are not accustomed to such. For instance, after all the cutting of mileage and per diem, the “pay roll” still is ten thousand dollars. Since we don’t have any at all in North Carolina, that is ten thousand dollars that looks large to us, to get people to attend Grand Lodge. Then they provide \$800.00 for the salary and expenses of the Grand Treasurer. That, too, is large by our standards. Then they put two hundred and fifty dollars into a “jewel” for the retiring Grand Master, and then cut off all except one hundred dollars of what the Foreign Correspondent has

been getting. The several Grand Lodges fail miserably in attempts to get these things into justifiable adjustment sometimes.

PENNY BOX FUND

There is a fund known as the Penny Box Fund, for students. For two years, it is a little over three thousand dollars, and of this \$1225.00 seems to have been paid out to Bert Malone.

Raymund Daniel, Fraternal Correspondent, has not yet emerged from the Silent Years which have been forced upon him.



"WHEN SHALL I BE A MAN?"

"When shall I be a man?" asked he,
I said to him, "A man you'll be
When you have learned that honor brings
More joy than all the crowns of kings;
That it is better to be true
To all who know and trust in you,
Than all the gold on earth to gain
If winning it shall leave a stain."

"When you can fight for victory sweet,
Yet bravely swallow down defeat,
And cling to hope and keep the right,
Nor use deceit instead of might;
When you are kind and brave and clean,
And fair to all and never mean;
When there is good in all your plan,
That day, my boy, you'll be a man."

"When you have learned that you must hold
Your honor dearer far than gold,
That no ill-gotten wealth or fame
Can ever pay for your tarnished name;
And when in all you say or do
Of others you're considerate too,
Content to do the best you can
By such a creed, you'll be a man."

—EDGAR A. GUEST.

IDAHO—1933

SIGNED BY NINE PAST GRAND MASTERS

Presiding was Deputy Grand Master S. Irven Robertson. Albert R. Manock, installed Grand Master a year ago, was not present. The book contains the following references, and only these, to the matter:

TRANSACTION OF REGULAR BUSINESS

The Grand Master not being present, no address or annual report of the Grand Master was presented. The Distribution Committee did, however, have before it the official acts of the Grand Master, which were distributed to the various committees according to custom.

Charges of un-Masonic conduct were filed against Brother Albert R. Manock, a member of St. Maries Lodge, No. 63. The charges were signed by nine Past Grand Masters, and on motion a commission trial was ordered and the entire matter was placed under the supervision of the incoming Grand Master.

WILLIAM SMITH DIED

It is reported that Past Grand Master William Smith expired suddenly at his hotel three days ago. There is a memorial in the book, doubtless prepared later, and included as though read in final form before the Grand Lodge.

NO GUARANTEE OF THE FUTURE

The Grand Orator is the Reverend Brother E. F. Harold, and there is much of superior sort in his address. We quote from it, the subject being, "Masonry and the Crisis of Today":

With whatever credence we are disposed to receive the legends of Masonry, and no matter with what deep regard we esteem its symbolism, or with what significance we accept its emblems, we are certain of two things:

First. The antiquity of our Order is no criterion for its perpetuity.

Secondly. The achievements of the past can of themselves afford no guarantee of an effective survival for tomorrow.

The stubborn facts stand out, that we who have been honored by acceptance, and have heard the "solemn obligation" adminis-

tered, are the connecting link between "the then and tomorrow." History is *being made*. Whether Masonry survives as a potential force, and prevailing factor, or whether it fails and fades from the minds of men forever is largely to be determined by the degree of fidelity we sustain in discharging our solemn duty.

Today is our day, and tomorrow will tell in altogether legible handwriting and clarity of tone just that which we have been doing today.

The achievements of yesterday may fail and prove futile if we prove recreant in passing on the word of "brotherly love, relief and truth," by lip and life.

No organization is justified in its existence today, unless it has a definite contribution to offer—not only to itself—but through its existence, to the world at large. There is, may I say it humbly, no body of men who are equipped to make worthwhile imprint upon the pages of our times, like the group of men who are bound with "a bond union stronger than any charter" as Masons are.

Our inheritance of teaching and significant symbolism, is older than the oldest religions, and we should be willing and able to accept any opposition that dares to lift its head, defying the transmission of the wealth of "unity, peace and plenty."

Mr. G. K. Chesterton advises us that the "Western Civilization is undergoing a silent collapse." Less conservative writers, than he are convinced that there is now in process a definite revolution in our social, economic, and political systems. It seems a most opportune time for someone to see that the needed elements for a new civilization are not found wanting.

It is a most opportune time for Masonry to aid in the erection of the Temple of today by seeing that there is a durability of material, and a sagacity of builder that will create the kind of building which will withstand the onslaughts of a selfishly narrow nationalism, a bigoted prejudiced racialism, and an unjust and sordid class exploitation. Our need is a temple of filial fear to Almighty God, and of unfaltering fidelity to a brother of a degree, whatever his station in life and wherever his abode may be.

Hence if I may, I would like to reiterate: Ancient Masonry has before it today a very real and definite modern crisis.

Our task is to contribute a vital spiritual faith, and to disseminate a distinct moral science, which forms the very weave and woof of the fabric of any desirable social and economical welfare.

Faith has been and is the one commodity which has been all too limited in its output. Faith is society's incessant demand.

There is scarcely anything so abject as a soul or a society that lacks faith. The Spirit that has been set adrift the darkened waters of suspicion and distrust is very apt to discover itself but a floating bit of human wreckage ere long. Mr. Kirby Page

has well said: "Black despair will scarcely clutch and hold for long, if one can talk it out with a friend that understands."

Man is essentially a social being, and that leadership will gain the following that can command a mutual understanding.

There is a great hue and cry as to whether Mussolini, Hitler, Ghandi, Stalin, or Roosevelt has the right type of guidance for the human race. The fact is, that the leadership of tomorrow will be, as it well nigh always has been, viz: the man or men who can command confidence.

BEER AGAIN

Although they had no Grand Master, they had his official acts, at this Annual. One was a decision concerning the New Deal Beer. A man is a Fellowcraft, and has started selling 3.2 stuff. What is his status? Answer: Three-point-two is legally non-intoxicating, so go on and raise him. But a man with the fingers of the right hand gone cannot be accepted.

A feature of the Annual was the dedication of the George Washington tree on the campus of the University of Idaho, located at Moscow, in which city the Annual was held.

THIRTEEN STARRED

The commentary on present conditions is found in the starred states in the list of Proceedings reviewed by Foreign Correspondent Percy Jones. The footnote says that where they are starred, the Reviews were prepared but not printed in this volume for lack of space. There were thirteen of these. Economy was needed.



DO NOT QUIT

When things go wrong, as they sometimes will
 When the road you're trudging seems all uphill,
 When the funds are low and the debts are high,
 And you want to smile, but you heave a sigh,
 When care is pressing you down a bit,
 Rest, if you must—but do not quit.

—SELECTED.

ILLINOIS—1933

MEMBERS AND MONEY LOST

Grand Master G. Haven Stephens faces the situation "as is", and admits incontrovertible facts. One of these is, that there has been the greatest loss in membership ever known in this Grand Lodge. Even a hundred years ago, when the reverberations of the Morgan excitement were at their most acute stage and lodges surrendered their charters and Grand Lodges ran for cover and did not meet at all, the net membership loss in Illinois was far less. Not alone in membership is the loss felt. In one Masonic district, through the closing of banks, lodges lost \$186,000; in another \$150,000. Also, the stringency has caused the loss of Masonic Temple property. Fifty thousand dollars of such loss was reported in one district alone. These things mean the drying up of the Grand Lodge revenue; and since it is planned that in the main, expenditures are to be constant and fixed, things are in a bad way. The bulk of all revenues is allocated to the Masonic Homes. If the revenues are cut off, shall the Homes be closed? It is inconceivable. "We must carry on and we cannot refuse," says the Grand Master.

UNEMPLOYMENT

This is tied up with the horrible conditions of unemployment that have prevailed. Here are good Masons by the hundreds of thousands, all over the continent, who have not had jobs for months; a year or more. They have lost equities in homes and property; their insurance is canceled if not paid up, or borrowed on to the limit. Children are hungry; they cannot pay rent. Self respecting Masons have become panhandlers or worse. Disintegration and demoralization are the inevitable results. Masonry must do something about it or admit that it has dismally failed. Hence the Grand Master called some meetings and much good came of them.

BEER DOES NOT CONCERN THEM

There was some little mixup about the three-point-two beer matter. The Grand Master asked the distinguished Bro. Alexander H. Bell, chairman of the Jurisprudence Committee, what about it, and the thought was that since it had been prohibited in the past that one might be a Mason and make and sell it, this would still stand. The Grand Master so ruled. But they thought about it some more, and after frankly admitting that they had reversed themselves, the Jurisprudence Committee held that the 3.2 beer is not intoxicating and therefore Masonry has nothing to do with it. This the Grand Lodge approved.

"PERMANENT JURISDICTION OVER PETITIONERS" ENDED

Then there is some dissatisfaction about the thought that in Illinois, if a man petitions a lodge and is rejected, and thereafter makes his permanent residence elsewhere, he may never petition for the degrees again in Illinois unless the lodge which rejected him shall give consent. It is admitted by the Grand Master that this is iniquitous, and his address starts things in motion so that there is a change in the law: after five years he will now become, if a man as above petitions, is rejected and moves away, the material of the lodge in whose jurisdiction he has resided for five years. This is the only sane position to take. Much water goes over the dam in the space of five years. Moreover, the first lodge may have rejected him because of incompatibility—a perfectly good reason, which might not exist at all between him and another lodge, since incompatibility has no necessary relation to a man's moral fibre or his Masonic fitness in general save and except that there are some men in the particular lodge that he can't get along with. We, in North Carolina, do not recognize this sort of perpetual jurisdiction; perhaps we may go too far the other way. The petitioner must show the required residence, and state whether he has ever petitioned and been rejected. This having been done, the lodge receiving his petition must appoint a committee of investigation, and thereafter be the sole judge of its own acts.

We are totally disrespectful of the claims of perpetual jurisdiction of all other Grand Lodges over persons who reside in the State of North Carolina and have not been elected to the degrees of Masonry, or any of them. We apologize to our brother, the Fraternal Correspondent of Maryland (q. v.), but such is the case. We accord to all other Grand Lodges the privilege of doing as they please with respect to any and all profanes who may have been rejected in North Carolina and are now residents within other jurisdictions. It seems to us that this is fair. Anyhow, it's law and is not at all likely to be changed.

THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND OUTSIDE THE STATE

Speaking of losses, we observe that the net loss in Illinois membership is 15,102 on a membership left, of 264,151 in 1,012 lodges. We find the astonishing statement that thirty-two thousand of the members of Illinois lodges reside outside that state. There were 12,562 suspensions, and 1,832 dismissions against 1,630 raisings and 977 admissions.

THE SPIRIT OF THE CENTURY

That was a fine oration by Grand Orator Arthur F. Ewart. He begins with a quotation and explains it, as follows:

THE SPIRITUAL CHALLENGE OF MASONRY

"When the Nineteenth Century died, its Spirit descended to the vaulted chamber of the Past, where the Spirits of the dead Centuries sit on granite thrones together. When the newcomer entered, all turned toward him and the Spirit of the Eighteenth Century spoke: 'Tell thy tale, brother. Give us word of the human kind we left to thee.'

"I am the Spirit of the Wonderful Century. I gave man the mastery over Nature. Discoveries and inventions, which lighted the black space of the past like lonely stars, have clustered in a Milky Way of radiance under my rule. One man does by the touch of his hand what the toil of a thousand slaves never did. Knowledge has unlocked the mines of wealth, and the hoarded wealth of today creates the vaster wealth of tomorrow. Man has escaped the slavery of Necessity and is free.

"I freed the thoughts of men. They face the facts and know. Their knowledge is common to all. The deeds of the East at eve are known in the West at morn. They send their whispers under the seas and across the clouds.

"I broke the chains of bigotry and despotism. I made men free and equal. Every man feels the worth of his manhood.

"I have touched the summit of history. I did for mankind what none of you did before. They are rich. They are wise. They are free."

The Spirits of the dead Centuries sat silent, with troubled eyes. At last the Spirit of the First Century spoke for all.

"We all spoke proudly when we came here in the flush of our deeds, and thou more proudly than we all. But as we sit and think of what was before us, and what has come after us, shame and guilt bear down our pride. Your words sound as if the redemption of man had come at last. Has it come?

"You have made men rich. Tell us, is none in pain with hunger today and none in fear of hunger for tomorrow? Do all children grow up fair of limb and trained for thought and action? Do none die before their time? Has the mastery of nature made men free to enjoy their lives and loves, and to live the higher life of the mind?

"You have made men wise. Are they wise or cunning? Have they learned to restrain their bodily passions? Have they learned to deal with their fellows in justice and love?

"You have set them free. Are there none, then, who toil for others against their will? Are all men free to do the work they love best?

"You have made men one. Are there no barriers of class to keep man and maid apart? Does none rejoice in the cause that makes the many moan? Do men no longer spill the blood of men for their ambition and the sweat of men for their greed?"

As the Spirit of the Nineteenth Century listened, his head sank to his breast.

"Your shame is already upon me. My great cities are as yours were. My millions live from hand to mouth. Those who toil longest have least. My thousands sink exhausted before their days are half spent. My human wreckage multiplies. Class faces class in sullen distrust. Their freedom and knowledge have only made men keener to suffer. Give me a seat among you, and let me think why it has been so."

The others turned to the Spirit of the First Century. "Your promised redemption is long in coming."

"But it will come," he replied.

This picture by the late Professor Rauschenbusch of the University of Rochester is not over-drawn. In the very midst of a "Golden Age" of discovery, invention and mechanical improvement, we have passed through the most disastrous war the world has ever known; all the nations of the "civilized" world drawn into a maelstrom of suspicion, hate and bloodshed, and ten millions of the flower of the world's young manhood sacrificed in that fear-

ful and diabolical whirlpool of war. In this self-same period, too as an inevitable aftermath of the war, we have sunk into an unprecedented slough of despond, depression and fear. Surely at such a time as this, and for such a time as this, Masonry may issue its ringing challenge that recovery can come only through the spiritual renewal of life. It is our conviction that a return to prosperity and peace and good will can be achieved only as the NRA is based upon a National Religious Awakening. Masonry sends forth its spiritual challenge in the firm belief that the greatest values of life are the spiritual values of life; that our greatest need is not the need of more goods but the need of more goodness; that the greatest problem of the day is not economic but spiritual; and that the greatest necessity of the hour is not that of raising the price of the products of labor but that of raising the standard of men. Every economic and social question that vexes the heart and mind of mankind forces us back, step by step, to the antecedent and basic question of personal character.

There is some readjustment of the financial load. The mileage and per diem are reduced so as to cut down the annual pay roll. We observe that this item has mounted up to the colossal amount of thirty-six thousand dollars. The per capita tax is reduced by twenty-five cents.

The Reviews are again prepared by Brother Delmar D. Darrah, and of course are well done.



JUST TO BE TENDER

“Just to be tender, just to be true,
Just to be glad the whole day through;
Just to be merciful, just to be mild;
Just to be truthful as a little child;
Just to be gentle and kind and sweet,
Just to be helpful with willing feet,
Just to be cheery when things go wrong,
Just to drive sadness away with song;
Whether the hour is dark or bright,
Just to be loyal to God and right;
Just to believe that God knows best,
And in His promises ever to rest,
Just to let love be our daily key,
That is God’s will for you and me.”

—SELECTED.

INDIANA—1933

THEY HAD NO ANNUAL IN 1933

On May 8, 1933, Grand Master Frank G. Laird sent out the following letter:

To the Worshipful Masters, Wardens and Brethren of all Subordinate Lodges, F. & A. M. of Indiana:

We all realize that we have been passing through a period of very distressing times—through a long period of adversity which has affected every business organization, every club, lodge and social organization and every individual.

The Masonic Fraternity throughout our State, as well as in other Grand Jurisdictions, has keenly felt the effect of these times. Our Subordinate Lodges have suffered losses in membership and in revenues and this has been reflected on to the Grand Lodge, and while we see much light ahead and great hope for the future, yet, we have an acute situation confronting us at this time.

Some weeks ago, I appointed a special finance committee to study the financial operations and the present financial condition of the Grand Lodge and the Indiana Masonic Home. This committee, after a thorough investigation of our affairs, in due time made its report to me.

The year just closing for 1932 to 1933 has shown some unexpected results. While there were 2097 additions to our membership, only about 800 of these were chargeable with Grand Lodge dues. The losses owing to death, demissions, suspensions, etc., amounted to 6505 members—a net loss of 4408 members. The dues of 6712 members were remitted by the Subordinate Lodges, thus reducing receipts for the Indiana Masonic Home by \$12,400.00, and the receipts for the Grand Lodge Fund by about \$5,000.00.

Taking all items of income, present and in prospect, into consideration, together with all items of expense on the present basis of operation, including the usual cost of holding the Grand Lodge Meeting, it appears that at the end of the 1933 to 1934 period a deficit in excess of \$12,500.00 will have accumulated.

It has been pointed out that by eliminating the Grand Lodge Meeting this year, adjusting all salaries and wages for the coming year and watching our expense account very carefully, we should have some credit balance entering into the period of 1934 to 1935. These are very unusual times and in order to meet present conditions, they demand unusual action. I have consulted with several of our Past Grand Masters and the present Elective Line Officers of the Grand Lodge, and, as your Grand Master, I realize that we have a real emergency at hand. If a Grand Lodge Meeting

were held this year, it would mean that it would be necessary for the Grand Lodge to borrow (and without any authority to do so) the funds necessary to meet the expense of this Meeting, or approximately \$12,000.00. In view of this situation, I am, therefore, ruling that the Grand Lodge Meeting scheduled for May 23rd and 24th of this year be eliminated.

The committee's report shows that at the beginning of the 1932 to 1933 period, there was a credit balance on hand in the Masonic Home fund. The Grand Lodge will be able to meet the expenses of the Home for the year 1933 to 1934 without any deficit, providing there are no major expenditures at the Home during this period, and if there can be a saving in salaries, wages and other operating expenses for the period.

Grand Lodge salaries and wages, and salaries and wages at the Masonic Home, from the Superintendent down to the day worker, have been materially reduced. This is all in keeping with the spirit of the times, and these reductions in salaries and wages have been gladly accepted by every one concerned.

I am confident that every one of our Subordinate Lodges over the State will receive this news kindly and will be in accord with the ruling which I have made, and will realize along with me that the interests of our Fraternity will be best served by this action.

The fiscal year of the Grand Lodge closed on May 1st. After the Grand Secretary has had time to compile his reports for the year and the proper audits have been made, a statement will be mailed to every Subordinate Lodge, showing our condition at the end of the year, with a report of what has transpired during the year.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK G. LAIRD, *Grand Master.*

Attest:

WM. H. SWINTZ, *Grand Secretary.*

Accordingly there was no Annual Communication. The same officers held over for another year.

MINIMUM FEE TWENTY DOLLARS

The Grand Master sent out along with this another letter about the matter of fees for the degrees, reading as follows:

*To the Worshipful Masters, Wardens and Brethren of all
Subordinate Lodges, F. & A. M. of Indiana:*

Word has come to me that there is a desire on the part of some of our lodges over the State to have the minimum fee of \$30.00, now in effect, reduced. It is contended that if this could be

done, it would stimulate the feeling in some of our lodges and would be helpful to them in receiving new applications for the degrees.

Believing that there is much merit in this proposition, and complying with the desires of those who seek such action, I rule and declare that for the next 12 months any Subordinate Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction will be permitted to receive the petitions of candidates at a minimum of \$20.00 instead of \$30.00, as heretofore. It is understood that this ruling applies only for the next 12 months, or until the Grand Lodge Meeting in May, 1934.

Please do not amend your By-Laws to cover this temporary fee, as it will not be necessary for you to do so.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK G. LAIRD, *Grand Master*.

Attest:

WM. H. SWINTZ, *Grand Secretary*.

We do not know anything about the Indiana law concerning this, nor where he got the authority to reduce the fee by ruling and edict. We are interested in the results of this move and wonder whether it really did stimulate anything worth while.

There have been divergent expressions of opinion about this action of Grand Master Laird in doing away with the Annual. We note that at the close of the fiscal year, the balance in the General Fund was some twenty six thousand dollars; in the operating fund of the Home some \$173,000; and in the Home Endowment Fund more than \$536,000. Twenty four thousand dollars of lodge dues for the above funds were not paid in cash but the lodges gave notes for these sums.



WORTH WHILE

It is easy enough to be pleasant,
 When life flows by like a song,
 But the man worth while is the one who will smile,
 When everything goes dead wrong.
 For the test of the heart is trouble,
 And it always comes with the years,
 And the smile that is worth the praises of earth,
 Is the smile that shines through tears.

—ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

IOWA—1933

BRO. BLOCK SECURED THE SECURITIES

They had their troubles about banks in Iowa, too. Grand Lodge depended upon Past Grand Master Louis Block, Fraternal Correspondent, to draw up a safe depository contract, which he did. When the American Bank and Trust Company, of Cedar Rapids, was placed in the hands of a receiver he claimed that the securities of the Grand Lodge were to be dumped into the assets of the bank and thus handled. But Bro. Block successfully handled the case and got them all back intact.

NO SUCCESSION OF LINE OFFICERS

Bro. Block writes the sketch of Grand Master Fred G. Hansen that accompanies his steel-engraved portrait. This official seems to be the head of a firm of bookbinders. Bro. Block declares that "Masonry in Iowa owes to Brother Hansen a debt that can never be paid". They don't elect officers in Iowa like we do. There are five men in the elective list. The only name in the elective list of 1932 that is to be found in the elective list of 1933, is that of Grand Secretary Charlie Hunt; all others are elected from the floor. The Deputy Grand Master is an appointive officer, and the Grand Treasurer does not succeed himself. Succeeding Hansen is Lars Larsen, whose name is not in the previous year's official list but who seems to have served as Junior Grand Warden several years ago and to have been dropped, if you would call it that.

Of course that Grand Master had to pass on beer matters. It was held that inasmuch as both the Iowa legislature and the U. S. Congress had declared that this insipid liquid is no intoxicant at all, perforce the Grand Lodge of Masons has nothing to do with it at all, unless it sets out for itself to say what the limit of intoxicating percentages in malt and vinous liquors is.

Certain important amendments to the Masonic law of Iowa are enacted: one was provoked by the fact that

apparently some lodge officers have been quite slow in Iowa, for the new law makes Master and Secretary equally responsible for the prompt forwarding to the Grand Secretary of the lodge returns, and prescribes that if there is failure to do so, the delinquent Master shall not receive Past rank, nor shall either Master or Secretary be qualified to hold lodge office until the disability is removed. Of course if after investigation the lodge is determined to be the cause of the delinquency, its charter may be arrested; and equally of course, if the two officers are proved not to be in fault their disabilities may be removed. Another clause in the new law states that if a lodge has reported a member as being exempted from the payment of dues because of inability to pay, then the per capita tax to Grand Lodge of \$1.75 shall not be paid.

They have the best Masonic library in the world there at Cedar Rapids, in the Grand Lodge building. It appears that they accessioned 1,275 books during the year, which does not include Proceedings; purchased 779 volumes; received 377 volumes of Proceedings; and have 33 traveling libraries in operation. They have an excellent Clipping Bureau, and an extensive library of foreign Masonic literature. It is interesting to observe that only 1,061 books were loaned to individuals during the year, and 571 in Traveling Libraries.

Among the decisions of the Grand Master we note an answer to a question by a lodge: can it shut up shop and suspend business for six or twelve months, and save rent and other expenses? The reply is that the lodge's charter establishes a contractual relation with the Grand Lodge, which has the right to demand that such a lodge function and advance the cause of Freemasonry. Therefore, such a suspension is not permissible but might be ground for arrest of charter.

It is not too late to quote here the exordium of the official address of the Grand Master. The loss by suspension in Iowa was 3,524; and in addition, 1,259 were dimitted against 701 admissions. The net loss was 4,048, partly caused by the small number of 927 raisings.

These things the Grand Master had in mind when he wrote the following:

It has been my thought that existing economic conditions have afforded us a greater opportunity for making our Fraternity the builder of men, men of high character, with strength of purpose, and unafraid in the face of adversity. Tried by the fire of economic necessity, responding to the call for brotherly assistance, and giving generously of brotherly affection, we have evidenced faith in our teachings and hope for the future of men. Inspired by the lessons taught by the Master, we have labored to make the Temple stronger, the better to withstand the destructive forces of time.

In that sense Iowa Masonry is performing its full duty. In that sense has Masonry succeeded. Just as we foster the welfare of our brethren so, too, have we been conscious of those things necessary for the protection and advancement of our posterity. Even in a year of confused thinking we, as a fraternity, have been able to hold fast to the fundamentals that distinguish us as Masons. In them we have found assurances that have buoyed us up when the waves of adversity were threatening, and by them we have been enabled to come safely to a haven of restful peace and happiness.

The great crucible has freed us of the dross of self-interest, selfish striving for preferment, irrespective of merit, and has brought our beloved Fraternity nearer to that state of perfection toward which the eyes of every Entered Apprentice are turned when he first approaches the East.

We have found in our ritual, in our fellowship, one with another, in our practice of brotherly love, in our giving of relief, in our observance of morality and our striving toward the truth, that peace of mind that has kept us sane in a whirlwind of madness, and a soundness of thought that has carried us on toward the goal of perfection. Never can it be said of the Masons of Iowa that they lost sight of their duty to God; their neighbors or posterity, even under the stress of the greatest crisis that ever beset the American nation. Rather has Masonry become the stronger. Our lodges, inspired by Masonic teachings, have become bulwarks to which every true Mason could turn for inspiration and strength. And from those lodges has come faith and hope—faith in the benevolent purposes of God, and hope that in due season we shall see the light and understand the purposes of the Grand Architect.

Of course the document furnished by Fraternal Correspondent Louis Block is most ably prepared, and is exceedingly stimulating. It is regretted that North Carolina is not reviewed by him.

KANSAS—1933

ATHEISM IN EARLY AMERICA

The Grand Orator was Bishop Charles L. Mead, of Kansas City, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is not a member in Kansas, but in New Jersey. His address is very good, and from it we quote two paragraphs:

"The influence of Masonry in the early days of the American Republic was very pronounced. Throughout the Colonial period, the most radical form of infidelity prevailed. Few professional men of that period were believers. The leading statesmen were either atheists or deists. In the first senior class of Yale, the members were known more familiarly by names of famous French infidels, and it is reported that only four or five of the students were members of the church. Princeton was no better. William and Mary's was called a hotbed of infidelity. Bowdoin College is reported to have had only one student who was willing to avow himself a Christian. While the tide of infidelity was sweeping through the Revolutionary period of our nation's history, the antidote was found in the Masonic Lodge which insisted upon the individual belief of God, the immortality of the soul, and stayed the tide of infidelity which threatened to engulf the nation."

"If it be true as a great and distinguished educator has recently said, "the first task of modern education is to recover faith in God," then Masonry has a great function to fulfill in the world of today, which is suffering from the loss of faith and confidence in each other and in God. The emphasis which Masonry places upon the Fatherhood of God will help to deepen the consciousness of international peace among the nations, because men are all the children of one Father and are brothers in a universal brotherhood. The distress of the world today, as revealed in the economic depression through which we are passing, reveals this lack of faith. The renewal of the spirit of brotherhood among men until it becomes a practical philosophy of life, will help to restore confidence in each other, and readjust many of the economic difficulties under which we suffer. The emphasis which our Order places upon these great and vital truths will constitute a large factor in the redemption of society from its depression and faithfulness, therefore there is seen in the conditions of today an opportunity in which Masonry can be of great blessing to all mankind. In the fulfillment of this opportunity, our Order can still render unparalleled service to mankind everywhere, ex-

tending its influence throughout the world and be as it always has been, a very influential factor in determining the civilization of the human race.

THE FAMILY DONATED A MASONIC TEMPLE

Lodge No. 186, at Oberlin, is the most fortunate that we know of. The Grand Master reports the dedication of the new Temple there, and gives its history thus:

The brethren of Oberlin are the possessors of this Temple as a result of the munificence and good will of Brother Samuel R. McKague, a deceased member of said lodge, and his sister, Miss Theresa McKague.

It was as a result of the interest and kindly action of the sister that made it possible for the lodge to avail itself of its bequest and to complete the Temple and to occupy same at this time.

This building is recognized as being the most beautiful, commodious and practical from a lodge viewpoint that can be found anywhere in a city of similar size in this Grand Jurisdiction. It is furnished with exquisite taste. It is all paid for. It will serve the convenience of the brethren at Oberlin for the next fifty years and perhaps longer.

The whole story of this bequest and the erection of this Temple is most interesting and is a practical demonstration of results that flow from thoughts and acts of a brother thoroughly interested in and appreciative of his Masonic duties and opportunities.

MASONRY MUST ENTER NO CONTROVERSY

The presiding Grand Master is Most Worshipful Brother John M. Kinkel. This good brother is essentially a Masonic fundamentalist. Here is a paragraph taken from the exordium of his official address:

No Masonic lodge, as such, may attempt to exert any direct influence outside of the confines of its lodge room. If such attempt were made in relation to any public, politic, economic, or religious question, there would at once be aroused such a storm of protest from its own members that such effort would necessarily fail. There are almost as many different opinions upon all of these questions as there are individual members of the Order. We do not attempt to unduly influence nor do we require obedience from any member that would in any way conflict with any duty to God, country, or neighbor.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP: AN EVIL

He takes up the subject of life membership, and condemns it. No matter from what angle you view life

membership, there are vast possibilities of abuses, of inequities inherent in it. If men buy life memberships, no matter if on the soundest bases ever devised by actuaries, the chance of difficulty in small numbers of such is great. If one looks at life memberships from the point of view of the disposition of the proceeds of them, one always sees trouble. If life membership is a reward of service, there is injustice: the man who got the honors and served is also paid at the expense of the obscure man, whose dollars still pay the bills that the life member does not pay. We are with the Grand Master in this.

WHY THIS IS THE ONLY ONE

Then he takes up the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, and gives a full history of the relation between the Grand Lodge of Kansas and the Association. It is revealed that the Grand Lodge of Kansas is the only Grand Lodge in the United States which refuses to appoint a state chairman and join in with the others. It is revealed that this is due to the following clause in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Kansas:

Section 6, Article VIII, of our Constitution, provides:

"The Grand Lodge shall not engage in any business of any kind or character whatsoever, nor shall it be a party to, or shareholder in any partnership or corporation * * *; nor shall it ever render itself liable to pay any sum of money for any purpose, except for the necessary expenses attending the exercise of its proper functions as the governing head of Freemasonry within its jurisdiction; nor shall it ever assume or exercise any supervision or censorship over any association, for whatsoever purpose organized * * * *."

That is a most interesting section. It did not get into the Constitution by the "just happened" method, nor via the spontaneous wishes of the mass meeting that is the Grand Lodge.

UNWISE TO BURDEN THEM

At any rate, the Grand Master feels compelled to remain outside the organization. The fifteen hundred

dollars donated in two sums represents a gift without participation, as the constitution requires. So he sums up the matter in a letter to Col. Watres, thus:

We had always proceeded on the theory that each Grand Jurisdiction is a law unto itself and that it behooves each to maintain its own centers of Masonic information and provide necessary relief for indigent members.

In keeping with this policy we were maintaining a Grand Lodge Office Building containing a well-selected library; had established our Masonic Home at Wichita having a reasonable value of more than \$1,000,000.00 and had accumulated an endowment fund in excess of \$500,000.00, all of which had been principally accomplished by the brethren of Kansas consenting to pay and they are now paying assessments heretofore levied; that there is a general consensus of opinion, with which I am in hearty accord, that it would be unwise to place any further burden upon the membership of Kansas at this time for any purpose other than its own immediate needs, that in addition to all this we were governed by a constitutional provision which altogether bars our becoming actively interested in or associated with the said corporation.

And his purposes in the extended reference are stated as follows:

This Grand Lodge assumed no voice in the preparation of the plans of the structure in question, or its location, and is in no wise responsible for the huge expenditure of money already made. Yet the question will, no doubt, be perennially presented in some form or other for consideration, and the foregoing statement is made for the convenience of those who may hereafter have occasion to investigate the records.

NO RESEARCH LODGES

We began by saying that the Grand Master is a fundamentalist. This fact is further emphasized by his attitude toward Research Lodges. He is afraid that they will disseminate the wrong material, as is here seen:

The question of creating so-called Research Lodges, with and without authority to confer degrees and also with certain limitations as to membership, seems to be attracting attention of some Grand Jurisdictions, the object being to make available and bring to the Craft, Masonic knowledge and information. This appears to me to be a new venture with doubtful results. The danger lies in its probably increasing the fund of misinformation already abroad.

HE DOESN'T LIKE DEBUNKED MASONRY

One Research Lodge invited the Grand Lodge to become a member—perhaps that at Monroe, N. C.; we don't know or care. Anyhow, the Grand Master noted that in a certain communication of this Research Lodge, the Master thereof stated that "our purpose is to debunk Masonic history"; and immediately the reaction of Brother Kinkel is, "This purpose did not appeal to me". He says they are tied up with Quatuor Coronati, and that is enough for him. We were just thinking of the fact that Ars Quatuor Coronatorum Lodge No. 2076 has done its part nobly in the debunking business. But that's that; he concludes the subject of Research Lodge, and Emergency Council with the following:

These references are made solely for the purpose of informing our brethren and that our determination may be quickened to disapprove unlawful innovations and combat all attempts to inject them into the Body of Masonry.

Something like 140 lodges failed to remit the per capita tax in full. They had a net loss of 4,697, chiefly explained by 4,651 suspensions. They seem to make both ends meet without much discomfort. A queer item in the list of estimated expenses is three thousand dollars for the Grand Secretary's salary, as compared with thirty six hundred dollars for the assistant Grand Secretary.

THEY MAY NOT SHARE TERRITORY BY AGREEMENT

The Committee on Correspondence had several requests for recognition before it. All were denied for lack of satisfactory information. One was from the Grand Lodge National of Czechoslovakia. This Grand Lodge was refused recognition because it shares territory by mutual consent with the Grand Lodge Lessing Zu den Drei Ringen. The two are on perfectly amicable terms, one being the German group and the other the Slovene group, and using different languages. But the rule and law in Kansas is that to be recognized, a Grand Lodge shall not share its territory with anybody else, by consent or otherwise. By this standard, there would properly be some erasures in the list of Australasian bodies;

for the English Masonic Year Book for 1934 shows that these Grand Lodges share their territory with others. However, the standards of recognition of the several American Grand Lodges are not very far apart now, and their adoption has solidified the true Masonic world greatly.

Reviewer Albert K. Wilson, also Historian, is on the job and has a good report.



THE RICHER MINES

When it comes to buying shares
In the mines of earth,
May I join the millionaires
Who are rich in mirth.

Let me have a heavy stake
In fresh mountain air—
I will promise now to take
All that you could spare.

When you're setting up your claim
In the Mines of Glee,
Don't forget to use my name—
You can count on me.

Nothing better can be won,
Freer from alloy,
Than a bouncing claim in
"Consolidated Joy."

You can have your Copper Stocks
Gold and tin and coal—
What I'd have within my box
Has to do with Soul.

—JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

KENTUCKY—1933

MANY PICTURES

Grand Master John Lionel Phillips was presiding. His picture introduces the photographic section of the text, winding up with Fred Hardwick's likeness somewhere near the Mileage committee's report. Away off yonder at the beginning of the Fraternal Review section, we find the venerable Brother William W. Clarke, as though he were unwilling to get mixed up with that younger wild bunch.

DISPENSATION REFUSED

Grand Master Phillips had a couple of Lodges to approach him and say that they failed to get a quorum on election night, and would he give them dispensations to hold an election the next week? Answer: He would not. If lack of a quorum was their only excuse for not electing on December 27, why, they could just keep the same dumb set of officers another year; in another year, we suppose, these officers would learn to get their successors elected on December 27, whether they have a quorum or not. But when it came to Russellville Lodge, why, they had the flu, according to their statement, and didn't try to do anything. So they got a dispensation and will have different officers.

HE PROMISED TO BLACKBALL

Then he was called on for some opinions. Here is one of them—just what it is labeled; an opinion.

On May 11, 1933, Brother A wrote me that he was a Master Mason, a member of Carrollton Lodge, No. 134. He had moved to Bourbon County, and petitioned Paris Lodge, No. 2, for affiliation. A Past Master of Paris Lodge, No. 2, had informed him that he would have to blackball him. Brother A asked if this Past Master was guilty of un-Masonic conduct in exposing his ballot. I ruled that the Past Master had not exposed his ballot because the ballot had not been taken at the time of his advice that he would blackball, but that the Past Master was very indiscreet in the matter.

HOG-STEALER

Here's another:

A Master Mason accused of hog stealing, confessed his guilt to the sheriff of the county. A charge was made against the brother by the Junior Warden of his lodge of grand larceny. The lodge received a letter through the mail from the accused brother in which he said that what he did was because of lack of funds to supply his family, but he did not admit to stealing the hogs. The Master of the lodge asked if it was necessary for the lodge to hold the matter in suspense for three months, because the accused had admitted his guilt to the sheriff.

The Grand Master told them to proceed with a trial and let the brother tell the lodge what he wanted to about it in the trial.

LANDMARKS AND ELECTION TIME

Then he says he has been asked to recommend a change in the time of the annual election of lodge officers. He refuses, declaring solemnly that "this would involve a change in one of the Ancient Landmarks of the Order". That's startling news to us in North Carolina. For forty years our law prescribed June as the time for the election of lodge officers, until we changed it in 1932. How did he get that way about the landmarks? Which landmark is involved?

NEW APPOINTMENTS

A year ago, this Grand Lodge on the advice of Bro. John H. Cowles, Past Grand Master, recognized twenty one foreign Grand Lodges. The Grand Master this year therefore has recommended twenty one brethren for appointment as Grand Representatives near Kentucky, and 21 brethren are proud of their new patents of appointment. We know how it is. We got a new patent as Grand Representative of the Grand R. A. Chapter of Ireland the other day, carrying the rank of Past Grand High Priest—a beautiful document.

POSTOFFICE AT MASONIC HOME

They had some interesting doings about the Masonic Homes of Kentucky a year ago; finished the job. Now everything is lovely. The only things that get

in the limelight about the Homes this year are the postal service and that old assessment. The Children's Home, the new one, is some five miles out of Louisville. They have been using a country postoffice to mail the Masonic paper and their letters, etc. Along comes the great government of the United States and abolishes that postoffice, and puts them on an R. F. D. route. Result: the postage bill on the Masonic paper to the great membership in Louisville is increased by some sixty dollars per month and there is much inconvenience. So the Grand Master gets the politicians behind it, and as a result, there is a new postoffice to be established in the Masonic Home, which will be the best ever and will save much money.

The Grand Master was importuned to cut off the 1933 session of the Grand Lodge to save expense. These Grand Lodges that pay mileage and per diem have to put out much money to have a meeting. This Grand Master could find no authority in law to omit the annual communication. The Grand Master of Indiana did omit the Annual.

THE ASSESSMENT IS REMOVED

The other matter in which the Home came to the forefront was in connection with that old twenty dollar assessment with which the new Masonic Home near Louisville was paid for. The reader will remember that away back six or more years ago they set to work to rebuild the Home and levied an assessment of twenty dollars per member to do it, payable in four years. Of course the members were suspended in droves and in shoals, those goats and poor fish who couldn't or wouldn't pay. Now the Home is all paid for. Some of those suspended were too mulish to pay and some couldn't. The Grand Master recommends that the old assessment be forgiven them and the lodges be given opportunity to affiliate them. It is so done; and if a lodge wishes to make them pay it is permitted to do so. Next year we hope to see a big affiliation list.

FRED'S SALARY AND STENOGRAPHER

They came near getting the nannygoat of that benign Grand Secretary, Fred Washington Hardwick. Some inconsiderate brother moved to dispense with his stenographer; and another wished to cut his salary some distance into the bone. These economy movers were a persistent lot, these past years. They got his salary down to three thousand, but Fred saved his stenographer and the Grand Master has the power to fix her salary. And there are other rigid economies. But with all that, they still print at a cost of a thousand dollars the roster of members of all lodges in Kentucky. What is economy, anyway?

THEY DON'T GET A RITUAL

Here is a Grand Lodge that has a special committee to study the question of providing a ritual for use in lodge work. This committee studied the field, found that only a small number of Grand Lodges have or permit a ritual, discovered that a system of lecturers would be necessary to work a ritual, and recommended that there be no printed ritual. It is so done.

We regret that Brother William W. Clarke did not review North Carolina.



THE MUSIC THAT CHARMS

If you would know sweet music, to soothe and charm and delight,
To call back the days that were dearest, sunny and sweet and bright,
Then silence the jazz, the tom-tom, that nothing of heaven enshrines,
And list to the low, soft whispers of winds in the Northern pines.
The wind, the wind in the pine trees, ever by night and day
It is harping the same wild music in the same weird, witching way.
O, I never shall know its meaning till my last earth-day declines
And hear in the heavenly country the music of singing pines.

—LILLIAN LEVERAGE.

LOUISIANA—1933

A WORKING GRAND MASTER

The Proceedings of Louisiana are always interesting; this time no less so than usually. The presiding officer was Grand Master John C. Ayers. He has a very unusual successor in the person of William David Haas, Jr., a business man of Bunkie, who was educated well and specially prepared in the science of chemistry in sugars. He is 37 years old, and has served at the head of the several bodies, Chapter, Commandery and so forth. Grand Master Ayers is not one of the sort that believes in taking things sitting down. He noted how many persons were being suspended for nonpayment of dues, and went out into the field to put in some time in personal investigations. He reports that he spent fourteen days in such investigations. Then he took enough interest in the heavily-mortgaged New Orleans Masonic Temple and Office Building, to spend a couple of days interviewing the tenants of it. He notes that the debt on the property is about a million and a quarter dollars; and he recommends that the structure be sold as soon as a good sale can be made.

His viewpoint about the suspension evil is well worth pondering. It is like this:

SUSPENSIONS N. P. D.

I have spent much time visiting Masons throughout the State who have been suspended for N. P. D. during the past three years. My reason for having made these visitations was to ascertain the point of view of these unfortunate Brethren as well as to secure information regarding their financial conditions at the time of suspension. I found that some of them permitted themselves to be dropped because they were indifferent or careless. But I also found that many were out of employment and in dire need at the time of their suspensions. It seems that a great many of these Brethren are worthy. They love Masonry and appreciate the Honor of having been a Mason. However, the fact that they were suspended at a time when they were helpless in the matter has created in their hearts a sense of loss that they are unable to express in words. The nearest that I can come to expressing their feelings

is to ask you this question: How would you feel if one whom you dearly loved refused to extend you sympathy when you needed it most? I have made certain recommendations to the Grand Lodge which I hope will remedy this serious situation.

HOW THE MEMBERSHIP CHANGED IN EIGHTY YEARS

In this book is an interesting table. It shows the fluctuations of Masonic membership and of raisings year by year since 1851—for more than eighty years. From 1851 to the Civil War, there was a steady rise in membership; then after the war there were irregular years with an increase until 1873; then there was a steady decline from 1873 to 1887. In that year came the turning point; and starting with 3,891 members in 1887, the Grand Lodge grew until in 1927, thirty years later, the peak was reached with 35,191 Master Masons on the rolls. In the succeeding five years the number dropped to 26,376, which was the same as in 1920. Thus over a twelve-year period the membership is stationary. But it is the same in the period from 1857 to 1887; over that thirty-year period the net gain was nothing. Thus do the affairs of men move. In 1920, 3,380 raisings were reported; in 1932, only 379.

MANY DECISIONS

Grand Master Ayers is interesting in his decisions. Here are some of them:

6. March 20, 1932. Brother J. O. Burns, W. M., asked me to render an opinion on the following: "In a Lodge of Sorrow would it be permissible to use the 'Ode to a Skull' followed by 'How striking this emblem of Mortality once animated like ourselves, now behold it has ceased to act, etc., etc'." ending with Bryant's last verse, "May we so live that when our summons comes, etc., etc.?"

I ruled as follows: I can see no objection to the use of any poem of merit appropriate to any Masonic ceremony.

16. Regarding trial of Brother W. L. Salles in Wimodausis Chapter 174, O. E. S.

The present charge against Brother Salles is not as District Deputy Grand Master, but as to his action in reporting certain matters to the Grand Master, while District Deputy Grand Master. In other words, the words "District Deputy Grand Master" are

merely added gratuitously. They could have preferred the charges against him for making a report to the Grand Master, being a member of this Chapter.

22. Bro. J. S. Johnston, Secretary, Tensas Lodge No. 309, F. & A. M., St. Joseph, La.

In reply to your request for a ruling as to whether the Grand Lodge of Louisiana recognizes jurisdiction over a rejected candidate claimed by Central Lodge No. 71, Springfield, Ill.; Our Grand Lodge does not recognize claims of any foreign jurisdiction over candidates rejected by them. You may proceed with the application of Mr. William Charles Hahn in the regular manner without taking into consideration the fact that the Illinois Lodge still claims jurisdiction over him.

I note that your contention is that the old amendment placed a certain obligation upon the Lodge which, in your opinion should not be abrogated. In my opinion, a member of a Masonic Lodge who retains his membership in the Masonic Fraternity for twenty years with the sole reason that at the end of that time he will receive a "Life Membership" is not in any way entitled to the honor of life membership.

30. Bro. James O. Burns, W. M., Pine Grove Lodge No. 288, F. & A. M., Ponchatoula, La.

I have your letter of September 22 and note that the membership of your Lodge as a whole is not in favor of a dedication ceremony. You have already been advised by both Brother Thomas and myself that the Lodge should be dedicated in order that you may comply with the Ritual which plainly states that your Lodge is dedicated to the Holy Sts. John. You will, therefore, notify your membership that the Grand Lodge of Louisiana is prepared to dedicate Pine Grove Lodge No. 288, F. & A. M., Sunday, November 20, at 3:00 P. M., and that if your Lodge does not take action favorable to the above, steps will be taken to take up its charter.

40. Bro. John A. David, Editor, More Light Publishing Co., 625 Poydras Street. I am entirely opposed to political advertising in any Fraternal publication.

JOINT INSTALLATIONS

And then he granted a lot of dispensations. One was to a lodge to have an oyster supper in a school building. Many were given to hold joint installations with the Order of the Eastern Star. But he refused a dispensation to ballot on the petition for the degrees of one F. J. Scoggins who has lost the greater part of his left arm; this in spite of the fact that the Grand Master has long known him personally and believes he would "be a creditable addition to our Craft".

THEY WITNESSED THE DEMOLAY DEGREE

The Grand Lodge saw the DeMolay degree conferred, at 7:30 Monday evening. Past Grand Master E. F. Gayle explained this as follows:

"The Order of DeMolay appeals to these youths because its ceremonies are founded on the most romantic period of human history; a period when honor was esteemed as dearer than life itself; a period when deeds of valor, deeds of heroism, and deeds of self-sacrifice, were the measure of a man's standing among his fellowmen; a period when the crusaders sacrificed everything to the cause of Christianity; a period when the Knights Templar and other noble orders of Knighthood dedicated their lives to the defense of the weak and to the protection of innocent maidens.

"Our sons and their friends are attracted from the streets and pool rooms to the wholesome atmosphere of the lodge room, where under the guidance of the Advisor and Advisory Council, composed of selected members of the Lodge or Royal Arch Chapter, they may engage in clean games, educational entertainment or manly sport as well as participate in the exercises and ceremonies of the Order.

"My brothers, I believe in the Order of DeMolay because I believe that we can best serve our country, and the future of the race by serving our youth who are soon to take their place as citizens of our country."

MANY RITES IN LOUISIANA

The Committee on Revision of the Code gives us some very interesting Masonic history, from which we quote as follows:

The membership of the Grand Lodge was very restrictive. On December 1st, 1832, the General Regulations were revised and rewritten in their entirety and adopted. On April 12th, 1844, the General Regulations were again revised and adopted. These continued to recognize the cumulation of the three Rites; the Symbolic Chambers, however, were abolished and a Council of Rites established, the Recognition of the York, the Scottish and the Modern Rites, all within the Grand Lodge, led to considerable disaffection among the Craft.

In 1847 the Grand Lodge of Mississippi invaded the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana and granted Charters to seven Lodges.

These seven Lodges met March 8th, 1848, and formed a Grand Lodge styled the Louisiana Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons and duly elected officers and adopted a constitution. These Lodges were all expelled by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana.

During 1848 and 1849 the new Grand Lodge chartered nineteen additional Lodges. In 1850 a proposal was submitted by the original Grand Lodge seeking a consolidation of the two bodies. After some minor details were agreed to, including the revocation of the Edict of Expulsion of the members of the new Grand Lodge, the proposition of consolidation was accepted and a Constitutional Convention was duly called to which representatives from all Lodges were sent. This Convention met in the State House at Baton Rouge on June 3rd, 1850, deliberated for several days and finally adopted the Constitution of 1850. Thereafter, the two Grand Lodges consolidated under the title of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana. There have never been any schisms in the Grand Lodge since the consolidation took place in 1850. The Constitution of 1850 provided for the elimination of the old form of Government, the cancellation of the cumulation of Rites, and made the Grand Lodge the representative democratic body that it is today. This Constitution of 1850 and the General Regulations were revised, rewritten and adopted on February 10th, 1858.

THEY HAVE CEMETERY EXPENSE

They tried to cut down expense. But mileage and per diem of attendants at Grand Lodge is still \$7,400: Grand Master's expense sticks at two thousand dollars; and "cemetery expense" is seventeen hundred fifty dollars.



FAITH

Faith is not merely praying
 Upon your knees at night;
 Faith is not merely straying
 Through darkness to the light.

Faith is not merely waiting
 For glory that may be,
 Faith is not merely hating
 The sinful ecstasy.

Faith is the brave endeavor
 The splendid enterprise,
 The strength to serve, whatever
 Conditions may arise.

—S. E. KISER.

MAINE—1933

They don't change Grand Masters every year in Maine. Grand Master E. C. Butler, who succeeds himself, set out to be a school teacher, went into the law after six years in the schoolroom and served as a Y. M. C. A. man during the world war.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS IN GRAND LODGE

The exordium of Grand Master Butler's official address is quite interesting, as will be seen from the following:

The Grand Lodge of Maine is one of the largest corporations in this state. It has 42,152 stockholders with 675 directors. Every member of the Grand Lodge is a director of this corporation and every Master Mason in the state who is a member of a subordinate lodge is a stockholder. No stockholder of this corporation can hold more than one share of common stock. This stock is without par value. Every certificate of stock is issued on the same basis. The fundamental and underlying principle is the belief in a Supreme Being. Every stockholder is supposed to be a man of good moral character, at least of average ability and a good citizen. No two shares of stock are of exactly the same value. Each share is measured by the ability and efforts of the respective stockholder. There is no stock market report which you can examine to determine its value. It is your province as directors of this great corporation to outline the work for the coming year, having in mind those Ancient Charges and Regulations which which should at all times direct your course.

THEY STAYED IN NINE YEARS

The partial survey in Maine seems to corroborate the findings of the District of Columbia in the following:

There has not been a survey made covering the full state, but we have taken one lodge from each of the following districts; Numbers 1, 2, 13, 14, 19, 21, and 25, to see when those who have been suspended for non-payment of dues were initiated. We find that a large percentage were initiated during the years 1919 and 1924 inclusive.

It would seem that of those who are suspended, the average man has been a Master Mason for about nine years. This is abundant food for thought. Why should a man get tired of Masonry (for that is a

reasonable hypothesis) after nine years? Why should these men wait nine years to be suspended, if indeed they are not sufficiently interested to retain their membership? Let us suppose that in Maine the average dues are five dollars per year among those suspended. Ninety per cent of them throw away five dollars annually on something which they could do without if they wanted Masonry more. Very few even in the depression spent less than five dollars on luxuries. Then we ponder the question, why did they stick to Masonry? Why does experience show that they stick it out nine years?

MUST WAIT ONE MONTH BEFORE INITIATION

Our friends at Norway had a hurry-up case which seems to have been a little different, as follows:

Oxford Lodge, No. 18, of Norway, asked for a dispensation to confer the Fellow Craft degree on a candidate who was a student at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. This candidate was home on a vacation and waited one month after his election before he was initiated. This was in accordance with the by-laws of this lodge. He was initiated on July 15th, and was to return to Annapolis shortly after the 22nd. On the assurance of Right Worshipful Brother Raymond H. Eastman that he would see that the candidate was proficient, I granted this dispensation. I also felt that any lodge which had as a by-law that no candidate should be initiated until one month after his application was accepted would be equally careful to see that the candidate was proficient enough in his work to justify his advancement.

The dual membership proposal came up for consideration this time, and was defeated.

There is a Masonic Secretaries' Association, which had a very interesting meeting and a banquet. It collects dues, and is subsidized by the Grand Bodies.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE WAY

Doctor Ashley A. Smith's "Report of Correspondence" has a Foreword, which we here quote:

Do you know the story of Dorian Grey? Dorian was a young man, graceful and radiant as a god of Greece. A great painter painted his portrait in all the beauty and virility of his youth. When Dorian entered the studio and looked on that canvas he burst into tears and cried, "How sad it is that I must grow old. My face become wrinkled and wizened, my eyes grow dim and colorless, while this picture will remain always young. Oh, if it

were only the other way! If the picture could change and I could always remain as I am now!" The Greeks have an adage that "the gods answer sharp and sudden on some prayers." According to the story Dorian's prayer was answered. The portrait changed with the changes of the years, but Dorian remained the same,—graceful, radiant, god-like to all outward appearance. He passed through every kind of vice and degradation, cruelty and crime, but through it all he remained unalterably the same. Not so his portrait. That had now become the mirror of his inner life. From year to year that picture took on all the viciousness, cruelty and deformity of his daily living. His most vile and evil thoughts were mirrored there. At last the horror and tragedy of it all, the disfigurement and deformity of it all, broke him down mentally and led to the stark ghastly deed of self-destruction. That in brief is the story of Dorian Grey and while reading I thought of the wise, quaint word of Lincoln, "Every man is responsible for his own face at forty years of age."

The point of the story of Dorian Grey is that Masonry has always insisted in familiar phrase, "that it is the internal and not the external qualifications" of a man, which are important in our Institution. And it is encouraging to see that more of our Grand Lodges are taking a liberal attitude in the matter of "physical qualifications." Our Maine law is a model of sound, liberal common-sense.

More than a hundred years ago there was a young man of twenty-six who became Prime Minister of England at that unprecedented age. His name was William Pitt. His was not an imposing figure; indeed there was hardly an external qualification to recommend him to the older Statesmen of England. An aged decaying statesman of the old regime assailed him in Parliament with these words: "What the Empire needs, Sir, is a more imposing figure as Prime Minister." To which Pitt returned the dignified reply, "No, what England needs are more important funerals."

Gilbert K. Chesterton wrote a few lines a few years ago, that are not without their meaning, even in our fraternity today:

*"The men who worked for England
They have their graves at home,
And birds and bees of England
About the cross may roam.
The men who fought for England,
Following a falling star,
Alas, alas, for England—
They have their graves afar.
The men who rule in England,
In stately conclave met,
Alas, alas, for England,
They have no graves—as yet."*

This probably applies to many of us that have grown old in the labor of Freemasonry. We may be very sure that this is the thought, even if unexpressed, of the younger members of the Order respecting us of older years.

While it is undoubtedly true that, as concerns some men who are exceedingly powerful in American Freemasonry today,

*"Alas, alas for Masonry
They have no graves—as yet"*

nevertheless we hasten to assure Doctor Smith that he is not of that class. We remember that in the lecture, "Of Kings' Treasuries", Ruskin asked the question, "Who is advancing in life?" and he answered, if we remember correctly what we have not read in fifteen years, that "he is advancing in life whose heart is getting warmer". May the warm-hearted Doctor Smith live long and prosper!



SWING LOW SWEET CHARIOT

I hear her singing at her work,
That swart, mysterious Mammy Lou
Who rules my kitchen. Ah—but she
Would be astonished if she knew
That I, with ease and time to spare,
Have often envied her because
She's found a thing I've missed. She has
Old time religion, simple faith,
Goes joyfully to church each night,
Believes without a struggle all
The preacher tells her of the light
That shines in heaven. She knows right
From wrong—a thing that puzzles me,
She's sure a shining mansion. Happily
She sings and works and sings.
How gladly I would scrub and wash the grease,
From many dishes just to know such peace.

—CLAIRE MCCLURE.

MARYLAND—1933

THEY WORK IN HALF-YEARS

Here is the only book of Proceedings among all published in North America, in which the synopsis of returns is not given substantially in one place. They give the first six months' work on page 26, and the sum of the figures for the last half-year on page 59, at which place we find ourselves unable to make the figures balance. On page 26, the lodges are stated to have begun with 33,725 members; and the total at the end of the year is 32,572, which would show a net loss of 1,153; but if one subtracts the gains from the losses in each place and adds the net losses, the total is 1007.

MANY DO NOT LIVE MASONRY

Grand Master George W. Livingston is not pessimistic of the future but feels that the enemy, if any, is within, as we find his statement of the case:

I feel that in the great crises of the United States, the Masonic Fraternity is destined to play an important part, made up as it is in our nation, of more than three million men, scattered the length and breadth of our land, it has the opportunity to exercise its influence in an aggressive manner, to hasten the day when the Golden Rule shall be accepted not only as the basis for the settlement of all domestic questions, but the deciding factor in the attitude of our Government toward the other nations of the World.

There is nothing the matter with Masonry, but a great many Masons who talk Masonry do not live Masonry. We may fear little danger from without; Masonry has the confidence and good will of every community; but we are not free from dangers that may arise from within.

We read of the fabled eagle, who, as he lay wounded and dying upon the plain, grieved not that he was about to die, but that the fatal shaft that had pierced his vitals was guided in its deadly course by a feather dropped from his own wing. Let us not have occasion to grieve over the prostrate form of our beloved and cherished institution because of a wound, inflicted by a blow, administered by our own hand.

FREEMASONRY HAS LEARNED ITS LESSON

The following is unusually good. We pass it on to the reader without comment, for such would add little or nothing:

There was a time when the Secretary of the Lodges mailed a notice of dues to a member and it brought a ready response with a check, but it seems that day is past. Members apparently pay little or no attention to dues notices which are sent out by the Secretary. Nowadays it requires a personal call upon the Lodge member to bring forth the necessary check. The Secretary who sits in his office and depends upon collecting dues through the United States mail, is going to fail. But the Secretary who realizes the general affairs, is going out and call upon his membership, and put forth every effort to collect what is due.

There was a time when the fraternal organization had an important place in our busy lives. It afforded an opportunity for social recreation. That was when we had no movie theaters, no good roads, no automobiles, no radios, no flying machines, no golf courses and very few country clubs.

Men joined the Fraternity because they wanted the companionship of their fellows and because the Lodge meeting offered an opportunity for social recreation. But all this has been changed. A man no longer joins the Masonic Fraternity for the prestige which this great Fraternity of ours offers.

The unthinking world has always believed that Freemasonry was in possession of some great secret which old King Solomon had whispered to some of his followers, and which had been carefully preserved and carried down through the ages by the Freemasons. Every man who went into the Fraternity with this thought in mind was soon disillusioned. When Masonry was a small organization, when it did no soliciting and selected its recruits with the utmost care, it gave high prestige to its members. Then when it tried to popularize itself, when its idea of prosperity became the multiplication of Lodges and the doubling of membership, just that moment it became commonplace; and as the multitude entered at one door, prestige went out at the other.

Freemasonry has learned its lesson. Already signs indicate that there is an awakening to the fact that Freemasonry was never intended for the many and that its appeal is only to those individuals who are seeking in life the moral and ethical. We are all proud of the glorious history of Masonry and of the high and honorable position it occupies in the world. We love this great Fraternity for the high standard it requires for human life, for the sublime principles it inculcates and for the great lessons it teaches.

The Grand Master is concerned about the poor showing that lodges make at Masonic funerals; and well he might be. Many of such public appearances have been, as we have seen them, but little short of an absolute disgrace to the Masonic fraternity. He thinks there should be funeral rehearsals, and hints that some Past Master as the funeral expert would not "be amiss." Another suggestion is, from this scribe, that Masonic funerals be discouraged as they are in some Grand Lodges of the British Empire.

FIFTY THOUSAND GIVEN TO OPEN THE HOME

The date of opening of the new Masonic Home has given some cause for worry. The place is ready for occupancy, and many are restless because there are no guests there. But the financial crisis has, in the opinion of many, made the opening a doubtful step under existing conditions. Rumors have spread that the Home money has been lost in banks. This the Grand Master denies, and states frankly that fifteen thousand dollars of Grand Lodge funds are really tied up in closed or restricted banks—but none of the Home funds. A certain brother donates \$50,000, so that it may open promptly. It will open May 1, 1934.

THEY REPEALED IT

Maryland has been trying the experiment of requiring each member who seeks to attend his lodge or another, to show a dues receipt card for the current year. We can imagine that this has not added anything to the number of attendants upon communications. Now we find this repealed, and in its place is the requirement that visitors from out-of-state lodges must show their cards if they are not invited by the Worshipful Master to attend.

NEW GRAND SECRETARY

The hand of death has touched the Grand Lodge during the year. Grand Secretary George Cook, and Dr. Henry Branch, who used to be Fraternal Correspondent, are taken. We regret their passing; we knew both of

them and held both in very high esteem. They chose Bro. Harry C. Mueller to be Grand Secretary. Somebody made a proposition that the Grand Secretary's salary, whoever he should be, should be two thousand dollars. In the course of their budgeting, they fixed it at three thousand.

"POLITICAL PROPAGANDA TOWARD FEDERAL CONTROL?"

We are again interested in the Reviews of Bro. John L. Sanford. He takes a shot at things once in a while. For instance, he looks at California Public Schools Week and declares that it is political propaganda looking to the establishment of a Federal Board of Education. We don't have the slightest idea as to how he gets any connection between California's activity and Federal participation in schools; perhaps he has some information that is not in our possession. Since the composite ranking of the California school system is probably the highest in the United States, it would seem that she would be the last to desire any Federal aid or intervention. Be that as it may, we have no brief for or against. His comments came on this wise; he is reviewing Connecticut:

Bro. George A. Kies, P. G. M., the able Reviewer of the Connecticut Grand Lodge, calls attention to the criticism levelled at him by Bro. Louis Block, of Iowa, the latter of whom seeks to defend the action of the Grand Lodge of California in its endorsement of Public Schools Week and in its active propaganda *as an Organization* of the movement; which after all is said is simply political propaganda looking to the establishment of a Federal Board of Education (to which latter we are unalterably opposed as sweeping away one of the last—if, indeed, not the last, vestige of "States' Rights").

IS KENTUCKY MASONRY GIVEN OVER TO SCOTTISH RITE?

Then he suggests that the Grand Lodge of Kentucky does anything with reference to the recognition of foreign Grand Lodges, that Sovereign Grand Commander John H. Cowles, of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, suggests be done. His comment is as follows:

Symbolic Freemasonry seems to have given itself over to the appendant Scottish Rite if we may judge from the action of the

Grand Lodge in adopting (apparently without any investigation by its proper Committee) a Resolution offered by a Scottish Rite representative to the effect that some twenty-one organizations (all with one exception being from South America and Mexico) many of whom were of Scottish Rite origin, be recognized. This is indeed going ahead in a wholesale manner and we are happy indeed to know that Maryland Freemasonry (by which we mean the fundamental true Freemasonry of the York Rite upon which every other Masonic body is founded) is not led by the dictates of other organizations, but decides for itself through its own proper Committee, those foreign Jurisdictions which it, the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Maryland, decides for itself are worthy of recognition and does not blindly follow the injunctions of a subordinate body.

In Maryland, the able Committee on Foreign Relations, consisting of Bros. Daniel J. Emich, Gustav Eitel and L. D. Gassoway, has eschewed Scottish Rite influence in its Report at the Semi-Annual Communication of 1931, wherein it stated that it "has consistently declined to recommend for recognition by this Grand Lodge, any organization which could not trace legitimate descent from one of the Grand Lodges of the British Isles, as your Committee contends that no organization started in an irregular manner by Scottish Rite Charter, can, by its own pronunciamiento become a regular Masonic Lodge." We do not intend to criticise the foreign organizations suggested by the Scottish Rite representative as we have not investigated their Masonic background, but from the recommendation (?) of the Scottish Rite we cannot escape the conviction that a number of them would not measure up to the high standard of Maryland Masonry. What we do criticise is the blind acquiescence of a sovereign Grand Body of Symbolic Masonry (York Rite Masonry) to the blandishments of a subordinate body and apparently (in so far as we could glean from the Proceedings) without careful consideration of each and every foreign body by independent investigation based upon the legitimacy of the descent of each and every body from the Grand Lodges of the British Isles.

We can only hope that the wholesale affiliation—the wholesale consumption—of such a number of foreign organizations in this manner will not cause severe Masonic indigestion to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

JOHN H. COWLES IS THEIR INFORMAL COMMITTEE

The truth about it is, that Bro. John H. Cowles, who is a Past Grand Master of Kentucky, visits the ends of the earth in person and always under Masonic auspices—not a few times accompanied by Grand Secretary Fred Hardwick, of Kentucky. The Fraternal Correspondent of

them and held both in very high esteem. They chose Bro. Harry C. Mueller to be Grand Secretary. Somebody made a proposition that the Grand Secretary's salary, whoever he should be, should be two thousand dollars. In the course of their budgeting, they fixed it at three thousand.

"POLITICAL PROPAGANDA TOWARD FEDERAL CONTROL?"

We are again interested in the Reviews of Bro. John L. Sanford. He takes a shot at things once in a while. For instance, he looks at California Public Schools Week and declares that it is political propaganda looking to the establishment of a Federal Board of Education. We don't have the slightest idea as to how he gets any connection between California's activity and Federal participation in schools; perhaps he has some information that is not in our possession. Since the composite ranking of the California school system is probably the highest in the United States, it would seem that she would be the last to desire any Federal aid or intervention. Be that as it may, we have no brief for or against. His comments came on this wise; he is reviewing Connecticut:

Bro. George A. Kies, P. G. M., the able Reviewer of the Connecticut Grand Lodge, calls attention to the criticism levelled at him by Bro. Louis Block, of Iowa, the latter of whom seeks to defend the action of the Grand Lodge of California in its endorsement of Public Schools Week and in its active propaganda *as an Organization* of the movement; which after all is said is simply political propaganda looking to the establishment of a Federal Board of Education (to which latter we are unalterably opposed as sweeping away one of the last—if, indeed, not the last, vestige of "States' Rights").

IS KENTUCKY MASONRY GIVEN OVER TO SCOTTISH RITE?

Then he suggests that the Grand Lodge of Kentucky does anything with reference to the recognition of foreign Grand Lodges, that Sovereign Grand Commander John H. Cowles, of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, suggests be done. His comment is as follows:

Symbolic Freemasonry seems to have given itself over to the appendant Scottish Rite if we may judge from the action of the

Grand Lodge in adopting (apparently without any investigation by its proper Committee) a Resolution offered by a Scottish Rite representative to the effect that some twenty-one organizations (all with one exception being from South America and Mexico) many of whom were of Scottish Rite origin, be recognized. This is indeed going ahead in a wholesale manner and we are happy indeed to know that Maryland Freemasonry (by which we mean the fundamental true Freemasonry of the York Rite upon which every other Masonic body is founded) is not led by the dictates of other organizations, but decides for itself through its own proper Committee, those foreign Jurisdictions which it, the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Maryland, decides for itself are worthy of recognition and does not blindly follow the injunctions of a subordinate body.

In Maryland, the able Committee on Foreign Relations, consisting of Bros. Daniel J. Emich, Gustav Eitel and L. D. Gassoway, has eschewed Scottish Rite influence in its Report at the Semi-Annual Communication of 1931, wherein it stated that it "has consistently declined to recommend for recognition by this Grand Lodge, any organization which could not trace legitimate descent from one of the Grand Lodges of the British Isles, as your Committee contends that no organization started in an irregular manner by Scottish Rite Charter, can, by its own pronunciamiento become a regular Masonic Lodge." We do not intend to criticise the foreign organizations suggested by the Scottish Rite representative as we have not investigated their Masonic background, but from the recommendation (?) of the Scottish Rite we cannot escape the conviction that a number of them would not measure up to the high standard of Maryland Masonry. What we do criticise is the blind acquiescence of a sovereign Grand Body of Symbolic Masonry (York Rite Masonry) to the blandishments of a subordinate body and apparently (in so far as we could glean from the Proceedings) without careful consideration of each and every foreign body by independent investigation based upon the legitimacy of the descent of each and every body from the Grand Lodges of the British Isles.

We can only hope that the wholesale affiliation—the wholesale consumption—of such a number of foreign organizations in this manner will not cause severe Masonic indigestion to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

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The truth about it is, that Bro. John H. Cowles, who is a Past Grand Master of Kentucky, visits the ends of the earth in person and always under Masonic auspices—not a few times accompanied by Grand Secretary Fred Hardwick, of Kentucky. The Fraternal Correspondent of

Kentucky, Bro. Clarke, is about eighty years old, and does not now attend Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge is glad to have the assistance of Bro. Cowles, we surmise. If the Maryland fraters will study the matter, they will discover that the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland themselves do not adhere to the notion that to be recognized, a Grand Lodge must be able to trace legitimate descent from one of the Grand Lodges of the British Isles. Only one other Grand Lodge in the United States, according to the statements made to Carl Claudy and to this North Carolina Scribe as well, sets up this standard.

The statement that "we do not intend to criticize the foreign organizations suggested by the Scottish Rite representative as we have not investigated their Masonic background but from the recommendation (?) of the Scottish Rite we cannot escape the conviction that a number of them would not measure up to the high standard of Maryland Masonry", might perhaps make a rather interesting target for one who should elect to take deliberate aim and do some shooting at it. It is not our intention to go into this matter or to participate in any argument. We are writing for the North Carolina reader, and hope he enjoys what he reads. But frankly, we don't like the statement quoted.

THEIR CLAIM OF PERPETUAL JURISDICTION DENIED

Bro. Sanford thinks that when Missouri refuses to recognize the claims of Maryland Masonry to perpetual jurisdiction over a man whom a Maryland lodge once rejected, and who for many years has been living in Missouri, this fact constitutes "sad lack of that fraternal regard which one jurisdiction should have for another". Here is how it came about: we quote from his review of Missouri:

We must take issue with Bro. Denslow upon the following statement which it strikes us shows a sad lack of that fraternal regard which one Jurisdiction should have for another. May we ask what was there fair in the act of the Lodge at Eldon writing to the Lodge in Maryland of their intent to do the very thing about which complaint was made. It was in the nature of adding insult to injury.

"A Lodge at Eldon, Mo., received a petition from a candidate who had been rejected several years ago in the State of Maryland. After making the necessary investigation, he was elected and the degrees conferred. The Grand Master of Maryland complains that our Lodge has invaded his jurisdiction, inasmuch as they claim permanent jurisdiction over rejected material. The old doctrine of permanent jurisdiction over rejected material was settled by most jurisdictions many years ago, although one or two are still clinging tenaciously to it. I believe our Lodge acted fairly in the matter in writing to the Lodge in which the petitioner was rejected and notifying them of their intent. In our regulations there is nothing to prevent one who has been rejected in another jurisdiction petitioning a Missouri Lodge."

North Carolina, be it said in passing, takes the same position. When a man is rejected by a North Carolina lodge and moves to Maryland, we say to Maryland "He is outside our jurisdiction. You take him and do whatever your laws say you may do, and whatever pursuant thereto you may wish to do." In like manner, our laws declare that if a man has lived in North Carolina the required time and is not a Mason, the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides does in fact have jurisdiction over his petition for the degrees and may proceed to act thereupon—we do not recognize any claim to jurisdiction over him other than that of the lodge in whose jurisdiction he is now residing and has resided the required time. Of course we do not feel called upon to defend or to criticize that Masonic law. It's law. If a man rejected in Maryland twenty years ago, eighteen years a resident of North Carolina, elected and raised in a North Carolina lodge, seeks to visit a Maryland lodge, then Maryland may and should say what she will do about it. But the genius of our law is that such a man certainly cannot petition in Maryland, being a resident of North Carolina; and that he ought not to be deprived entirely of the right of re-petitioning if he Masonically has the required residence in our jurisdiction. The most of our North Carolina readers know these things already, but it is worth while to re-state them as information for our people.

MASSACHUSETTS—1932

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts holds quarterly communications, and then makes a big thing of the year with the Stated Communication of December 27th, the Day of Saint John the Evangelist. This last communication is not usually characterized by the transaction of business, but by the installation and the Grand Feast.

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts held a special communication at Alexandria, Va., on May 12, 1932, for the purpose of participating in the dedication of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial. Of course the principal speaker was Past Grand Master Melvin M. Johnson. Since we have not hitherto given to our readers any part of this fine address, we here quote some parts from the Massachusetts book. The title is, "The Modern Pharos".

MELVIN M. JOHNSON'S ADDRESS

This solemn ceremony of dedication is a proclamation to the world that millions of American Freemasons are determined to preserve in our civic structure those primary postulates basic in Masonry, basic in Washington's life, which are and must remain basic in our government and in the lives of its citizens, if our nation, indeed our civilizaion, is to endure.

Few historians, few even of our Brethren, realize the potent influence of Freemasonry in the creation of this nation, in the laying of its foundations, and in the welding together of its structure. A hostile pen writes truly that the Masonic fraternity was "the most important intercolonial network." Certain and demonstrable as these things are, yet now is not the occasion for their proof. That would require an elaboration of the structure, philosophy, and history of our fraternity, as well as a critical study of the lives of such Freemasons as:

Benjamin Franklin, diplomat and sound adviser;

Mordecai Gist, life-time soldier;

Alexander Hamilton, organizer of the business world of the new nation;

John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress;

The Marquis de Lafayette, friend and counsellor, as well as warrior;

Robert R. Livingston, great Chancellor;

John Marshall, who found the Constitution of the United States little more than words on paper and made of it a virile instrument;

James Otis, at whose argument on the Writs of Assistance, "the child, Independence, was born";

Israel Putnam, organizer in war and peace;

Peyton and Edmund Randolph, flashing swords of the South and leaders of men;

Paul Revere, dramatic patriot and herald;

John Sullivan, power in both military and civil life;

Joseph Warren, whose martyrdom welded the Colonies;

And many others. Today we must confine ourselves to Washington.

During this nation-wide celebration under the able guidance of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, the many brilliant facets of this diamond among men are being portrayed throughout America. It is to all the phases of his life, to Washington in all his grandeur, that this Memorial is dedicated. The instant occasion, however, calls for a consideration of Washington as a Freemason and for a review of those things in his career vital yesterday, today, and tomorrow to our fraternity, and also to the nation of which he is the first citizen.

The sole dogma (i. e. arbitrary dictum) of Freemasonry is the Landmark of Belief in God. No neophyte ever has been or ever will be permitted participation in the mysteries of legitimate and recognized Freemasonry until he has solemnly asserted his trust in God. Beyond that we inquire and require nothing of sectarianism or religious belief.

Freemasonry's idea of God is universal. Each may interpret that idea in the terms of his own creed. The requirement is solely a belief in one Supreme Being whom we sometimes call the Great Architect of the Universe. Upon this, the enlightened religions of all ages have been able to agree. It is proclaimed not only in the New Testament of the Christian, but in the Pentateuch of the Hebrew, in the Koran of the Islamite, in the Avesta of the Magians of Persia, in the Book of Kings of the Chinese, in the Sutras of the Buddhist, and even in the Vedas of the Hindu—

*"Father of all! in every age,
In every clime adored,
By Saint, by Savage, and by Sage,
Jehovah, Jove, or Lord!"*

Freemasonry is religious in that it teaches monotheism; the Volume of the Sacred Law is open upon its altars whenever a Lodge is in session; worship of God is ever a part of its ceremonial; and to its neophytes and Brethren alike are constantly addressed lessons of morality; yet it is not theological, nor does it attempt to take the place of the church.

To God, Washington turned in hours of adversity for aid and comfort. Picture him kneeling in the snows of Valley Forge, amidst seemingly insoluble perplexities and baffling difficulties. To God, Washington turned with thanksgiving in hours of success. Pæans of praise poured from his lips when victory came. He constantly avouched his profound conviction that the Supreme Architect of the Universe "is the beneficent author of all the good that was, that is or that will be." He declared that "it is impossible to reason without arriving at a Supreme Being."

Freemasonry was probably the greatest single influence toward establishing the doctrine of Liberty of Conscience as a maxim of our Government. Many of those who settled the Colonies came to these shores seeking the privilege of worshipping God according to their own ideas. Unfortunately, many of these groups refused to others that which they crossed the ocean to obtain for themselves.

In the midst of sectarian antagonism, our fraternity's first Grand Lodge was organized in 1717, by four Lodges then existing within the "Bills of Mortality" of London, England. It almost immediately reached out, planted new Lodges and successfully establishing systematized Grand Lodge control over all Lodges, including those which had theretofore met "according to the old customs"; that is to say, without charter or warrant, but by the authority inherent in members of the Craft who, finding themselves together in a locality, met and worked.

In 1723, the Constitutions of this Mother Grand Lodge of the World were published. These declared, "Concerning God and religion" . . . "Though in ancient times Masons were charged in every Country to be of the Religion of that Country or Nation, whatever it was, yet 'tis now thought more expedient only to oblige them to that Religion in which all Men agree, leaving their particular Opinions to themselves."

These Consistutions further declared "No private Piques or Quarrels must be brought within the Door of the Lodge, far less any Quarrels about Religion, or Nations, or State Policy, we being only, as Masons, of the Catholick Religion above-mention'd; we are also of all Nations, Tongues, Kindreds, and Languages, and are resolv'd against all Politicks, as what never yet conduc'd to the Welfare of the Lodge, nor ever will."

Proselyting has its place in the world, but not in the halls of Masonry. Sectarian missionary spirit and its exercises have been of incalculable value to the human race. However much we should give it our support as individuals or as members of other societies, it has no place within this fraternity. In our Lodge rooms, upon the single bond of belief in Deity, we may thus "conciliate true friendship" among men of every country, sect and opinion.

Washington inherited the ideal of liberty of conscience from his father in whose letters it is often manifest. Nurtured by his

Masonic association, he expounded this ideal, declaring, "If I could conceive, that the General Government might ever be so administered, as to render the liberty of conscience insecure, no one would be more zealous than myself, to establish effectual barriers against the horrors of spiritual tyranny, and every species of religious persecution . . . The liberty enjoyed by the people of these States, of worshipping Almighty God agreeable to their conscience, is not only among the choicest of their blessings, but also of their rights."

A widely heralded and disseminated biography of George Washington, published last year, states that, in his time, Freemasonry "had already begun its campaign against Catholicism." This statement is utterly false.

No authoritative spokesman of legitimate and recognized Symbolic Freemasonry has ever engaged in a campaign against or antagonized any religion. Freemasonry never has been, is not now, and never will be a party to the reviling of any faith, creed, theology, or method of worship.

The Bull of Pope Clement XII in 1738, and other later Papal Bulls and Edicts, one as recent as 1884, have scathingly denounced Freemasons and Freemasonry. Of the reasons assigned, two are based on fact: one, that Freemasonry is tolerant of all religious creeds; the other, that oaths of secrecy are demanded. All other reasons given are incorrect; so wrong, indeed, that we of the Craft wonder how it was possible that anyone could have been persuaded to proclaim or even believe them.

Freemasons are human. It is human to resent the definitive condemnation and proscription, officially proclaimed by the Roman Catholic Church, of an institution which our brethren love and revere. As a result, certain members of our Craft have replied with some asperity. The Masonic Fraternity, however, is totally devoid of bigotry and intolerance.

Many members of the Roman Catholic Church have held Masonic membership and office. Until they were ordered out of our fraternity, one-half of the Masons in Ireland were of that faith. A Papal Nuncio, as a Freemason, laid the cornerstone of the great altar of the Parisian Church of St. Sulpice (1733). Some eminent Catholics have held the highest possible office in the gift of the Craft, that of Most Worshipful Grand Master (e. g., the Duke of Norfolk, 1730-31; Anthony Brown, Viscount Montacute, 1732-33; Benedict Barnewall, Viscount Kingsland, Ireland, 1733-34; Robert Edward, Lord Petre, 1772-77). If that church sees fit to bar its members from belonging to our fraternity, it has a perfect right to do so. It is the sole judge of the qualifications of its own members. Freemasonry, however, does not bar an applicant for its degrees because he is a member of that, or of any other church. Whether or not he can be true both to his church and to the fra-

ternity is a question the applicant's conscience must determine. Belief in his sincerity and fitness will be determined by the ballot box.

No discussion of the creed of any church is permitted within the tiled Lodge-room, and the attitude of Freemasonry toward any and all sects and denominations, toward any form of the honest worship of God, is not one of antagonism but of respect. It could not be better stated today than it was by Worshipful Brother George Washington himself in a letter (December, 1789), to the Roman Catholics of the United States in which he said, "May the members of your society in America, animated alone by the pure spirit of Christianity, and still conducting themselves as the faithful subjects of our Free Government, enjoy every temporal and spiritual felicity."

If within the power of Freemasons to prevent it, no sect, atheistic, agnostic, or supremely religious, will be permitted to dominate, dictate, or control civil government. Freemasonry has never attempted to do this, and would not if it had the power.

Our fraternity asks no man to carry Freemasonry as an institution into his civic life, to vote as a Mason either in the ballot box or in legislative halls, to perform executive duties as a Mason, or to adjudicate as a Mason. Freemasonry has no fear of the practices, policies, or acts of any man whose character is sound. Its ambition is to aid in implanting and nurturing ideals of equality, charity, justice, morality, liberty, and fraternity in the hearts and minds of men. It concerns itself with principles and not with policies. It builds character, not faction. Freemasonry will join hands not only with its friends but with its enemies—though no God-fearing, liberty-loving man should be its enemy—to establish and perpetuate in all nations where it has a foothold the spirit of this ringing message of our Brother George Washington, "I have often expressed my sentiments, that every man, conducting himself as a good citizen, and being accountable to God alone for his religious opinions, ought to be protected in worshipping the Deity according to the dictates of his own conscience."

In sharp contrast with the bickering which all too often accompanies the administration of interjurisdictional relief, here is a case of the most interesting sort; this is from the Grand Master's Address:

MASONIC SERVICE

I desire to bring to the attention of Grand Lodge an act of Masonic Service rendered by three California Brethren which is so outstanding an example of Brotherly Love that it well may serve as an inspiration to every Mason.

Brother Samuel Duncan, a member of Sojourners Lodge, of Cristobal, Canal Zone, under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge,

and residing in San Bruno, California, became dangerously ill and was expected to live but a few hours.

Worshipful Brother Arthur T. Weed, Master of Francis Drake Lodge, No. 376, of South San Francisco, when informed of the situation, communicated immediately with the physician in charge of the case from whom he learned that Brother Duncan was almost certain to die within a very few hours, but there was a slight possibility that his life might be prolonged and perhaps saved through a blood transfusion. Worshipful Brother Weed immediately submitted to a blood test, and it being found suitable, he gave of his blood to this unknown Brother whom he had never seen before, whereupon two of his officers, Brother Richard M. Zemke, Senior Warden, and Brother Carl A. E. Peterson, Senior Steward, also submitted to the operation of transfusion. Brother Duncan rallied under this treatment, but later succumbed to his infirmities and passed away. This, however, did not in the least detract from the generous and unselfish act of the three Brethren of Francis Drake Lodge, and I deem this outstanding service on the part of these Brethren sufficient to merit bringing the matter to your attention.

The very nature of their service to an unknown Brother demonstrates that their thoughts were far from any consideration of fee or reward, but I am so deeply impressed by their action that I have forwarded three of our Joseph Warren Medals for Distinguished Service to the Grand Master of California, with the request that he arrange for a suitable occasion on which to present, in the name of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, these decorations to the three Brethren concerned. I am confident that you will heartily approve my action.

The total of the Masonic Education and Charity Trust of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts is \$1,947,946.94. This consists of some ninety separate trust funds, all listed separately and ranging in size from one hundred dollars to half a million. About half of the income is used for the maintenance of the Masonic Home, and much for various sorts of relief. It is provided in the will of one testator that a fund shall be set aside to provide dinner and souvenirs for the Trustees, and this is done at a cost of three hundred dollars.

The lists of entertainments provided for the Homes, and gifts in kind to them, are very human documents. There are plays, Banjo Band concerts, Male Glee Clubs, concert by Shrine band, ice cream and cake with entertainment by Eastern Stars, and all the rest. Then when we get into the donations, we discover that pipes, play-

ing cards and books are the most popular gifts. Evidently it was not until February that somebody put out the word that these people played cards; for on February 17, Preston Corey gave 26 packs of playing cards, and these were followed in a few weeks by cards in car-loads—before April was half gone, they had received 250 packs of playing cards, and more. One lodge gave the Home a communion set. They don't take the trouble to tell how many pipes there were. Candy for the ladies was not forgotten. John T. Silva, of Provincetown, did not forget to send in a couple of kegs of mackerel each month. In June, it is recorded that Netop Lodge of Seekonk, sent a "large case of playing cards". Three lodges gave a Public Address and Audiphone system, particularly useful to those hard of hearing.

The Massachusetts system of Masonic education has achieved wide renown. It consists of the use of a committee in each center, or in Boston, before whom the candidate appears for a lecture after election and after each degree. It is a delightful system in a compact state like Massachusetts, but probably would be a failure in North Carolina.

The book records in one place the sickness of Past Grand Master Dudley Ferrell, and in another his death. He was a most princely Mason and one who could ill be spared.

The work of assimilating in the Grand Lodge library the materials that have been in the possession of this Grand Lodge for many years, some not catalogued or even known, is assigned to that price of bibliophiles, J. Hugo Tatsch. He probably knows more about worth while books than any other living Mason.

This book records the fact that Massachusetts withdraws fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of Brazil, and recognizes the Grand Lodge of Rio de Janeiro.

MICHIGAN—1933

GOOD LOOKING OFFICERS

The book opens with the picture of M. W. Bro. Ferguson, D. D. S., the incoming Grand Master, which is followed by a panel picture of the line officers and later a steel engraving of the presiding Grand Master, Bro. Louis E. Anderson. We have to admit that the average of personal pulchritude in the group picture is far above the usual;—and that that average is really raised by that distinguished Mason, Lou B. Winsor, who is closing his thirtieth year as Grand Secretary.

DR. GALLAGHER PASSES

The year was marked by the passing of the Grand Chaplain, Dr. William H. Gallagher, of Allegan, who wrote the Fraternal Reviews. His place is taken by the Rev. Carleton Brooks Miller, elected by ballot. Not often is there eulogy of a deceased Fraternal Correspondent, so we feel justified in reprinting a paragraph about the Beloved Dominie:

Death is the ultimate reminder of eternal values expressed in the twenty-seven years of service rendered to this Grand Lodge by our late Grand Chaplain. So much that is beautiful and divine has emanated from the holy life of Brother Gallagher and has found its way into our mortal lives and human relationships. Brother Gallagher was easily Michigan's most beloved member of the craft. He could not walk down the streets of any city or hamlet in the State of Michigan without being recognized by some one.

To meet him was an experience, to listen to him was a privilege, and to know him was a joy, and I am indeed thankful that the happy experience of traveling with him in Grand Lodge activities has been mine. He bore so thoroughly on his face and in his words the true fraternal character of a long and happy life that I am sure no man affiliated with this Grand Lodge could be so greatly and sincerely mourned by such an enormous number of friends.

THUS BEGIN HIS OFFICIAL REMARKS

This was by Grand Master Anderson. We are too fast. Grand Master Anderson begins his official address with the Exordium Supreme, as follows:

"Here he comes! There he goes! Such an expression is indicative of the brevity of the administration of a Grand Master."

HOW THEY GOT THROUGH

This Grand Master has had his share of troubles. He served through that February 14 when all Michigan banks were closed. He had to worry about the problem of keeping the Home open through it all, when 318 Michigan lodges were delinquent in their per capita tax in the total amount of \$160,000 and more. Moreover, the Grand Lodge owed \$130,000 on the new Masonic Home, the most of it to the Guardian Bank, closed, whose Conservator was demanding payment. So the Grand Master notified all concerned that outside relief would have to be thrown back on the lodges in order that the Home might be kept open. In connection with the burden of debt and reduced revenues, the Grand Master has an interesting paragraph:

PYRAMIDS OF MASONRY

Five thousand years ago, there was built in Egypt, along the west banks of the Nile stretching for a distance of sixty miles, a group of pyramids. They were built, doubtless, as tombs for the Pharaohs and Kings of those days. These monuments of stone and mortar are evidences of the engineering skill and industry of the people of that age. During the prosperous years of the recent past, our lodges saw visions of even greater prosperity and likewise built into the future by the construction of magnificent temples, involving the expenditure of millions of dollars and assuming financial obligations that have necessarily been passed on to other generations. This epidemic of physical expansion has not been centralized in one particular locality, but has spread into every part of the jurisdiction. These monuments of Masonry—Pyramids of Masonry, shall I say—are now the bane of many of our lodges who are endeavoring honorably to get out from under their tremendous financial load. To meet this situation honorably, it has been necessary in many cases to relinquish the charitable obligations, which alone give any order its right to exist. A very serious problem confronts the craft today. Shall we, as a great fraternity, today, continue to pour into these pyramids of Masonry countless thousands of dollars to continue evidences of our physical prosperity, or shall we give more serious consideration to our obligation to aid and assist distressed Master Masons, their widows and orphans? Many of our delinquencies in Grand

Lodge dues are caused by the apparent necessity of paying fixed local expenditures far in excess of the ability of the brethren to pay. Contemporary with this problem in this period of economic depression is our ever increasing demands for relief.

He hands down a few rulings. Evidently the boys worried him with things about which the law is clear; for he reminds them that if Masters and Secretaries would read the law about their questions, they would not write to him. Perhaps that's not the point. Some Past Master or most any noisy brother claims that so-and-so is true. The only way the officers can shut him up is by a letter from the Grand Master. Too often in any sort of meetings, the side of the present question which wins is not the right side but the side with the most persistent champion who speaks most plausibly.

BEER

The Grand Master rules that 3.2 beer may not be sold in a restaurant operated by a tenant in a Masonic building. He recommends the enactment of legislation fixing $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ as the limit.

The governor of the state was present; but if they called upon him to make a speech, Lou Winsor did not print it. They were absorbed in financial problems. The seriousness of these may be seen from the fact that they cut Grand Secretary Winsor's salary from five thousand dollars to three, and other items in proportion. Among the cuts was the slashing of mileage and per diem by about half—to three cents per mile, and three dollars per day.

WHY DID ACCOUNTANTS CHARGE SO MUCH?

There were some interesting small items. One brother wanted to know why they had to cut Lou Winsor's salary like that, and all the rest, and still stick in the same old six hundred dollars for the certified accountant to make the audit; he thought it was not necessary in the first place, and besides, those accountants got far too much anyhow—their charges were outrageous. Well, it seemed that everybody thought this was true, but the chairman

of the Finance Committee had resigned in the thickest of it, and a new man took the job, and the accountants had been indispensable to him in keeping things going; so he told them that if the item had to be cut out he would pay it himself, since it was a commitment. And they kept it.

THE COMMITTEE OVERRULED

And then they had an appeal case. A man in Jackson Lodge, a jeweler, had been suspended for nonpayment of dues and had appealed. The Committee on Appeals recommended reversal and the report was adopted. Then a representative of Jackson Lodge moved reconsideration. He stated things as he saw them, in part as follows:

Now, in the face of that, brothers, it is obvious that there are other things underlying this situation. I am sorry this thing was not debated yesterday, so that we could have told you that the other thing that is underlying this thing cannot be brought into this trial, because this brother was merely charged with non-payment of dues. This situation is one that I warrant a good many Masters sitting in this room have in their own lodge. You have a brother who you know is not a Mason. It is awfully hard sometimes to get the goods on that man. There is no use starting a Masonic trial for a thing like that unless you can prove it; so we took this means of bringing this man, this brother, to trial.

I am not going to go into the details of the other matter; they do not pertain to his case; it merely is a side line. I merely ask you brothers to have confidence in Jackson Lodge No. 17, to have confidence in me as its Master, and take my word for it that this thing has been thought through very clearly; it has the backing of my entire lodge; it has the backing of the other Masons, and the other lodges in our district, and we appeal to you to let us wash our own dirty linen; that is just what it resolves itself down to.

The committee was represented by one of its members, who replied as follows:

Now, there is something else in the background, and the Committee on Appeals thought, and ruled, that Jackson Lodge could not use those tactics and suspend a man for non-payment of dues after he paid his dues. Now, there may be something else back of it; we do not know. But they cannot suspend a man after a man pays his dues. I am sorry that Brother Handy is not here at

the present time. He is Chairman of the Committee. I presume he could enlighten you a good deal more on the subject than I can.

And in the end, Grand Lodge reversed itself and the brother remains suspended and Jackson Lodge in effect gets a vote of confidence. It would appear that in the desire to give the vote of confidence, Grand Lodge ignored real law.



HAPPINESS

Happiness is like a crystal,
Fair and exquisite and clear,
Broken in a million pieces,
Scattered far and near.
Now and then along life's pathway
Lo, some shining fragments fall,
But there are so many pieces,
No one ever finds them all.

You may find a bit of beauty,
Or an honest share of wealth
While another just beside you
Gathers honor, love, or health,
Vain to choose or grasp unduly,
Broken is the perfect ball,
And there are so many pieces
No one ever finds them all.

Yet the wise, as on they journey
Treasure every fragment clear,
Fit them as they may together
Imaging the shattered sphere.
Learning ever to be thankful,
Though their share of it be small
For it has so many pieces,
No one ever finds them all.

—ANONYMOUS.

MINNESOTA—1933

SOLICITUDE ABOUT THE REPOSE OF THEIR SOULS

Grand Master Guy F. Streater's picture is printed, but no sketch accompanies. We are therefore unable to announce his profession; but it is reasonable to guess that it is not the ministry; for his official address was not twenty lines old, when he got to talking about the 118 deceased brethren, and said, "Let us say a prayer for the repose of their souls". Some of these, when in the flesh in this life, would not have desired prayers to be said for the repose of their souls.

NO WAIVOR OF JURISDICTION

But all good Grand Masters slip cogs sometimes. Usually it is in the decisions asked of them. Some of Grand Master Streater's decisions have to do with Life Memberships, which were abolished a few years ago in Minnesota, if we remember correctly. One decision holds that a lodge cannot waive its jurisdiction over a candidate. Virginia seems to hold likewise. Another one is as follows:

A Lodge writes that in balloting on a candidate, a member of the Lodge present refused to vote, and after the ballot was found to be dark, offered an explanation that if he had voted and the ballot found to be dark, that he would be accused of casting the unfavorable ballot. A member brought up the question of the ballot being legal. I advised a reference to the Code, Sec. 7, Page 69, and advised that the ballot was illegal and therefore null and void.

We suppose that in Minnesota, as in North Carolina, all present must vote.

MUST PAY ASSESSMENT TO GET DIMIT

Then there is that assessment which they levied some years ago, of \$12.50, for the Masonic Home. It is held that a man must pay it before he can get out of his lodge with honorable discharge.

CAN THEY GO TO CHURCH?

And a certain lodge asked for a dispensation to attend church in a body. Grand Master ruled that this could not

be done. The Committee on Jurisprudence commented by saying that the law only says that a lodge cannot participate in any event, meeting, procession or ceremony which is not under the control of the fraternity.

When it came to dispensations, he handed out to several lodges authority via the dispensing power, to hold two meetings in one and the same day. This was his way of letting a lodge open earlier than the hour set in its by-laws—and a very good way, too.

Like many other Grand Masters, he received a letter and literature about that Emergency Council of Fraternal Organization. It seems that it is at least endorsed by Charles H. Johnson, Grand Master, and later Grand Secretary of New York. We have not found a single Grand Master who reported any other than cold reception of the proposition.

WHAT IS THE LODGE SYSTEM?

Minnesota adopted the Lodge System of Masonic Education. Since this is a very live subject, we are going to give here some explanation of it.

FOREWORD

The committee recommends that the plan be known as "The Lodge System of Masonic Education." The System is herewith set forth for the Worshipful Masters of the Lodges in the Grand Jurisdiction of Minnesota.

It is simple, practicable, costs little, is employed under the immediate authority and direction of the Master of the Lodge; it works at the point where education is most needed and best appreciated, namely, with the candidate; the results, if the method is used consistently, automatically guarantee themselves; it has been tested in the Grand Jurisdictions of New York and District of Columbia and is endorsed by many Craft leaders and brethren of wide experience.

THE PLAN IN BRIEF

The essentials of the Lodge System of Masonic Education are:

1. The Lodge, rather than some individual, voluntary committee, or independent organization, carries it on.
2. Its purpose is to guarantee that every candidate is properly instructed in those fundamentals of the Craft which every newly-made Mason ought to know.
3. The plan is capable of easy expansion to meet the need for Masonic information, by other than candidates.

PURPOSE

The candidate is a stranger to Freemasonry and Freemasonry a stranger to him. It is not merely a Lodge that he joins, but a Fraternity with 3,500,000 members and more than 16,000 Lodges in this country; with other thousands of Lodges and tens of thousands of members in other countries throughout the world; with a history stretching back over many centuries, an intricate system of laws, a large number of purposes, ideals and obligations; many rights, privileges and duties, the Ancient Landmarks to be preserved, the whole carrying on a program of activities of great variety.

It is too much to expect that without guidance any man shall be able to make himself at home in such a society, or, unaided, take his proper place in the Lodge's work with credit to himself and honor to the brotherhood. He has a right to expect that the Lodge give him much of the information he needs.

It is necessary that new brethren become imbued with the spirit of Freemasonry and to believe in, as well as to understand, its purposes and ideals.

Not only the candidate profits; the Lodge is strengthened from having new members who, from the beginning, are able to take part in its activities; who are likely to become regular attendants; and who can quickly grasp the aim and purpose of the Lodge's endeavors. They come in already prepared for work.

METHODS AND MACHINERY

1. The Worshipful Master appoints a committee of five.
2. After a petition has been favorably balloted upon, the petitioner is notified to meet with the committee at a specified place and time.
3. At this first meeting the committee will give him such instruction as he needs to enable him to receive the First degree in a proper spirit, and furnish him such information as will give him a clear understanding of what kind of society it is he is about to enter.
4. The candidate will meet with this committee three more times, once after each of the degrees.

In the midst of a whole lot of sneering at the Eastern Stars, it is well to remember that the most of it is wholly unjustified. The following shows why this is true in Minnesota:

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR

The Masons of this Grand Jurisdiction can not be too often reminded of the loyal support and most generous financial aid given the Home by the Order of the Eastern Star. As soon as the Masons announced that a Home would be built, the ladies of

the Eastern Star promptly and generously volunteered to raise the money with which to furnish the Home. Before the Home was ready for occupancy, the ladies had almost \$75,000.00 in the bank with which to purchase furnishings. With the money, the Guest Lodge, the Dining Room and Kitchen were completely furnished and equipped. When the old Home, or Ives Lodge, was re-opened, the ladies again gave their aid and very generously assisted in refurnishing and beautifying the building. The Patriotic and Masonic Home Committee of the Order of the Eastern Star is constantly functioning and its Chairman sits in with the Trustees at their monthly meetings.

WORK AT THE MAYO CLINIC, ROCHESTER

One unique work done in Minnesota is the ministration to Masonic patients at the great Mayo clinic at Rochester. Brother Frank Warner has been in charge of this for many years. A synopsis of activities is given. We quote:

REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE YEAR 1932

	1932	1931
New people registered at the Clinic-----	2,672	3,500
Calls made by the representative-----	10,195	9,920
Personal calls made at office-----	777	753
Rooms found for patients-----	252	180
Deaths -----	92	71
Employment found for Masons-----	41	17
Letters written, regular course of work-----	1,160	1,450
Letters written for patients-----	214	211
Letters received -----	668	699
Letters received for patients-----	209	266
Telegrams sent -----	190	186
Telegrams sent for patients-----	163	114
Telegrams received -----	96	106
Telegrams received for patients-----	83	82
Telephone calls—office -----	903	867
Telephone calls—long distance-----	29	36
Ambulance cases -----	38	28
Wheel chair cases-----	47	15
Legal papers for patients-----	138	56
Club room registrations-----	94	
Flowers ordered -----	\$ 159.00	
Checks cashed -----	5,295.75	
Money handled outside of the fund-----	3,534.74	

The Grand Lodge law requires that the proceedings be read in open lodge. We are shocked to observe that

they really check up on this. Here is what the Committee on Lodges says:

READING OF PROCEEDINGS OF GRAND LODGE

In checking over the reports of the Lodges it is noted that 99 Lodges did not read any part of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge as required by Section 22, Article V of the General Regulations. Your committee earnestly recommends that these regulations be adhered to. We believe that the decisions, recommendations and address of the Grand Master, the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, and at least part of the Report on Foreign Correspondence should be read to the Lodge as soon as possible after their publication, as they contain a wealth of information that would be of great benefit to the Craft. We suggest that the Masters be more careful to see that this important duty and privilege is carefully discharged.

We are exceedingly grateful to Reviewer E. A. Montgomery for his interesting document, valuable throughout, and his gracious review of North Carolina.

The book closes with sixty odd pages of records of the Masonic Veterans' Association, including a number of short sketches.



"COURAGE"

I like the man who faces what he must
 With step triumphant and a heart of cheer;
 Who fights the daily battle without fear;
 Sees his hopes fail, yet keeps unfaltering trust
 That God is God; that somehow, true and just
 His plans work out for mortals; not a tear
 Is shed when fortune, which the world holds dear,
 Falls from his grasp; better, with love, a crust
 Than living in dishonor; envies not,
 Nor loses faith in man; but his best
 Nor ever mourns over his humbler lot,
 But with a smile and words of hope, gives zest
 To every toiler; he alone is great
 Who by a life heroic conquers fate.

—SELECTED.

MISSISSIPPI—1933

HE BOUGHT A GAS LOG

There are a lot of little matters that are of passing interest: two Grand Officers were installed at special communications of Grand Lodge called for the purpose. the Grand Lodge has a Tubercular Unit at Magee, and the Grand Master takes a paragraph of his address to tell how he had a gas log installed there at a cost of \$65.00; there is warm praise for the Eastern Stars, who received the Grand Master with all honor due him at their annual meeting; the Grand Master takes notice of a book from the Allen Publishing Company which is really an illicit Masonic exposé: and so on.

JUNIOR COLLEGE FOR ECONOMY

Then he notices that it has been customary to send the boys and girls from the Home to accredited colleges for freshman and sophomore work, until it is observed that the same grade of work is done at junior colleges at a fraction of the cost, and Grand Master Joe Green recommends that the junior colleges be used henceforth. It cannot be denied that a junior college has its place in the educational system, and it is painful to notice the serious financial embarrassments which will inevitably close some of them shortly if there is not relief.

SHOULD HE BE APPOINTIVE?

Then there is mention of that custom, which looks queer to us, of having a Deputy Grand Master entirely out of the line of Grand Officers. The Grand Master thinks it should be changed, as we here see.

OFFICE OF DEPUTY GRAND MASTER

In forty-four, out of the entire fifty-three Grand Jurisdictions of the United States and Canada, it is the practice and custom to elect the outgoing Grand Senior Warden to the office of Deputy Grand Master and in one year thereafter promote him to the office of Grand Master. In the other nine Grand Jurisdictions, Mississippi being one of the nine, this is not done.

I am firmly convinced that there is much wisdom in the practice of the forty-four Jurisdictions in this regard and that their policy is far better than ours. In theirs, a brother does not assume the grave duties of Grand Master until three years after his election to the office of Grand Junior Warden. The result is that in the third year of his service as Deputy Grand Master he is permitted to gain much valuable knowledge as to the affairs of the Grand Lodge and as to the duties imposed on the brother holding the highest office within the gift of Masons.

In our Grand Jurisdiction, a brother assumes the office of Grand Master in two years after his election to the office of Junior Grand Warden. In the two years which he occupies the Grand chairs in the South and the West, he gains virtually no knowledge or experience with regard to the affairs of the Grand Lodge, and the practical result is that he is little better fitted to assume the office of Grand Master than at the time of his election to the Grand South. This has been the experience of your present Grand Master, and Past Grand Masters advise that this has been their experiences. In other words, I earnestly submit that an additional year's service to the brethren in his line of promotion as Deputy Grand Master would and should do much toward preparing him for the duties of Grand Master.

And next we find the Grand Master recommending that if possible the per capita tax be reduced—but not so as to cripple the Masonic Homes, he says.

PERPETUAL JURISDICTION UNKNOWN

The Committee on Jurisprudence makes the decisions known, rather than the Grand Master. One is to the effect that if the Master and nine members of a lodge, in stated communication, are present, the vote of five members will decide a proposition; the Master only has a vote in case of a tie. It is held that there is no such thing as perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material in Mississippi.

MAJORITY REINSTATES

A certain lodge tried a member and suspended him for 99 years. After 19 of the 99 years have passed, how can he be reinstated? Answer: let him petition, get a report from a committee and then let the matter be decided by a majority vote, using the box.

CHILDREN NOT ELIGIBLE

A member of a lodge is serving time in a state prison, having had charges preferred against him by the

lodge. It is ruled that his wife can't get any of their children into the Masonic Home because that is for the children of Masons in good standing now or at death. This sounds hard, but it is the prevailing philosophy outside North Carolina. We don't do it that way.

Conviction by courts is inexorable cause for expulsion by lodge in Mississippi, regardless of the fact that the lodge does not believe the brother guilty.

FEE REDUCED

Then there are some more miscellaneous matters: the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico is recognized, and the minimum fee for degrees is reduced to twenty dollars, and mileage of attendants on Grand Lodge is fixed at two cents per mile for one man, plus three dollars per day for expenses.

Sovereign Grand Commander John H. Cowles of the Scottish Rite was present and made a speech, but they didn't print it. We wish they had done so.

Somebody made a motion that nobody be employed as Grand Lodge auditor if not a Mason. They side-tracked it, leaving the matter in somebody's hands. It ought to have passed.

RESULTS OF THE WAR

Present was Grand Master Haas of Louisiana, a young man who saw service in the World War. He has a good thought for us as follows:

Now, can you conceive of any man coming into this institution of Freemasonry, this army of volunteers, voluntarily, and then dodging service, wilfully letting some one else carry on his burden? I ask you, what manner of Mason is that man? Masonry has too many problems facing it today. There are slackers and cowards within its ranks. Some one asked me the other day about the losses by suspension for non-payment of dues. I am not afraid of that. I saw during the war men rushed through Masonry. I saw fifteen men raised one night in one Lodge under a special dispensation, given all three degrees. What kind of Masons would those men make, rushed through Masonry, never going back to learn anything about it? No, brethren, we are just getting back to bed-rock, that is all. I am not afraid of this—just back to bed-rock, to real he-men and real Masons. That is all that is taking place. But you know how it was during the

war. You were a private and you went down the company street. The colonel passed, who was a Mason, and you were a Mason, and there was that feeling one to the other that only Masonry could bring about, and the fellow who was not a Mason saw that and realized that and wanted to get into the fraternity. Why? For personal gain. And those men who came in for personal gain cannot stand the racket, and they have taken the easiest way out. There are exceptions to the rule, yes. But I would rather have a handful of real honest-to-God Masons than a few thousand that do not care anything about their Masonry. (Applause).

WHAT SHOULD BE ON THE CORNERSTONE?

The Grand Master refused to lay the cornerstone of a postoffice because the law of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi requires that such a cornerstone carry the name of the Grand Master, and so forth. This requirement looks rather unnecessary. What difference will it make to those who use this postoffice forty years hence, who the Grand Master of Masons was this year?



CHOICES

Not what we have, but what we use;
 Not what we see, but what we choose—
 These are the things that mar or bless,
 The sum of human happiness.

The thing nearby, not that afar;
 Not what we seem, but what we are—
 These are the things that make or break,
 That give the heart its joy or ache.

Not what seems fair, but what is true;
 Not what we dream, but good we do—
 These are the things that shine like gems,
 Like stars in fortune's diadems.

Not as we take, but as we give;
 Not as we pray, but as we live—
 These are the things that make for peace,
 Both now and after time shall cease.

—SELECTED.

MISSOURI—1933

THEY BUILT UP AN UNAUTHORIZED FUND

Grand Master Thad B. Landon is a lawyer, and has set out to make his training of value to the Craft through his services. One thing that he dug up, was that of the amounts annually appropriated to the Masonic Home, there had been put by the trustees of the Home into what they called an Improvement Fund, varying sums from year to year which had altogether amounted to \$105,000; and that this practice had been continued without either the sanction or the approval of the Grand Lodge or even the knowledge of the membership. The Grand Master looks at the straightened financial conditions and recommends that something be done about this diversion of Masonic money. In the end the Grand Lodge sustains his point. Also, he finds that in 1932 the Grand Lodge asked the Trustees to amend their charter to the end that relief be extended to those outside the Home. This request has not yet been complied with. He recommends that this be done again. We, of course, do not criticize the management of the Missouri Home, but this affair prompts us to suggest that the governing bodies of all such enterprises must be absolutely and completely frank with the Masonic membership, or else the attitude of these members will reflect a well-merited unrest, and even, ultimately, distrust. We have no quarrel about that Improvement Fund; but if such is to be created and to receive accretions, true Masonry, whose maxims are supposed to be sincerity and plain dealing, will certainly have dictated a frank statement of what was being done. No other course would be justifiable. Ultimately a time will come when these concealments work their own undoing, no matter how worthy the motive. Furthermore, the moment that a Board like that ceases to be reflective of the wishes of the Grand Lodge, just then does a dangerous condition arise.

VISITOR MAY PREFER CHARGES

The Grand Master was called upon for some decisions. One was to effect that an insane Mason may not be suspended for nonpayment of dues. Another was that a member of an Illinois lodge may prefer charges against a member of a Missouri lodge in a Missouri lodge. This is not the law in North Carolina. If charges against a Mason resident in the jurisdiction of my lodge are to be preferred, these charges must be signed by a member of that lodge and by no other to be valid and receive action.

MAY HE GO INTO THE COURTS?

Here is a decision which, from a lawyer, is interesting:

Has the suspended member any recourse in the civil Courts?

Answer: A member of a fraternal organization having by-laws controlling the actions and conduct of its members, and prescribing the means and methods of disciplining a member for violation of its law, is bound thereby; and if the proper proceedings are taken under the laws of the fraternity and the same are followed, the member has no recourse in the civil courts.

The net loss in Missouri is 5,791, which is caused by 6,284 n. p. d. suspensions as against only 827 raisings.

LODGE OF LOVE HAD A LOVELY FUSS

It's queer how little messy things will get into lodges and virtually break them up. Seeing such, one wants to plant his boot in the seats of the pants of a bunch of members sometimes. Here is such a case:

Lodge of Love, No. 259, is located at Lancaster, Missouri. Early in the year they had some conflict over the question as to who should receive the premium for writing insurance on their properties. The Master desired to write it himself; the Secretary desired to write it with some company, or by someone in whom he was interested, resulting in two policies being carried upon the property and the bill for neither being paid.

The controversy waxed very warm. Appeals were taken from the action of the Master at various meetings, complaints made by the Master, and I finally ordered the Master to proceed to write the insurance with some agent who was a Mason but not a member of the Lodge of Love, that both of the other two policies be cancelled, and the matter of payment of the premium be adjusted as the Lodge should see fit. This was reluctantly done.

I endeavored in every way to impress upon the officers the necessity for peace and harmony prevailing in their lodge. I concluded, therefore, to make a visitation and arranged for the same with the Master of the Lodge and the District Deputy Grand Master of that District, for Thursday, May 11.

I arrived in Lancaster in the afternoon and called upon the Master, and upon each of the other officers, the Secretary, Treasurer, the Junior Warden and the Senior Warden. I sensed the feeling between the individuals. They all promised to be at the meeting that evening.

However, neither the Senior Warden nor the Junior Warden were present, and only six members of the Lodge appeared. It was a stormy night but thirty or forty members of other Lodges, driving from twenty-five to thirty miles, attended the meeting.

The Senior and Junior Wardens having advised me that they would be present at the meeting, the next morning I called upon them to meet with me at the hotel and asked them their reasons for non-appearance. They stated it was on account of the storm, but they finally explained that they didn't want to come. And then I advised them *that they committed a serious offense*; that it would be overlooked and I didn't want any more quarreling in that Lodge. Later on I was advised that neither the Secretary nor the two Wardens had been present since the meeting of May 11.

We can't see exactly how the Grand Master construed it to be a serious offense for a Warden or any member to absent himself from a meeting that was just regularly called and he didn't want to attend. Looks like the Grand Master might have taken himself a bit too seriously in that case.

CAN A MASONIC FUNERAL BE REFUSED?

A year ago, it was brought to the attention of the Grand Lodge that a certain notorious person had requested a Masonic funeral and to give it under the circumstances would hurt the Craft. It was recommended that the Masonic funeral be made an optional matter. This time there is review of that matter with the following result:

It is the opinion of this Committee that every Freemason in good standing at the time of his death is entitled to a Masonic funeral, and, if such is requested by the family of the deceased, it is obligatory. Unless a man is *not* in good standing there is absolutely no ground upon which to refuse a Masonic funeral. If a Lodge is not ashamed of claiming a man as one of its own while he is living, it should not deny him when dead.

Even if a member becomes a drunkard, or a criminal, and the Lodge keeps him in good standing until his death, to refuse a Masonic funeral would be un-Masonic.

However, it is a fact that a man may be in good standing financially, but not morally, at the time of his death, and it may concern matters over which the Lodge has no chance to act. For instance, if a member of a Lodge is killed when engaged in robbery, kidnapping, adultery or other notorious crimes, to conduct a Masonic funeral would be a discredit to Freemasonry. In all such cases, where there is a preponderance of evidence as to the guilt, and where the Lodge had no chance to take action, a Masonic funeral should be refused, even if requested by the family. The Worshipful Master, with the advice of the Secretary, who is usually better acquainted with conditions than anyone else in the Lodge, should not hesitate to say "No" when such circumstances require it.

Therefore, when a Masonic funeral is requested by the family of the deceased, there is only the question of good standing to be considered, and the Secretary is in position to furnish that information.

It is also our opinion that Masonic funerals should not be urged by Lodge officers. The family selects a minister to conduct the religious services, and it should be left entirely optional with them as to the Masonic funeral. It is proper and fitting for them to call and offer assistance, but a Masonic funeral should not be urged, especially when the deceased is unknown to the active members of the Lodge. Such funerals will not be well attended, and it would be better for all concerned if they were not held under Masonic auspices.

Lodge officers who lack experience should consult their District Deputy Grand Master in all matters where there is any question or doubt. To preserve unsullied the reputation of the Masonic institution ought to be our constant care, and it might be said in this connection that Masonic funerals are not always conducted with the dignity and intelligence our institution deserves.

If you can tell what this means, tell us. It rather looks like saying something and taking it back in the same breath. At any rate the muddy condition gives a Master the opportunity to hide therein in any case where he thinks he ought not to have a Masonic funeral.

In the midst of all the bad financing, the status of the Saint Louis Temple is a cause for congratulation. They are paying their indebtedness when it is not yet due.

Ray Denslow is the Reviewer, and his work is topical. It is very good, indeed.

MONTANA—1933

THERE WAS A MASONIC CHRISTENING

Here is a most interesting occasion:

My outstanding meeting was held at Laurel on May 2, 1933, when Corinthian Lodge, No. 72, performed a Masonic Christening of three infants. Standing room was at a premium. Past Grand Master C. S. Bell, Deputy Grand Master Ernest L. Marvin and Grand Marshal Edwin Grafton were present and officiated in the ceremonies. The ceremony was written by the Laurel brethren and printed in pamphlet form. This was the first Masonic ceremony of its kind ever performed in the northwest and among the few in the United States.

The ceremony was followed by a banquet and many inspiring addresses.

STATE SUPPORT OF PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS OPPOSED

This reference is taken from the official address of Grand Master Morris D. Rowland. This officer is a State Senator. In the exordium of the address is this reference to legislative matters:

Since we last met many changes have come over the Craft in Montana. Masonically, politically and religiously. We seem to have lost the desire for Masonic influence and stability, which means we have lost a desire to be on guard. We have, in the exercise of our franchise at the polls, placed in political power men who are diabolically opposed to the interests of Masonry. At least something happened in Montana last fall, and those who were placed in power began at a very early stage to tear down one of our most cherished ideals, namely, the institutions of learning, beginning with the state schools and down through our city and rural public schools, and to give their aid to the building up of the strongest kind of a political machine for the furtherance of an influence that is not good for free men. * * *

There is further reference to this attempt to get funds from taxation to support parochial schools, in the following:

MASONRY IN ACTION

During the last session of the Legislative Assembly of Montana, there was introduced a bill seeking the use of public funds for the furnishing of free text books to private and parochial schools.

As your Grand Master, I deemed the effort to be contrary to the teachings of Masonry in our loyalty to our government and its institutions, and I invoked the aid of good and true Masons to help us in preventing such action. I myself took active part, being one of the members of the State Senate. This attempted assault on the public school treasury happily failed in its purpose.

We owe much to the real Masons in the legislative halls for the success attained.

And then there is a resolution, written and introduced by the one and famous Past Grand Master, Sol Hepner, about it:

The essay into the realms of politics on the part of such a religious institution during the last session of the Montana legislative assembly awakens Masonry to the perils which confront our public institutions, and the Grand Lodge of Montana sounds warning which is timely, and therefore declares to its membership who are Masons in heart and not only in name, to stand by American ideals of government and institutions and permit no insidious incursions into our public treasury, or of sacred funds coming from taxation for the education of our children in our public schools to be diverted to the use of any schools whose manifest aims are to educate the young in a particular religion, invading the functions of the homes and churches of our land; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge places itself on record as unalterably opposed to any legislation tending to weaken any of the cherished institutions of our commonwealth and calls upon its membership to show its devotion to Masonic ideals at the polls and elsewhere.

But this is enough of that: maybe more, for our purposes.

BEER: DUAL MEMBERSHIP

Like many another Grand Lodge, they considered two matters of present interest: beer, and dual membership. They declined to take any action prohibiting the use of three-point-two beer; and they did make it possible for a Mason to hold membership in a lodge in Montana in addition to retaining membership in a lodge in another jurisdiction from which he has come. This is good.

Another piece of interesting legislation is that under which fees and dues must be the same in lodges holding concurrent jurisdiction; and if they can't agree, the Grand Master may fix them.

There were some very distinguished visitors. One of these was the Rev. Canon Samuel H. Middleton, Past Grand Master of Alberta, of Cardston, and Rector of Saint Paul's school, a thinker of the first magnitude. He addressed the Grand Lodge and his remarks were much appreciated. We only wish we might reproduce his remarks, which act lack of space forbids.

The net loss in Montana was 759, which is 3.77%. It is explained by 678 suspensions for nonpayment of dues, against 171 raisings. They dimitted 201, and admitted 153. Twenty three lodges are in arrears of per capita tax to Grand Lodge in the amount of \$6,646.00.

SECRETARIES' ASSOCIATION USEFUL

They have a Secretaries' Association, whose retiring president is Dr. R. V. Brown; and from his remarks to the Grand Lodge we quote:

At our meeting which was held here Tuesday, the day before yesterday, we engaged in discussions of matters pertaining to secretarial work during the entire day and a good part of the night. I don't know of any meeting that has ever been more enlightening to me or that I enjoyed more. But I am going to be very brief.

Before the organization of the secretaries we found it practically impossible during the period of a year to meet more than one or two of our neighboring secretaries and talk over things particularly interesting to us. And for that reason four years ago the state organization was formed. Since that time and during the Grand Lodge sessions a good number of the secretaries have met together and discussed their problems. We have found during these meetings that the problems of the secretaries were one and the same with the problems of their lodges. Further we found that getting together but one day in the year was not sufficient. Most of you know the Secretary of your Masonic lodge is on the job every day in the year. And from now on the secretaries' association on the job every day of the year.



"It fortifies my soul to know
That though I perish, truth is so;
That, howsoe'er I stray and range,
Whate'er I do, Thou dost not change.
I steadier step when I recall
That, if I slip, Thou dost not fall."

—SELECTED.

NEBRASKA—1933

GRAND MASTER DIED SUDDENLY

This year Nebraska was saddened by the sudden death of Grand Master Edwin B. Johnston, who was taken on February 11, 1933, when he was apparently in normal health and not expecting the final call even until the moment of its coming. Nebraska law provides that the Deputy Grand Master shall be installed as Grand Master in such a case, and this was done in the communication called for the funeral of Grand Master Johnston, his successor being Brother Ralph O. Canaday.

DIPLOMA INSTEAD OF JEWEL

There are some rather revolutionary recommendations in the report of Grand Master Canaday. He tells us that Grand Master Johnston had intended to recommend that there be provided Past Masters' Diplomas to be presented to retiring Masters of Lodges in lieu of the expensive jewelry that customarily is being passed out. We like this thought. A Past Master's jewel is of less value than anything we know of. There is more than just a little excuse for a Past Grand Commander's Jewel, for this is appropriate in all Triennial Conclaves of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar: but we don't know what earthly good a Past Master's Jewel can do. But one who keeps diplomas can certainly keep with pride such a Past Master's Diploma. The reader just ought to see the diplomas framed in this scribe's study as we write—college degrees, Teacher's License, S. A. R. Diploma; O. E. S. Past Grand Patron's Diploma; Priestly Order of the Temple Diploma; Red Branch of Eri diploma; K. C. C. H. patent; Anointed High Priest Past President Diploma; College Frat Diploma; Grand Representative and Past Grand High Priest of Ireland Diploma; Knight Grand Cross A. M. D. Diploma; Past Second Principal Royal Ark Mariner Lodge, Scotland, Diploma; Red Cross Knight, Scotland, Diploma; Rosicruciana VIII^o Diploma; Grand Lodge Officer's Diploma; Grand Representative's Diplomas from G. L. of Panama, G. R. A. C. of Alberta, G. C. of Montana, Grand Commandery of D. C.,

and then some more. There's much more pleasure in the friendly diplomas than in all that hardware—and we've got some of that too.

SELF INSURER

Then the new Grand Master makes a recommendation. He recommends that the Grand Lodge become the insurer of Lodges in the matter of Officers' Bonds in the amounts hitherto paid for in corporation policies. He recommends that five thousand dollars be set aside as a starter and the Grand Lodge collect the premiums from the lodges and then be the bondsman of the secretary and the treasurer. He says the bonding companies don't want the business, and in some cases are not clearly solvent or will not take it.

SHORT ROLL OF HONOR

The net loss for the year of grace 1932 is 2,094, occasioned by 2,058 suspensions. Here's another Grand Lodge which, like North Carolina, gets out of the forty thousand class. And—there is a whole page with big letters, "ROLL OF HONOR—Lodges Reporting No Delinquent Dues, 1932"—and only four lodges have their names written there, out of 292.

MASONS AND EDUCATION

The Grand Orator is Worshipful Brother C. Ray Gates, and his subject is "Traveling Toward the East". We quote a page of its interesting contents.

Every degree in Masonry has its lessons to be taught and learned. The entire system of Masonic philosophy is permeated with an emphasis on enlightenment, and moral and intellectual growth. The importance and necessity of education is always stressed.

With this background, having its genesis in the red dawn of Masonic organization, it would be strange, indeed, if the facts of history failed to reveal the prominence of Masons and Masonry in the establishment of the free public school system in America. In a very profound sense, (and there is ample and authentic historical proof to substantiate the statement), it may be said that Masons are, in an unusually high degree, responsible for founding the system of free public education in America.

Our Brother George Washington founded at Alexandria and endowed one of the first free schools in Virginia. Our Brother Thomas Jefferson was the founder of the free public school sys-

tem of Virginia. Upon his tomb he caused the epitaph to be inscribed—"Author of the Declaration of Independence and Father of the University of Virginia." Both Washington and Jefferson, when President of the United States, urged federal support of education in their public statements. Madison, Monroe, and Jackson, all Masons, similarly gave their support to educational enterprises. Our Brother Benjamin Franklin founded the first free public school at Philadelphia. One of his opponents there has left on record the complaint that "the people who are promoting the free schools are the Grand Masters and Wardens among the Freemasons, their very pillars." Our Brother DeWitt Clinton, Grand Master of New York from 1806 to 1820, and for eight years of that time Governor of the State of New York, founded the free public school system of that great Commonwealth. Generous patronage and financial support was given the first free school in New York by the Grand Lodge of that State.

The first Grand Master of Oregon, Berryman Jennings, taught school in the sparsely settled parts of Iowa Territory, and together with his brother Masons, laid the foundations of schools in that great State. A Masonic college established in 1842 at Iowa City became the nucleus of the State University of Iowa, and a Mason, Brother Samuel Jordan Kirkwood, a three-term Governor, was a member of the board of trustees of that University for many years. Stephen Austin and Samuel Houston, both Masons, were prominent in establishing free public schools in Texas. In that State from the early days until the late seventies and eighties, it was a common practice for Masonic lodges to permit the use of their buildings, and even their lodge rooms, as places for holding public schools. Financial assistance was often given to backward communities in establishing schools by the Texas Grand Lodge.

GRASSHOPPER LOANS NOT REPAYED

In 1932, grasshoppers hit northeast Nebraska—and we do not mean just mildly, either. The Grand Lodge felt it to be its duty, or else it was the hobby of the Grand Master, we don't know exactly which, to lend some money from the Grand Lodge reserve funds, to the hard hit farmers. We read from this book that \$16,775 was loaned, and also we observe that to date less than two thousand has been repaid. The Grand Secretary is told that it is his duty to collect the notes which represent these loans. We hope he does it.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence is prepared by Past Grand Master Edwin D. Crites in topical form and consists of well chosen extracts from the books without comment.

NEVADA—1933

THE ONE AND ONLY

Here's the book unique. To begin with, it recounts that outstanding fact—it shows a net gain of seven members for the year. Forty-eight American Grand Lodges show losses of 153,371, and here is one little Grand Lodge with a lonesome net gain of seven to be subtracted from the mighty downward rush to make the grand total of 153,364, net loss for the year, as we have it at this moment.

Then here's a Grand Master that reports only seven N.P.D's. We'll let the Grand Master tell the story:

STATE OF THE CRAFT

Notwithstanding the fact that 80% of the Banks in this Jurisdiction closed on November 1, 1932, and are still closed, thus tying up the funds of most of our Lodges and of a majority of our members—Nevada still “goes over the top” with a slight gain in membership, and a record of only seven members suspended N. P. D. Brethren, that is “holding the line” and shows the true western Pioneer spirit of overcoming whatever difficulties that may confront us.

Showing a gain this year makes an almost unbroken record since 1899. In 1919, there was a loss of “one”, all other years show a gain. Need I say more as to the State of the Craft? It takes team work, or the united effort of the Fraternity as a whole to bring about results like these.

And Grand Master Robert H. Parker reports zero in the dispensations column, and also a flat “none” in the decisions column. What do they have a Grand Master for, anyway?

THE GRAND MASTER ACTED

Shortly, we see what for. A certain lodge had troubles. He requested its Master to have an audit made. Shortages were discovered and action taken. In another lodge was a brother who appears to have had no respect for law. The Grand Master got under the case and discipline

was used. Why not arrest the charter of a lodge with insufficient intestinal fortitude to do its own house-cleaning?

THE CAUSE OF THE GAIN

The book opens with a special communication of the Grand Lodge at Boulder City to deliver a charter to Boulder City Lodge, No. 37. This receives that large population attendant upon the work on the new Boulder Dam. This lodge raised sixteen and affiliated six, thus accounting for all of that net gain of seven—and more. Perhaps if some of those other states could have a Boulder Dam project and a few new cities accompanying, they might boom things likewise.

MET OUTDOORS

Then there was the meeting on the top of Mt. Davidson, to commemorate the famous "Meeting of Masons on the Mountain" of September 8, 1875. This meeting was held on September 10, 1932. The description contains the following:

The lodge room was laid out in a small flat about three-quarters of a mile west of the actual summit of Mt. Davidson. The principal stations were backed with boards and the idea of the steps was carried out by rostrums. The altar was built of concrete, and colored rocks were embedded on the east, west and south to bring out the emblems. The Representatives of the Three Lesser Lights were miners' lanterns hung on iron stakes. Miners' carbide lamps furnished light at each of the stations about the lodge.

After the business of clothing and registering had been completed, the Brethren were called to order by the Grand Master, and his order was accentuated by three charges of dynamite that were set off on the mountain behind us to the east.

Just as the Grand Marshal finished the opening proclamation, the moon, about three-quarters full, came into view in the south-east, and flooded the little valley with a golden, mellow light. During the meeting it was piloted from east to south by one lone star.

Some fifty yards to the east and north of the lodge room, camp stoves had been set up with rocks and steel plates and the business of feeding the three hundred or more was ably taken care of by Brother J. W. Locklin.

Brother E. L. Kenney, Senior Warden of Escurial No. 7, camped on the site on the night of the ninth, to be sure that noth-

ing was tampered with, and at sunrise of the tenth hoisted the Stars and Stripes to the top of the flagpole on the summit of Mt. Davidson, then placed the blue flag of Masonry directly underneath the National Colors.

There is an interesting page in the book. We quote the description of it:

MARK TWAIN

On the opposite page is the reproduction of a double page in the first Tyler's Register of Carson City Lodge U. D. that carries the signature of Sam L. Clemens. It will be noted that the date is March 24, 1862. The name appears on three other dates in February and March of 1862, and in the same register.

Mark Twain had at that time made his now famous trip from Aurora, Nevada, which he so vividly describes in his humorous manner in "Roughing It."

I am not authority to say whether it was one of his characteristics but on each page of the register there is an ink blot either with his signature or very close to it. On this one reproduced, it is in the middle of his name.

The register itself shows the marks of numerous drops of candle grease and if we should look back with just a little imagination we could see the Tyler holding a candle over the book for some bewhiskered and booted Brother to sign his name so he could pass the outer door and mingle with others in a dimly-lighted Lodge room. In February and March, too, it is more than likely that they all stood around a red-hot stove, and talked of the many things happening in a new country, until the Master rapped his gavel and asked them to assume the stations. Again, after the Lodge was opened, they may have moved back to the stove to conduct the business. And on this particular occasion Mark Twain may have entertained them with his wit and humor.

The Committee on Legitimacy of Grand Lodges recommends that the two Czechoslovakian Grand Lodges be not recognized, because they came from German and Hungarian sources "with which Nevada has never been in fraternal correspondence". Nothing to do about it now. What a pity they take that view!

SHOULD BE CONSISTENT

Then they recognize the Brazilian Grand Lodges, all set up by Scottish Rite authority, and working the Scottish Rite Ritual; but they refuse to recognize the Argentine Grand Lodge, because "their three degrees are apparently those of Scottish Rite origin only". We give it up. What are they going to do about those lodges in Louis-

iana that work the Scottish Rite Ritual only? There's not a lodge in Latin America that uses any other sort, except those irregular Brazilian bodies, the York of Mexico and lodges under foreign Grand Lodges. The Argentine Grand Orient has relinquished all control over the Grand Lodge; the Scottish Rite Ritual is used because that's the one that is safest in that country.

Nevada has a Grand Commissioner of Review, and this is none other than Grand Secretary V. M. Henderson, who has a good document in the book before us.



THE BUILDER

A builder builded a temple,
 He wrought it with grace and skill;
 Pillars and groins and arches
 All fashioned to work his will,
 Men said, as they saw its beauty,
 "It shall never know decay,
 Great is thy skill, O builder;
 Thy fame shall endure for age."

A teacher builded a temple
 With loving and infinite care,
 Planning each arch with patience,
 Laying each stone with prayer.
 None praised her unceasing efforts,
 None knew of her wondrous plan;
 For the temple the teacher builded
 Was unseen by the eyes of man

Gone is the builder's temple,
 Crumpled into the dust;
 Low lies each stately pillar,
 Food for consuming rust.
 But the temple the teacher builded
 Will last while the ages roll,
 For that beautiful unseen temple
 Is a child's immortal soul.

—AUTHOR UNKNOWN.

NEW JERSEY—1933

BANKS CLOSED

Here is another Grand Lodge that got hit more or less by the bad bank situation. They had \$3,909.52 in the Jackson Trust Company of Jersey City; the Home had four thousand in a Burlington bank, and the Charity Fund had seven thousand in the same institution, all in process of liquidation.

COLLECTION SUSPENDED

The Grand Master figured out that the subordinate lodges were as hard hit as the Grand Lodge, and that they needed help. So, he sent out an edict suspending for the year the one dollar per member usually collected to be added to the corpus of the Charity Fund. He figured that this was no time to be building up endowments.

MAY USE UNSEALED ENVELOPES

Then there is another item which is an economy measure. The very sapient Government of the United States upped the rate of first class postage. Thereupon the citizens began to realize that instead of losing money by this piece of stupidity, they could make money. It became fashionable for the first time to send Christmas cards unsealed, at 1½ cents instead of two cents. People began to realize that in hundreds of thousands of cases cheaper postage was as good as first class postage. The result is, that the government is losing. Here we find a new law enacted, to the effect that lodges may send out notices of meeting unsealed, and even carrying the names of candidates to be balloted upon. Here in North Carolina we hold that a lodge must keep sacred the identity of a petitioner until he is actually initiated—if we send out notices telling that he is a petitioner, and subsequently he is not elected, we humiliate the candidate. We hold that such possibility of humiliation is unmasonic. Moreover, we still hold to that old-fogey doctrine that it is a Mason's duty to attend lodge and ascertain who is going

to be balloted on; and that it is not the business of the lodge to write to all the members and assume that they aren't going to attend the meeting, and tell them what they could have known about petitioners if they had been there.

CARING FOR SOJOURNERS

Grand Master Harry Kimball, of the District of Columbia, touches on a live topic. Remembering the percentage of members who live outside the state in which they hold membership, the following is interesting:

And I want you to do the other thing, too—I want you to let us know your members from New Jersey who live in the District of Columbia. We won't proselyte them, but we would like to show them that we are Masons at heart in the District; we would like to show them that we believe Masonry is wider than the bounds of the District of Columbia; we would like to show them that we have the glad hand and a greeting for them. If you will let us know their names, then I promise you, as Grand Master, we will take these men and try to get them to come to lodge. If a brother writes home and asks for his dimit, it won't be our fault. (Laughter). That is one of the things I came to ask you for.

Now we are asking the same service and the same opportunity to serve all of the forty-eight other jurisdictions. We have 155 members living in foreign countries. I don't know what we can do about them. Two of them in Japan, some in China and about forty of them in the Navy. But whatever you mind to do you can do and we ask you to take care of those 227 in New Jersey. If some other Grand Jurisdiction does not help us that is their fault and not ours. Thank you. (Great applause).

THE MASSACHUSETTS REWARDS

Massachusetts has her own sort of rewards of Merit. Here present was Grand Master Curtis Chipman of Massachusetts, who explains them:

It was my pleasure to speak last year briefly upon our honors in Massachusetts which the Grand Master has within his power to bestow and one honor I am happy to say I propose to confer today. As its most distinguished decoration, Massachusetts has a Henry Price medal, struck in memory of the founder of Ancient Craft Masonry in America, who was also the Provincial Grand Master for North America, and who chartered the first Lodge, now St. John's Lodge of Boston, which in June, together with our Grand Lodge, will celebrate its two hundredth anniversary. We have also the Veteran's medal which is awarded for the simple reason of longevity. If a brother retains active member-

ship in the Craft and behaves himself generally, after he has been a member for fifty years he is awarded a Veteran's medal. Then there is the medal which is awarded for Distinguished Service. There are many unseen flowers blooming in the Masonic field who never seek office, nor acquire it. There are many Secretaries who prefer to keep humble and innocuous—(I wonder if I am saying this properly!)—and many, if they are Past Masters, forget that they *are* Past Masters, and sometimes go a little too far in their offering of advice.

We remember that when a Massachusetts Mason was dying in California, two California Masons gave their blood in an effort to save him. The Henry Price Medal was presented for their heroic act.

MASONRY IN SCANDINAVIA

The Grand Lodge of New Jersey sets out to establish fraternal relations with the Scandinavian Grand Lodges. This report is very interesting, and we give it here:

The first Masonic lodge in Norway came into existence in 1749. After Norway united with Sweden, the lodges there came under the jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge of Sweden. The present Grand Lodge of Norway was declared independent May 10, 1891, with seven lodges and 2,500 members. There are now 20 lodges with more than 10,000 members.

The Grand Lodge of Sweden has 49 lodges and some 23,000 members. No annual communication is held, Boards and Commissions taking care of the necessary business and the final decision in all matters is vested in the Grand Master, His Majesty the King, Gustav V, who is elected Grand Master for life.

The Danish National Grand Lodge, or National Grand Lodge of Denmark, is the only regular Masonic Grand Lodge in the country. The first lodge, Zorobabel, was warranted in 1745 by the mother Grand Lodge of England. The National Grand Lodge was founded November 16, 1858. The present official head is H. R. H. Prince Harald Christian Frederick.

Your Committee finds that these Grand Lodges meet all the requirements for recognition adopted by the Grand Lodge of New Jersey at its 1930 session and in furtherance of fellowship among regular Masons both in America and Scandinavia the Committee respectfully recommends that the incoming Grand Master be requested to enter into negotiations with the Masonic jurisdictions of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, with a view to establishing fraternal relations and exchange of representatives.

Here is a resolution which came before the Grand Lodge:

"Resolved, That the fees and assessments due to the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., of New Jersey, from each subordinate lodge on account of any member of such lodge whose dues have been remitted by such lodge be remitted to the subordinate lodge by the Grand Lodge".

The reaction of the committee is, in part, as follows:

This might mean the creation of a large debt, in so far as the Maintenance Fund is concerned, and might so cripple the Grand Lodge that it would be utterly unable to properly function. Neither of these possibilities, we are quite sure, does any member of the Craft desire to have occur.

It is to be observed that the M. W. Grand Master last year, by his most praiseworthy act, did relieve the lodges and brethren of a portion of the expense theretofore collected.

And it did not pass.

Brother Ernest A. Reed and two associates prepare the Fraternal Correspondence Report: Bro. Reed handles North Carolina himself. The report is one of the very best that we have read.



ASPIRATION

Lord, let me not be too content
With life in trifling service spent—
Make me aspire!
When days with petty cares are filled,
Let me with fleeting thoughts be thrilled,
Of something higher.

Help me to long for mental grace,
To struggle with the commonplace
I daily find;
May little deeds not bring to fruit
A crop of little thoughts to suit
A shriveled mind.

—HELEN GILBERT.

NEW YORK—1933

TWO LEADERS DIED

This Grand Lodge lost during the year two of its most distinguished members, Harry Clay Walker and Jerome Lucius Cheney. Harry Walker started life in poverty, obtaining the best there was in a public school education, and sold newspapers to get enough money to study law. At his death he was the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, having been so installed following the death of Grand Master Perry Weidner.

Judge Jerome L. Cheney had seen the hand of death advancing toward him for some time. Only a few months before his passing, he had declined to be made Grand Commander of Knights Templar of New York because of poor health. He had also been in line in the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters. He was a Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter. At his death he was Deputy of the Scottish Rite Supreme Council in New York. His legal talent was exceedingly valuable to his Grand Lodge.

NO PUBLIC INSTALLATIONS

Christopher C. Mollenhauer was the Grand Master presiding. He takes up the subject of public installations about where Past Grand Master John A. Dutton dropped it, and urges prohibitory legislation concerning this subject. His views are thus expressed:

I believe, Brethren, that an installation, united in by any so-called Masonic body other than a Lodge, may be moved from a place of public assembly into a Lodge-room and it will still retain objectionable features. We have exposed certain ceremonies, which themselves are charged with symbolism, to the gaze of the uninitiate. Joint installations do not afford the proper background for induction into Masonic offices. And, besides, the installation of an officer is a natural consequence of election to that office, and any logic is false that requires the one to be conducted in the most inviolable secrecy and permits the other to be performed before non-Masonic eyes.

I would urge upon the Grand Lodge, therefore, that it make it a part of our Masonic law that under our Constitutions installation of Lodge officers shall be conducted only behind tiled doors.

Compare this with the state of things in Louisiana, for instance, where the chief indoor sport of the Grand Master at certain seasons seems to be the granting of dispensations to hold joint installations with the Eastern Star Chapters.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP WRONG

Then he joins the chorus of those who denounce Life Membership in principle and in practice. It is revealed that in New York state there are 22,637 Life Members, enough to make a big Grand Lodge by themselves. He recommends:

1. To abolish Life Memberships, entirely, except as paid for by a sum, the yearly income of which shall be equivalent to the Lodge's annual dues; or
2. To restrict the number of Life Members to a percentage that will not endanger the welfare of the Lodge; or
3. Make it possible under our law to assess Life Members without necessarily imposing a general assessment upon the entire membership;
4. In all cases where a Life Membership is given to a member upon the completion of a given period of membership, the Life Member must be obligated to pay the per-capita Grand Lodge tax.

REVENUES DECREASED

This matter is tied up with the financial condition of the Grand Lodge. It owns the New York Masonic Hall, from which big rentals have been coming. The largest tenant went during the year to a new office building, and Grand Lodge is losing two hundred thousand dollars in rentals. Then there is a net loss in membership, of nearly ten thousand members, as well as a big loss in lack of raisings. Coupled with all this is an increase in the demands on the charity funds, of course, at this time. What to do about it? Grand Lodge looks the situation over, and without a bat of an eye raises the per-capita tax from one dollar to three dollars. This has to be approved by three fourths of the lodges, we understand, to become law; and if it does, the Masonic Outlook will be sent free to members.

BIG EXPENDITURES

Of course, costs look high to us. For instance, the Grand Secretary's salary is twelve thousand dollars, and the Committee on Revision of Digest of Masonic Law is allowed six thousand dollars for expenses. Salaries, expenses and all costs for the Committee on Foreign Correspondence run to \$9,289.86. But one must remember that these things are not in North Carolina, but in New York.

HOME HAS SUMMER CAMP

The Masonic Home at Utica is the pride of New York Masonry. Not only is there the Home, but the Home has a summer camp at Round Lake, Oneida County, to which there is a migration shortly after June 24th. One is tempted to pass on to the other readers the description of the summer camp. It is in the book, quoted from the Watertown Daily Times of June 26, 1932:

The buildings have been erected on a spot which was in former years a farm and are located on the north side of the lake. There, facing the south, stand buildings necessary for the comfort of the 200 or more children and adults who are at the camp throughout July and August. The camp site has been well landscaped, native pines, hemlocks and spruce having been planted as a background. Flowers are in bloom from June until October, making the grounds a riot of color and beauty. The rock garden and fountain on the sloping lawn of the superintendent's home is unusual. The buildings are of wood, with the exception of the chapel and library and consist of a recreation hall, camps for boys and girls, nursery for the smaller children, cottages for the elderly people, hospital, mess hall, superintendent's home, which combines the office and administration quarters. Here Mr. Wiley and his family reside during the summer.

A force of 14 persons, including chefs, matrons, nurses and counselors supervise the activities of the camp.

In the rear of the Wiley Memorial Chapel, which seats several hundred people, is the bird sanctuary. The sanctuary is 30 feet high, 12 feet in diameter and is a round stone tower, built of the native cobble stones. Niches have been built in the tower all the way around and its full length where the birds may nest and keep their young. Bird baths and feed troughs surround the tower and on a visit paid to the sanctuary any time of day one is repaid by the chorus of bird voices they hear. Thousands of birds feed daily from the various seed troughs about the camp site and there are so many bird baths that none need wait for its turn for a

shower. The bird sanctuary is dedicated to R. W. JAMES ARGYLE SMITH, former president of the Board of Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund. The library, like the chapel and bird sanctuary, is built of native cobble stones and contains more than a thousand volumes. It is situated on one of the highest points on the camp site and overlooks the other buildings and lake.

On approaching the entrance to the camp grounds one sees at the left a large athletic field where the children may play baseball, tennis, quoits and other outdoor sports. Swings, rings, and other amusements for the smaller children have their place on the field. Sports on the lake consist of boating and swimming. Each child is required to learn to swim. There are about 40 canoes in dock for the use of the older children, together with motor boats for the transportation of the smaller ones.

SOME DECISIONS

The report of Judge Advocate Henry C. Turner shows some interesting decisions—the kind usually handed down by Grand Masters unaided. Here are some of them:

A Lodge by-law which provides that no member shall be eligible to the office of Warden without having previously been appointed and served as a Senior or a Junior Deacon for a period of at least six months, unless the candidate shall be a past Master or a Past Warden, is unconstitutional and void as opposed to Section 304 of the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge which provides that every member is eligible to any office in the Lodge except that of Master.

A Lodge by-law which provides that at each annual election and at any other time, only those junior officers then in office, and no other brother, shall in the order of respective station (sic), be eligible for and be appointed to their next respective superior stations, is unconstitutional and void as opposed to Section 304 of the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge.

A Lodge by-law which provides that the Lodge by majority vote may overrule the action of the Master in removing from office an appointed junior officer of the Lodge is unconstitutional and void as opposed to Section 309, sub-division 5, which provides: "The Master of the Lodge has power, and it shall be his duty: * * * 5. To remove any appointed officer for cause deemed sufficient by the Master."

The permanent removal of a Lodge from one place to another within the village named in its Charter does not operate to alter or extend its jurisdictional lines in the absence of the consent of other Lodges whose jurisdiction might otherwise be affected thereby.

That portion of Section 367 of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge which provides that a Lodge shall have power to enact By-Laws requiring and regulating the payment of Lodge dues

and providing a penalty for non-payment thereof, which penalty shall be disfranchisement at an election of officers of the Lodge and unaffiliation, permits of the infliction of alternative penalties of disfranchisement or unaffiliation. In this clause the word "and" is used in a disjunctive sense and with equivalent effect as though the word "or" had been employed.

Under Dual Membership, unaffiliation in one Lodge for non-payment of dues operates to cause loss of membership in any other Lodge of which such unaffiliate may have been a member, notwithstanding that he may have been an officer therein. Under such circumstances his office is vacated.

The use of unsealed envelopes or post cards in the service of a summons by mail is illegal.

A Lodge may not out of its funds reimburse a brother for a fine or costs imposed upon and paid by him as the result of a judgment rendered by a Masonic tribunal.

Automatic unaffiliation is at variance with Masonic principles and practice. A vote of the Lodge is necessary for unaffiliation.

Grand Historian Ossian Lang has a good and valuable report again. We think our readers will be interested in it, so here are some of the paragraphs:

EARLY ANGLO-SAXON GILDS AND FRATERNITIES

Medieval gilds were Anglo-Saxon, Christian, voluntary fellowships for mutual aid and protection. Other races—Hebrew, Greek, Roman, Slav, Chinese and the rest—had associations resembling gilds in many respects. Human nature is not confined to anyone of the lot nor to any particular age, and often does hit upon like forms for like purposes. There is no more reason for forcing Egyptian priests, Essenes, Greek *phratrries*, or the Roman *collegia* to pose as forbears, than there is for tracing the gild-system back to the beehive, the anthill, or Kipling's Jungle Wolf-Pack.

When the family tie, the patriarchal group and clan-cohesion no longer afforded adequate protection against inroads and oppression from without, and failed to satisfy social and economic instincts and ambitions, something else was added to meet the situation. Usually the solution was compelled by the intrusion in the original community of more or less welcome or tolerated outsiders brought in by marriage, commerce, the demand for skilled and unskilled labor, and other new factors.

Politically, the erstwhile Anglo-Saxon homestead expanded into a village, a township, a borough, part of a shire and of a kingdom. Duties and liberties of individuals had to be redefined, neighborhood and community cooperation had to be regulated, relations to other communities and the State had to be safeguarded, and local and individual responsibilities had to be fixed. Anglo-Saxon gilds were one natural answer.

The term *gyld* (gild) has been tacked to a great variety of assemblies and societies. Originally it meant offering (sacrifice), to judge from the oldest Anglo-Saxon version of the Bible, which speaks of Abel's *burnt offering* of the firstlings of his flock as *Byrne-Gjeld*.

The pagan forbears of the Christian Anglo-Saxons applied the term *gylds* to their sacrificial banquets in honor of their deities, toward which the participants contributed. But eating and drinking together does not make a *gild*, in the sense in which the word was used under the Christian dispensation, or Teutonic get-togethers never are complete without such concomitants. Did not the word *lodge*, originally mean shed or hut and applied to the place where the stone-cutters labored together, later come to denote the group of men working in a lodge? In a like way "offering" or "banquet" i.e. *gild*—came to stand for a society or club the members of which contributed toward a common purpose.

Religious fraternities formed of men of the same trade in the course of time arose in all parts of England. Such fraternities differed not at all from the other gilds, except in that membership was limited to men of the same craft and their families and friends, who desired to strengthen the ties their common occupation had formed between them by associating together also in worship and other concerns. Some of these fraternities changed by more or less imperceptible steps into regular craft gilds. On the other hand, craft gilds sometimes extended their scope by becoming social-religious fraternities. Examples are to be found also of craft gilds which, when prohibited by law because of conspiracies, real or assumed, to obtain higher wages, carried on under the cloak of religious fellowships.

The merchants were the first to unite in gilds for the purpose of mutual protection of their trade interests by regulations agreed upon among themselves and afterwards confirmed by the municipality, a charter obtained from the King, or both.

The merchant gilds sought and obtained privileges, giving them, each in its own town, a practical monopoly in the carrying on of trafficking. The usual features of gild life formed part of the general program: Entrance oath, solemn assemblies at stated times, banquets, relief, securing the release of imprisoned brethren, attendance at funerals of members, etc. Honesty, fair dealing, mutual assistance and moral conduct were practices insisted upon. Penalties were inflicted for violations of the gild code. Master workmen who turned raw materials into articles for sale in their individual shops or stalls also became members. So did monasteries, men and women who produced articles for sale or who sold goods in large or small quantities.

By 1388 the development had assumed such proportion as to cause the government to see in it a possible new source of taxes. A writ was issued by King Richard II requiring Masters and Wardens of all fraternities and gilds to report to the Royal Chan-

cellor before the feast of Purification, 1389, giving a full account of the organization over which they presided. To be listed were the date of foundation, constitution and regulations, entrance oath, meetings, feasts, contributions made to the Church, and all property real and movable. Shortly after, the gilds were ordered also to send in copies of charters or other such sanction, if they had any. The returns afford a most comprehensive picture of the gild life of the time. What outstanding facts they established and what, if anything, has to do particularly with the Masons. We shall have to defer to a later report.

PANGAL DENOUNCED

New York went into Rumania to help install pure Masonry there. It ran afoul of I. Pangal and his group. Now there is no opportunity lost, to show that Pangal and his Masonry are unworthy. A paper called "an important periodical", "Dreptatae", of Bucharest, is quoted. Pangal is called a grafter who initiated himself into Masonry and then used Masonry to boost himself politically; also, he sold initiations at high prices, according to the charges.

The Committee on Jurisprudence recommends that recognition be accorded to the Grand Lodge Del Pacifico, of Mexico, which the Grand Lodge of North Carolina has also recognized.

Brother Ossian Lang again presents a most valuable report as secretary to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.



There's not a flower that decks the vale,
There's not a beam that lights the mountain,
There's not a shrub that scents the gale,
There's not a wind that stirs the fountain,
There's not a hue that paints the rose,
There's not a leaf around us lying,
But in its use or beauty shows
True love to us, and love undying.

—GERALD GRIFFIN.

NORTH DAKOTA—1933

CHANGED HIS PROFESSION

Grand Master John Wade Robinson is both a Doctor of Veterinary Surgery and a Graduate in Pharmacy. His biographer is Walter L. Stockwell, who naively declares that of late the practice of Veterinary Surgery has "largely disappeared." Reminds us of the joke about the man who found a piece of rubber tube in his soup and was informed that the automobile has supplanted the horse!

Present as a Distinguished Visitor was Carl H. Claudy, secretary of the Masonic Service Association, who declared he was the personal representative of the Grand Master of the District of Columbia. We've got the goods on Claudy this time. He's the Flower Girl supreme! If you don't believe it, read the following:

O. E. S.

It was moved that the Grand Master take with him such assistance as he deemed necessary and pay a visit of fraternal courtesy to the Grand Chapter O. E. S. (This was done Wednesday evening. Grand Master Bitzing accompanied by R. W. Brother Carl H. Claudy and the Grand Secretary as flower bearer, were received in the Grand Chapter. Brother Bitzing spoke briefly but eloquently and Brother Claudy presented the flowers.)

And if ever Carl Claudy gets fresh around us, we'll tell it on him.

We now note the official address of Grand Master Robinson. He takes note of the current troubles, in the following:

SUSPENSION—NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

Six hundred twenty-three members of lodges were suspended for non-payment of dues. That is a heavy loss being almost three times the number raised. We assume that every lodge considered carefully its action and only suspended members after all efforts had been exhausted to locate such delinquents and know their circumstances. Much of the damage results in lodges losing contact with their brethren. They move away. No effort is made in many lodges to maintain frequent communication through bulletins, trestle boards or calendars, thus brethren lose interest and when the pinch comes they do not care to retain their member-

ship. In such cases the fault is largely our own. Every effort must be made in the future to hold the interest of our membership, to know their circumstances and in worthy cases, which must be limited, dues should be remitted and the standing of such brethren preserved. However the *remission of the dues of 1038 members is heavy*. It represents seven per cent of our membership. In the case of several lodges, the percentage of remission runs much higher. We feel that the utmost care must be taken in both suspensions and in remissions. We shall ask the Committee on Annual Returns to examine carefully the returns of all lodges and in cases of excessive suspensions or remissions the officers of these lodges should be called upon to give explanations.

INTERSTATE LEGAL QUESTIONS

The Grand Master takes a position a bit different from the rest of them concerning inter-jurisdictional visitation by lodges, as we here see:

The following proposal was made, by a lodge outside this Grand Jurisdiction, to visit a lodge within this Grand Jurisdiction, and to do substantially as follows: To bring their degree team, open lodge, confer one of their degrees upon their own candidate, and again close their own lodge. In all ways it would be a meeting of the visiting lodge.

To this we replied as follows: It would appear that it has been quite well defined, under a recent decision, "that a lodge cannot hold a communication in any town within its Jurisdiction other than that designated in its charter." If this ruling would hold good to a lodge within this Jurisdiction, it would hardly seem advisable or proper to sanction such action from a lodge without this Grand Jurisdiction, and under the circumstances, do not feel that the proposal would be acceptable without some modification.

This puts him in the position of setting up the law for a lodge in another jurisdiction, which he cannot do. His sole duty is to say whether he will permit the entrance and invasion. Another Grand Master must pass on the questions of law which he expatiates on.

"WE"

It's interesting how these Grand Masters take the literary style of the prevailing mode. Here is a Grand Master who is one of the few using the first person, plural number, in the preparation of his official address—the editorial "we". This is Walter Stockwell's hobby, also. He's the only Grand Secretary that goes in for the editorial "we" style—but then, Walter Stockwell is an institution in himself!

THE HORRORS OF DUAL MEMBERSHIP

They have nearly a five per cent loss; their membership at the beginning of the year was 14,869 and the loss was 695, which was to a great extent explained by a suspension list of 629. North Dakota has five "dual" membership men only. And still these violent opponents of dual membership fear that it will work havoc in some unknown way. We come back to our original and major thesis about it—it may not do much good, but it can't do any harm: why not permit dual membership?

On the evening of the first day of the session, there was entertainment in the form of a Masonic play, called "The Trestle Board of Friendship", which had first been presented in a meeting in honor of Walter Stockwell, and later had been presented several times.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE

There is in this Grand Lodge a Committee on Sunday Observance. This committee has an extended report, in which is included some proposed legislation, which was adopted, and which is as follows:

"The use on Sunday of any Masonic temple owned or controlled by a Masonic lodge or Masonic corporation in this Jurisdiction shall not be permitted to any other organization for any purpose when a similar use on Sunday is forbidden to the Masonic lodge itself."

"Every constituent lodge within its jurisdiction should, as a body, attend public worship on the festival of Saint John the Baptist, June 24th, or, if preferred, on the Sunday nearest said day in each year, and then offer up its devotion to the Grand Architect of the Universe, or Supreme Grand Master."

(2) That no Masonic Temple owned or controlled by a Masonic lodge or Masonic corporation can be used for social gatherings on Sunday.

(3) That members of a Masonic body in this grand jurisdiction or of an organization composed entirely of Masons may assemble to hold a picnic or like outdoor gathering on Sunday for a purpose that is commendable and in accord with the decorum that should characterize the Masonic attitude toward the day, PROVIDED the holding of a picnic or other outdoor gathering and the character of the program has the approval of the Grand Master. The program should be limited to musical, literary, educational, or religious numbers.

MASONRY IN NORWAY

There is in this book a regular Correspondence Report, by Past Grand Master Walter H. Murfin, and in this is one particularly interesting description of Masonry in Norway. We think our readers will like to read the following:

'The 'Swedish System of Masonry' is also named the 'Christian System' because all candidates are required to profess belief in a Christian religion without imposing upon the members any particular creed. It is perfectly free of dogmatism. This system is used in the Scandinavian countries and by one of the Grand Lodges of Germany (Grosse Landesloge der Freimaurer v. Deutschland). It consists of eleven degrees, divided into three groups:

I. Craft Lodges, called St. John's Lodges, which comprise

1. Apprentices,
2. Fellow Crafts,
3. Master Masons.

II. Scotch St. Andrews's Lodges comprising three degrees, and

III. Chapter degrees the five highest, 7-11. The 11th is that of Knights and Commanders of the Red Cross, the number of which is limited to 33. Out of these 33 one is elected Grand Master.

'Members of approved foreign Grand Lodges are admitted as visitors to the Craft Degrees. Members of Grand Lodges working our own system may be admitted to the highest degree they themselves have received.

'We are in fraternal relations with most Grand Lodges of Europe, sticking to the Ancient Landmarks and many Grand Lodges of U. S., Canada, Australia, etc. During the latest years we have entered into fraternal connection with several Grand Lodges in U. S. A.

You will have noticed that the number of Lodges here is not great. All Brethren have to belong to a St. John's Lodge (Craft Lodge), even if they have acquired higher degrees and therefore also are members of a St. Andrew's Lodge or the Chapter. We have 19 Craft Lodges and as the total number of members is 10,000, you will understand that our Lodges are rather large as regards the number of members, the average being more than 500. You will find the actual numbers in our 'Matrikel' and I will only mention here that the oldest Lodge 'St. Olaus of the White Leopard' has 2,000, while the youngest 'The Seven Stars' has about 100 members.

NEW MEXICO—1933

WHY CALL THE GRAND LODGE?

Grand Master Thomas J. Hall called several special communications of his Grand Lodge during the year. The first one was on April 16, 1932, for the purpose of conducting the Masonic funeral of Brother William Nelson Hudgins, who is described as Senior Warden of Eddy Lodge, No. 21, and son of Brother James D. Hudgins, of Eddy Lodge, No. 21, and the latter being a Past Worshipful Master of Roswell Lodge, No. 18. Of course we take the occasion as a matter of fact, but we are still privately wondering what the Grand Lodge had to do with it. We had thought that the Grand Lodge conducted the funerals of its officers and of its past officers.

FIRST SESSION MONDAY MORNING

This Grand Lodge begins its sessions on Monday morning, March 20, at nine o'clock. This is a most desirable practice. In Tennessee they do the same thing with the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter together; and in this way a whole day is saved. It is the opinion of this scribe that such a plan in use in connection with the Annual Meetings of our North Carolina bodies would save much valuable time. Men from the western part of this state have to take all day Tuesday to get to Raleigh, never see any of the session of Thursday, and take all day Thursday to get home. When it comes to the York Rite meetings, it is worse: they have to take all day Tuesday to get there, then rush through all the meetings helter-skelter, and rush back home Thursday. If the meeting began on Monday morning, committees could meet on Monday afternoon, and the work of the Grand Lodge be concluded on Tuesday and everybody go home that evening if necessary. It takes too much of a professional man's time, or a business man's time, to attend these meetings.

LUNCHEON: BREAKFAST

Then there is another item about the New Mexico program that we like very much. At noon on the first

day the Grand Master had a luncheon for the Worshipful Masters, and next morning at half past seven, the lodge secretaries had a breakfast together with their Grand Secretary. We have a guess that these two get-togethers were the best thing on the program, next to the banquet on Monday evening, at which Bro. H. L. Haywood was the principal speaker. Brother Haywood is one of the foremost Masonic scholars of America. The climate of New Mexico seems to be very good for his health, and Bro. Haywood's fund of Masonic information is very good for the Masonry of New Mexico. He is writing for them the material for their system of Masonic Education. This consists of Short Talk Bulletins, Masonic Institutes and materials for Candidate Training. It seems that they are holding about one of the Masonic Institutes each month. One thing that we like is the fact that the Grand Master has written a personal letter to each candidate for the degrees.

Here are some comments by the Grand Master:

LEVITY IN DEGREE WORK

Although absolutely foreign to the spirit of Freemasonry, some Lodges have allowed a bit of so-called horseplay to enter ceremonies of a serious nature. This practice may at the time evoke pleasure to those in attendance, but the effect on the mind of the candidate is such that he loses sight of the solemnity and beauty of the teachings of our institution.

Neither do I see where any good effect can result from placing fear in the mind of an applicant about to present himself for initiation, passing or raising. This custom has been practiced in many instances to the detriment of the dignity of the Fraternity. One Lodge in forecasting the conferring of a degree sent a printed announcement through the mail in such a form that the profane might receive a false impression of intent and purposes of Freemasonry. On being brought to the attention of the Grand Master I immediately voiced my displeasure in the pursuance of such a policy. It is unfair to those seeking admission. It is contrary to the spirit of our institution. Levity has no place in Freemasonry.

In his Decisions, the Grand Master holds that the Lodge is the sole judge of the physical qualifications of its material—it's no use to ask for dispensations to receive people with legs or fingers off. Let the Lodge grant its own dispensation.

He holds that a man whose dues are two years in arrears is not in good standing; for the New Mexico law declares that one in good standing is one who is clear upon the books of the lodge and no charges are pending. He advises against taking notes for dues.

CAN'T INVOKE TECHNICALITY NOW

Here is a good one:

16. QUERY: A petition was received and unfavorable ballot resulted. Later found that petitioner was not recommended in conformity with our law. Can applicant sign new petition fulfilling requirements?

Held: No. The Master, in submitting petition for ballot, accepted the validity of petition and submitted the question in good faith. The petitioner must await the specified time before application can be made.

STUDENT LOAN: SAFE

To those of little faith about student loans, the following is dedicated:

The Revolving Student Loan Fund Committee has, during the past year, granted ten loans, totaling \$1,805.00. During the same period, there has been returned to the fund \$3,212.82 in payment on loans, and \$697.02 interest on loans.

A year ago there was a credit balance of \$860.39. On January 1, 1933, the balance was \$2,965.05.

The fear that this Loan Fund will be lost to the Grand Lodge, therefore, seems groundless. For six years the interest payments have averaged \$735.00 per year. This will take care of an occasional loss without depleting the fund.

After all, Student Loan Funds are what you make them. They are neither foolproof nor automatic. Eternal vigilance is the price of success; but if you pay the price you buy success.

ABSTRACT TEACHINGS AND HIGH POWERED CONDITIONS

The Committee on Chartered Lodges has this to say:

The Masonic Fraternity, founded in antiquity and steeped in reverence for the ancient ways, has found it painfully difficult to adapt itself to the modern "high powered" conditions. Philosophic and abstract teachings, no matter how beautiful, do not in themselves attract large numbers of people in these days. Men no longer gather in taverns and coffee rooms to discuss philosophy, science, literature and life. Things are moving too fast.

When we learn how to combine the beauty and moral value of our teachings with attractive entertainment, the problem of attendance will be solved. There have been plenty of programs and methods of entertainment suggested. The problem now is to get the Lodges to take these suggested programs and use them in accordance with local conditions.

OBLIGATION OF OFFICERS OF CONSTITUTENT LODGES
TO PREPARE THEMSELVES FOR THE DUTIES OF OFFICE
PARTICULARLY THE MASTER AND SECRETARY

This Committee feels that, in many Lodges, especially the smaller ones, the officers as a whole pay no attention to the business affairs of the Lodge. In many instances, the only thought given to the Lodge by its officers is the conferring of degrees. Officers, particularly Masters and Wardens, know little or nothing about the dues situation, leaving that entirely to the Secretary. They are not able to give an intelligent answer when asked what percent of the dues have been collected, how much money the Lodge is expending for various purposes. In short, they know nothing of the financial standing of the organization of which they are officers, and of which they should know everything.

This Committee believes that all officers should be reminded of their obligations which they took upon assuming office, particularly with reference to the welfare of their Lodges. They should be reminded that their duties are not left behind when the meetings are adjourned.

Altogether, this is a very interesting book.



UNION AND LIBERTY

Lord of the Universe! shield us and guide us,
Trusting Thee always through shadow and sun!
Thou hast united us—who shall divide us?
Keep us, oh, keep us the many in one!
Up with our banner bright,
Sprinkled with starry light,
Spread its fair emblems from mountain to shore,
While through the sounding sky,
Loud rings the nation's cry,
Union and Liberty! One evermore!

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Keep us, oh, keep us the many in one!
Up with our banner bright,
Sprinkled with starry light,
Spread its fair emblems from mountain to shore,
While through the sounding sky,
Loud rings the nation's cry,
Union and Liberty! One evermore!

—HOLMES.

OKLAHOMA—1933

HARD TO READ

This is the most difficult book to review—235 pages of stenographic transcript out of which to dig the important facts. We took this on a train trip to Washington, and read it all over the State of Virginia before we finally got through with it. When we got to the Grand Master's recommendation on the fortieth page, that the book be prepared on a different basis, we felt relieved; but this proved to be premature, for the new sort of book will come out next year, if at all.

PHELPS' DECISIONS

Grand Master James I. Phelps handed down a few decisions of interest, as follows:

DECISIONS

1. I held that if a brother had been suspended for non-payment of dues and died while thus suspended his surviving relatives could not pay up his delinquency and have the records of the lodge show that he died in good standing.

2. I held that where a brother had been convicted of a felony in the District Court and he appealed to the Criminal Court of Appeals and his conviction was upheld, and before commitment was issued, and before he was taken to the penitentiary, the governor paroled him, that he nevertheless was automatically indefinitely suspended.

3. I held that where a brother belongs to one lodge and resides in the jurisdiction of another lodge where he commits a Masonic offense that either lodge has jurisdiction to try him, and the lodge where charges were first filed would retain jurisdiction.

AMENDMENTS TURNED DOWN

They've got a queer way of doing things in Oklahoma when it comes to considering constitutional amendments. They submit them to the lodges, and get the vote; then they do what they please about them. Here are two amendments, on one of which 196 lodges voted yes, and 75 voted against; on the other, there were 225 votes in

the affirmative and 42 lodges voted against. The Committee reported against both, and neither was adopted. What's the big idea?

INDEBTEDNESS REFUNDED

The Grand Lodge of Oklahoma is another one that's up against it. Here are bonds soon to fall due in the amount of \$130,000.00, and no way to pay them. It is finally decided to take the necessary dose—refund them, pay them serially over a term of years, and increase the per capita tax by twenty five cents. This indebtedness is that occasioned by the Masonic Home; and the new bonds are to be secured by mortgage on the Home property.

NEW TRIAL CODE

This Grand Lodge has presented to it by a special committee, a new Trial Code and other changes in the fundamental law. It has been printed and has been made available to the lodges. It is now duly adopted.

SCOUT CAMP

The Grand Lodge some years ago became interested in a Boy Scout Camp, and this was leased to a local organization which was to assume all responsibility of all sorts. Now it turns out that the other organization incurred some bills which have not been paid—insurance, repairs and the like—and the creditors want the owner of the property, the Grand Lodge, to pay. It is decided that the Grand Lodge should go out of the business entirely and get rid of the property.

AID IN FORT WORTH

Here is a part of the report of the Special Committee on Claims, which had also considered that Boy Scout Camp matter.

We first considered the claim of the Ft. Worth Masonic Employment and Relief Bureau, of Ft. Worth, Texas, which is for the amount of \$327.50 incurred on behalf of Brother Chas. O. Wright, a member of Stratford Lodge No. 118, of Oklahoma.

We find that during the month of December, 1931, the claimant authorized hospitalization of Brother Chas. O. Wright, and

thereby incurred an obligation in the amount of \$327.50. It appears from the evidence that the claimant, just before incurring said obligation, telegraphed the Master of Stratford Lodge the condition of Brother Wright, and was informed by said Master that the local lodge could extend no aid on account of the lack of finances. Claimant contends they then called by telephone Brother Claude M. March, the then acting Grand Master, and states that the Grand Master authorized them to proceed with the hospitalization of Brother Chas. O. Wright.

We find, however, from the evidence submitted to us that said action taken by claimant was at no time authorized by the then acting Grand Master, and that the obligation was incurred on claimant's own responsibility, in the hope that same would be paid, either by the brother's home lodge or by the Grand Lodge.

Your committee believes that to allow this bill under the facts in this case would establish a precedent that might lead to the incurring of innumerable obligations of this character, based only on telephone conversation, in the future; and we therefore recommend that the claim be disallowed.

STRESSING THE WRONG THING

Then comes the new Grand Master, Bro. Mahlon F. Manville, of Ada. Ada is the home of a great institution of learning. One might expect that from this place would come a protest against mere rote learning. Here it is, in his inaugural address:

In the industry and zeal of our brethren in becoming proficient we have stressed the wrong thing. We have emphasized literal accuracy when that should be a secondary consideration. Let me put it another way. The esoteric work which you brethren know so well is only twenty-five years old, but Masonry itself is a thousand years old. What has perpetuated Masonry and still gives it life is not ritual you have committed to heart, but the principles behind that ritual. (Applause) "The letter killeth but the spirit giveth life". I want you to become thoroughly familiar with all your ritual. I would that I could strike from the Monitor the third section of the Entered Apprentice degree and make you learn it by heart. All there is of instruction in Masonry is in that lecture, all the fundamentals, the philosophy is there, the thing that goes into your soul to make you a better man with a finer philosophy of life, a man who has the courage to meet the terrible things we are going through today, all are in the Entered Apprentice Degree.

I wonder if you realize that there are many people of education, culture and refinement who do not believe in the immortality of the soul, more than ever before in the history of educated mankind. Do you realize that the great nation we know as Russia

whose population far exceeds our own, has set the exact day, May 1st, 1937, when the very idea of God shall be exterminated? In our petition for the degrees we have the question "Do you believe in one true and living God?" but unfortunately for the one who drafted that form, he was not familiar with the landmarks of Masonry, and entirely omitted that other essential question, "Do you believe in the immortality of the soul?"

The teaching of Masonry from the beginning to the end is to establish the belief in the immortality of the soul. You remember that passage from the Psalms in the Entered Apprentice degree, "For there the Lord commanded the blessing, even life forever more." That is the first time it is mentioned but from there to the end it leads up to the sublimest hope of humanity, the great climax, the resurrection. That is what Masonry is for, to aid in the development of the soul. You may say, where is your soul, how can I put my hand on it, how can I know it? We are living in a materialistic world. A thing that can not be physically demonstrated puzzles us, many deny its existence. I venture to assert that inside fifty years men will refuse to sign a petition for the degrees because they do not believe in the existence of God or in the immortality of the soul.

THE GIRLS MUST GO: MASONS ONLY

There is strong pressure to get the girls out of the Grand Secretary's office in several Grand Lodges. Sometimes this is headed off. But in Oklahoma, the resolution to require the Grand Secretary and the institutions to employ nobody except Master Masons weathered the storm of an unfavorable recommendation by the committee to which it was referred, and was adopted.

BACK TO 1921

The net loss is 5,957, which puts the membership back to 57,900, where it was in 1921. In all that time they have raised 38,563 Master Masons in name, at least—and nothing to show for it all except just to compensate for losses by death and otherwise. Are they the better off for all this experience? Who knows?

HUMPHREY TO THE BAT

The Reviews are again written by Thomas Chauncey Humphrey, of Hugo, who by his own confession is no novice at the game. Read his foreword:

It has been my pleasure to make reports on Foreign Correspondence, six to the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory and twenty-

two to the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, making a total of twenty-eight review reports. And just between you and me I had a birthday on the 20th of December last, celebrating my 86th birthday. After receiving so many compliments I began to think I was perhaps the oldest Past Grand Master in the United States and believed if I really were I would be entitled to a free ticket to the next circus here."

And we are grateful to him for his good work.



THE LITTLE FOOTPATH

The little footpath that I used to tread,
In childhood days now long since vanished, led
Its hardened, winding passage through a wood
To where a tiny, log-built schoolhouse stood.

With slate and pencil—books at hand were few—
I came each day, to add to what I knew.
And all I learned I took to be the truth,
For then I held the simple faith of youth.

The little footpath I believed would last,
But cars have made of it a thing long passed.
Decay and change I see now all around:
The little footpath can nowhere be found.

The aged mossy oak has been cut down—
Perhaps it's serving some one's needs in town.
And from the past is severed one more link;
The little spring at which I knelt to drink.

I nevermore shall walk this footpath way,
But woodland flowers for a time will stay
To waken childhood memories of a man
Who's near the end of his allotted span.

—D. J. BLALOCK.

OHIO—1933

ALL ON THE SAME FOOTING

The Ways and Means Committee started things off with a resolution signed by the entire committee of seven, to the effect that the representatives of lodges which have not paid their per capita tax in full or in part shall be given seats, votes and mileage and per diem. It was of course adopted.

CORNERSTONES ON SUNDAY

Then Grand Master Simeon Nash came to bat. He clears away the matters of welcome to his city, necrology, routine duties and the like, and then reports that on Sunday, September 24, 1933, the Grand Lodge laid the cornerstone of the new Post Office at Columbus. On Sunday, October 8, the cornerstone of the Court House at Lebanon was laid with all of the ancient ceremonies—Knights Templar being the escort in each case. In some jurisdictions, like ours, it is held that the laying of cornerstones is labor and cannot be performed on Sunday. It has not been so very long since the Grand Lodge of North Carolina held various sorts of meetings on Sunday.

The Grand Master did a vast lot of traveling and visiting; eight pages are required to tell the story of it.

Here is something quite different to be reported:

IMPROPER USE OF GRAND CHAPTER, R.A.M. RITUAL AT CONVOCATION OF
ACTUAL PAST MASTERS IN CONFERRING PAST MASTER'S DEGREE

On January 17, 1933, I received from M. E. Comp. Henry Gruen, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Ohio, a letter in which he called my attention to the fact that on November 16, 1932, certain Past Masters who were gathered at Charity Lodge, No. 530, Palmyra, in a convocation of Actual Past Masters, had, in conferring the Past Master's Degree upon the Master-elect of Charity Lodge, No. 530, F. & A. M., used the Ritual of the Grand Chapter, R. A. M., of Ohio, which Ritual was in the custody of, but was used without the permission of, the High Priest of Tyrian Chapter, No. 91, located at Ravenna. M. E. Comp. Gruen suggested that he would be glad to co-operate

with me in applying any proper disciplinary action. I caused the matter to be investigated, and by mutual arrangement between M.·E.·Comp. Henry Gruen and myself, Bro. Louis P. Clark, District Lecturer, accompanied M.·E.·Comp. Gruen, on February 20, 1933, in a visit to Tyrian Chapter, No. 91, R. A. M., at Ravenna, at which time a suitable reprimand was administered by the M.·E.·Grand High Priest. Further, by like arrangement, Bro. Clark, together with R.·E.·Comp. Royal A. Walkup, then Deputy Grand High Priest, on March 18, 1933, visited Charity Lodge, No. 530, at Palmyra, it having been directed that all concerned in the convocation be summoned to be present. Bro. Clark, by my direction, reprimanded all of those concerned for this improper use of the Grand Chapter Ritual, and further, by my direction, pointed out to the Brethren that, while within the letter of our law, the calling of this convocation of Actual Past Masters, without an invitation and notice to the District Lecturer to be present, was a discourtesy to the District Lecturer, to the Grand Master, and to the Grand Lodge, which should not go unnoticed.

NO OHIO MASONIC LAW ON 3.2

Then he had to pass on the beer business. At first he sent out a letter merely quoting the Grand Lodge law which says that selling intoxicating beverages is an offense requiring expulsion. Then he had to answer a lot of questions, so he added that so long as he was Grand Master 3.2 beer must not be sold or used in any Masonic Temple, in festivities or in restaurants therein. The matter got to the appropriate committee of the Grand Lodge, and it was adjudged that his edict expired with the expiration of his term; and that the only thing that need to be said is, that selling intoxicants is a Masonic offense but 3.2 stuff is not an intoxicant—that is, there's no Masonic law at all about three-point-two in Ohio.

Then he took up the matter of the use of Masonic Temples by other functions than lodges. In Ohio, once a Masonic Hall is dedicated, it cannot be used for anything except Masonic meetings and the Eastern Star. It is held that the Women's Order of the Beauceant, an ally of the Knights Templars, may meet in the social rooms of a Temple. He recommends the following about the matter:

I recommend that the Jurisprudence Committee be directed to prepare, and report for adoption at this Communication, suitable legislation, prescribing that all Masonic Temples shall be divided into three portions: *First*, that portion dedicated to Masonry;

second, that portion which may be used for social and other activities, and *third*, that portion which is deemed strictly commercial, and that in the case of any Masonic Temple the delimitations of each portion may, upon request, be fixed by the Committee on New Temples, with the approval of the Grand Master.

MASONIC FUNERAL: ANOTHER PRICE MEDAL

Must space is taken in telling of the funeral of Bro. Ralph Osborne, Ohio man who was D. G. M. under Massachusetts in the Canal Zone and died there. Grand Master Chipman came to attend the funeral, which was held weeks after his Deputy's death, in Columbus. It was in a funeral chapel, where there was a funeral oration, and then the interment was in Greenlawn Cemetery. Grand Master Chipman gave Grand Master Nash the Henry Price Medal.

BROTHERLY LOVE FUND

Grand Master Nash did much work to relieve those owing dues, and in distress. They worked out a scheme involving a Brotherly Love Fund and Brotherly Love Committee, in each lodge, to use lodge funds to keep distressed men from being suspended; and afterward, the plan was greatly enlarged. The actual net loss of 6,929 indicates that something was needed to prevent a much larger loss. The Grand Master gets to thinking about what is to come next.

THE EFFECTS OF SHORT HOURS

After pondering present economic conditions and what is being done to relieve them in the way of shorter hours of work and so forth, he says:

I do, however, draw from those conditions, which are so well known to, and so forcibly impressed upon, the mind of each of you, the conclusion that whatever the future may have in store for us, it does have in store for us a readjustment of economic conditions under which readjustment mankind will have fewer hours of labor, in connection with his regular employment by which he provides for himself and his family, giving to him greater leisure hours than have ever been enjoyed by mankind before. It is a truism to say that this condition results from those advanced methods of construction, transportation, manufacturing, and social activities of every kind which, roughly speaking, permit perhaps thirty men to accomplish as much as one hundred accom-

plished in the year 1900. Preachers, philosophers, economists thinkers, welfare workers, and the world in general are divided into two schools of thought. Some say that mankind will destroy himself by the misuse of this time; others that he will uplift his moral, mental, and spiritual plane by the many profitable uses which obviously may be made by him of that time.

There can be no doubt as to the school of thought, on this subject, to which we, as Masons, adhere. It is not a new thing for us to say that in the Lodge room we teach lessons and principles of life which guide us day by day outside the Lodge room. We have been saying that, and we have been practicing that, through the ages. To-day the world finds here, in Masonry, ready made for use in this emergency, that is to say in this readjustment of mankind to this changed condition of life, an instrument and tool which, as a hand-maiden to religion, will enable mankind to justify the confidence God has reposed in us, and to justify the belief of those who say that mankind will make proper use of this leisure time which has been presented to him by the great Creator. Anyone who can get a glimpse of the plans provided for us by the great Architect of the Universe, sees at once that our great Institution is indeed one of His instruments. Let us make the full and proper use of that instrument, and our great Institution will blossom to greater flower than ever before, as the years come to us.

DESTRUCTIVE TEMPLES

The Grand Lodge happily did not lose anything in any bank all through the year 1933 or before. But along comes the Grand Secretary, and tells of the devastating effect of these lodge building programs that overstepped sanity lines, as follows:

The burden of a Temple debt has, in some instances, so seriously disturbed the morale of the Lodge, the spirit of unity is well-nigh missing. It is a fine thing to have a Temple providing it can be had without debt and its maintenance and operation do not drain the finances of the Lodge and tax unreasonably its members. It is incomprehensible the lack of business acumen displayed by a number of Lodges in hopelessly involving themselves in debt. Debt is and always has been a curse for individual, business, organization, or nation. It would mean a blessing for all of our Lodges as well as ourselves if we obeyed the injunction of St. Paul to "owe no man anything, but to love one another."

The Ohio Masonic Home is crying for lack of space. Many are on the waiting list, both the aged and the young children. We wonder whether they are going to add to their building, or develop the home care idea. The best thought in the field of eleemosynary institutions is that

home care where it can be had, plus institutional care where home care is impracticable, is the ideal.

Reviewer Earle Stewart, P. G. M., is on his job and has a first-class good report. We appreciate his North Carolina review, among the others.

OHIO POET

The Committee on Necrology concludes its report with a quotation from Washington Gladden, an Ohio poet and a resident of Columbus, where they are meeting:

In the bitter waves of woe, beaten and tossed about
By the sullen winds that blow from the desolate shores of doubt—
When the anchors that faith had cast are dragging in the gale
I am quietly holding fast to the things that cannot fail.

I know that right is right; that it is not good to lie;
That love is better than spite, and a neighbor than a spy;
I know that passion needs the leash of a sober mind;
I know that generous deeds some sure reward will find;
That the rulers must obey; that the givers shall increase;
That duty lights the way for the beautiful feet of peace;
In the darkest night of the year, when the stars have all gone out,
That courage is better than fear, that faith is better than doubt.

And fierce though the fiends may fight, and long though the
angels hide,

I know that truth and right have the universe on their side;
And that somewhere, beyond the stars, is a love that is better
than fate;

When the night unlocks her bars I shall see Him, and I will wait.



REMINDERS

I'm going to write a letter today
To a friend whose heart is glad,
And tell him how I am rejoicing to hear
Of the wond'rous success he has had;
Then I'll write to another friend whose heart
Aches, because it contains no song—
For she may not know that I really Do care
Because things all seem wrong:
And I'm sure they'll be glad of those letters,
For when things go like that with me,
It helps so much to have somebody send
Their greetings—or sympathy.

—ANNA PRINTZLAU BOWEN.

OREGON—1933

Oregon has its own plan for the handling of the vexed problem of Life Membership. We are of the opinion that our members would like to read the Oregon law, so we quote these sections of it:

“Section 228A, LIFE MEMBERSHIP—

“1. Any member in good standing in this Grand Jurisdiction whose dues are paid to date may purchase a life membership and be thereby relieved from the further payment of dues, subject to the provisions set forth in this section.

“2. The purchase price for life membership shall be not less than:

“Age 21 to 35, inclusive.....	\$150.00
“Age 36 to 50, inclusive.....	125.00
“Age 51 and over.....	100.00

“3. All sums collected by the lodges for life membership shall be immediately transmitted to the Grand Secretary.

“4. The Grand Secretary shall place all monies so received in the Life Membership Fund.

“5. The Grand Secretary shall immediately issue to the member paying the required fees, a life membership certificate under seal of the Grand Lodge, signed by the Grand Master and attested by the Grand Secretary, and shall also issue to the lodge a certificate declaring that the life membership if so received is held by the Grand Lodge in trust for the lodge transmitting the same to the Grand Secretary.

“6. Upon the holder of a life membership certificate transferring to another lodge within this Grand Jurisdiction, the Grand Secretary shall, upon notice thereof, transfer on the books of the Life Membership Fund, the fees received for such life membership to the credit of the lodge transferred to, and such lodge receiving the transfer, shall pay the Grand Secretary the sum of \$5.00 as a transfer fee, which the Grand Secretary shall deposit in the Life Membership Fund to the credit of the lodge issuing the transfer and such transfer fee shall not be collected from the life member.

“7. Upon the holder of a life membership certificate demitting from this Grand Jurisdiction to any other and/or taking a withdrawal certificate from his lodge, then the fee paid for such life membership shall remain to the credit of such lodge in the Life Membership Fund.

“8. Lodges are prohibited from donating and/or selling life memberships in any other manner than provided in this section;

except a lodge may by vote, purchase from its funds a life membership certificate for a member thereof, paying the fee provided in subdivision 2 of this section.

"9. All life memberships existing previous to the adaption of this section of the Code (June, 1933) shall remain *in statu quo* and, upon request, the Grand Secretary shall issue a special life membership certificate setting forth the standing of such member. The fee for the issuance of such certificate shall be Ten Dollars (\$10.00) which shall be placed in the Life Membership Fund to the credit of the lodge requesting the certificate.

The Grand Master presiding is M.:W.:Walter C. Winslow. They have a funny habit of printing the official address and the Grand Oration in the front of the book before they tell that the Grand Lodge was opened, so we got confused.

BEER IS INTOXICATING IN OREGON

The Grand Master ruled that three-point-two beer is in fact intoxicating and therefore is under the Masonic ban in Oregon. Quite a number of pages are devoted to the argument about it, but in the end the Grand Lodge sustained the Grand Master and it is so.

The Grand Master also rules that a lodge may not receive a petition for affiliation from a man who does not reside in the territorial jurisdiction of such lodge. While this is the law in a few states, it is not in the majority of them; a man may present his petition for affiliation with dimit and so forth, and same may be received regardless of his residence, in the most of the Grand Lodges.

LOWER FEES

Then the Grand Master approved a whole shoal of amendments to by-laws reducing fees and dues. We don't find any reduced below forty dollars; one would think there was real need for these reductions.

CRIME WAVE

The concluding remarks of the Grand Master's address contain the following:

A great tidal wave of crime is threatening us from within. Let me submit the proposition, which, I trust, will challenge your thinking: Abraham Lincoln said, "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure perma-

nently half slave and half free." Now, I submit, brethren, that it is just as impossible for our government to endure permanently, with each individual citizen claiming the right to choose for himself what laws he will obey and what laws he will violate. Think that proposition over, brethren, before you violate a law just because you do not believe in it.

Last year, America's crime bill was five billion dollars. President Hoover, a short time before he retired from the presidency, made the startling assertion that "Life and property are more unsafe in the United States of America than in any other civilized country in the world, and no nation can long survive the failure of citizens to respect and obey the laws." We are inclined to ask the question, why this condition in the land of the free and the home of the brave. For the answer to this question, we, as Masons, need only turn to that great light of Masonry and read, "Be not deceived. God is not mocked. For whatever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

We are the greatest law-making and law-breaking nation on earth. We make laws of all kinds, and make no effort to enforce them. Thus, we breed disregard for the law. And this great tidal wave of crime is the harvest. If we are to change these conditions, we must change our attitude. President Lincoln gave us a rule by which this attitude may ultimately be changed. He said, "Let reverence for the law be breathed by every American mother to the babe that prattles on her lap. Let it be written in primers, spelling books and almanacs. Let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls and enforced in courts of justice. In short, let it become the political religion of the citizens."

TEST SUIT

The Grand Lodge wanted to give prospective donors to its Endowment Fund assurance that this Fund's integrity would be protected; so a "Test Suit" was instituted and an injunction was obtained, to prohibit permanently any such transfer, in the Supreme Court of Oregon.

GAVE UP THE TEMPLE

Here are some lodges with impossible debts. There is Palestine Lodge, which formed a building corporation. The Temple cost sixty thousand; and the mortgage is for \$35,000, held by a bank. The Temple is probably not worth that now; so that Grand Lodge trustees advised Palestine Lodge to stop paying anything on the building, but to pay rent. Here is a typical case of what is happening in many an investment:

The Trustees, owing to financial stringencies, took no action for foreclosure of the note and mortgage for \$10,000 against a farm in Douglas County with equity owed by C. H. Maupin. This note and mortgage were bequeathed to the Endowment Fund by Augustus Woods, deceased, and exceeded the present value of the property.

The farm is occupied by C. H. Maupin with whom the Grand Master has negotiated for sale for \$5000, payable in installments. However, the results have not been satisfactory. The Grand Master and Trustees have permitted Mr. Maupin to stay on the property as a caretaker, pending his ability to pay.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence recommends the recognition of several Grand Lodges, much in line with our list; denies the requests of the Symbolic of Germany, Cartagena of Colombia, Palestine, Spain, Paraguay and Uruguay, and asks withdrawal of the recognition of the old Grand Orient of Brazil, as well as of Egypt; but we don't know which Egyptian body it is. At the regular place the regular report of this committee is found.

Music was furnished by Captain of Police Robert L. Crane, who is a poet as well as a policeman. His poem, set to music, is in the book.

ELECTING A YEAR AHEAD

Somebody proposes that they elect a Grand Master a year in advance, so that he may get to work and get ready for the job. They give the proposition solemn consideration, and equally solemn burial, being dead. The committee that considers it is called "Special Committee on Grand Master-Elect".

MASONRY A SPIRITUAL OUTLET

We close with the following from the inaugural address of Grand Master Scott, incoming:

Now, Masonry to me is, as I said, a spiritual outlet, primarily. To others it is a social activity, and I have due regard for those who use it for that purpose. To others it is a charitable organization, and I regard that. To others it is a means of erecting buildings and temples. I regard that, though it seems to me the chief temple of our lives should be in our hearts and the good we are doing for others. But as a means of lifting one's self to a higher plane of devotion, that is what it has been chiefly

to me. It is a source of regret that my family of womenfolks can not join in this activity. That is one reason, brethren, why the Eastern Star has a place; it makes possible for the menfolks to continue their work in Masonry.

The design of the Masonic fraternity is to make its votaries better and wiser and consequently, happier. That is going to be the keynote of this administration. To that end we are going to use our social activities, our business organization, our symbolism, and our history and literature; to make better guidance in the affairs of life, awaken men to the seriousness and solemnities of life, so that not so many men will go wrong, and more will regard the property and lives of others, uphold the Constitution and ideals of our country.



THE BEST

The best that we have is not what we've got
 But that which we gave away—
 A gift to make easy another's lot—
 For it all comes back some day;
 The love that we showered to left and right,
 The boost that we gave some heart
 That wanted the dream and the song and light
 As it struggled to get a start.

We count our treasures in bank and chest,
 The things we have saved—they are there!
 But they do not matter, they're not the best—
 Our best are the things we share.
 Our best is the love that we give to those
 Who hunger and suffer and cry—
 A song of cheer, a flag or a rose,
 As the great procession goes by.

O, we know the things we had were fine,
 And we gave them away with a will!
 Well, don't be worried, and don't repine,
 They are ours, we have them still!
 For the things we gave away are the things
 That profit us most in the end—
 A love and a thought and a cheer that rings
 Somewhere in the heart of a friend.

—FOLGER KINSEY.

PENNSYLVANIA—1932

This great Grand Lodge holds five stated meetings—four quarterlies, and the Annual on December 27. The book is replete with the records of many sundry and various bequests and gifts of varying magnitude. There are many interesting points of divergence between Pennsylvania Masonry and ours.

PERPETUAL JURISDICTION

Pennsylvania holds to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected petitioners for the degrees. Whenever they learn of a person thus rejected who has made his residence in another state and been raised in a lodge under another Grand Lodge, the Grand Master issues an edict about the matter to the lodges—a perfectly logical procedure. We are not certain about their procedure in the case of a man who has been rejected in another Grand Jurisdiction petitioning in Pennsylvania, though we have some impressions.

NEED NO JURISPRUDENCE COMMITTEE

Then the ritual in Pennsylvania is vastly different. It seems to derive from the "Ancients", whereas ours came from the "Moderns". Virginia is somewhat like Pennsylvania. In Jurisprudence, moreover, they are different. We do not see in the books before us any report from any Jurisprudence Committee: they don't need one, for the Grand Master's edicts—or rather the Grand Masters' edicts—are law unless and until some Grand Master in the succession shall by his edict annul that of a predecessor. Thus Grand Master John S. Sell issued that well known edict about the Eastern Stars some dozen years ago. It's law because none of his successors has annulled it. We have known many Grand Masters of Pennsylvania, and have been impressed with the fact that they are well chosen to rule the fraternity in that state—for that is indeed what they do. We never knew a small-minded one.

Then there is Colonel Watres. Colonel Louis A. Watres of Scranton is a truly national figure—an institution. They made him the head of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association fifteen years ago and have never discovered any reason to put another in his place. There is a testimonial to him in the book. It's not every man that they might have picked up, that would have piloted the Association through these years in an expanding program without going on the rocks; and so far, the only "bulls" were those with which he had nothing to do. We indeed hope he may live to see the edifice completed—but we have doubts about his becoming a centenarian. The testimonial, which we set out to quote, is as follows:

We desire to thank our beloved and respected Brother Waters for the honor he thus brought to this Grand Lodge and to his native State. We congratulate him that his persistence has finally won success and we pray that our Heavenly Father will give our dear Brother many years of health and active usefulness. Brother Waters has shown himself a man of rare courage, of splendid business ability and a real leader of men. He has our respect and affection. Pennsylvania has always had a sincere interest in his splendid work, and feels equally happy to have had a share in the great undertaking. As the years come and go, this enduring monument will become the Mecca of the Masons throughout this land. It will not only serve as a Memorial to Washington the Mason, who embodied in himself the attributes of a true member of the Craft, but it will also bespeak the loving gratitude the three million and more Masons of the United States feel toward Louis A. Watres, whose unselfish devotion to Masonry prompted him to render this signal service to our Fraternity.

LODGES WITHOUT NAMES

Pennsylvania has something else that we haven't seen elsewhere—twelve lodges with no names whatever. Five of them are in Philadelphia. All are old lodges—relatively so, the largest number being 432, while the latest number on the roll is 753. Philadelphia has ninety-six lodges, in districts which are lettered instead of being numbered. The last is the "J" district. In the main, the Pennsylvania lodges are not over-large; but there are ten or a dozen lodges with more than a thousand members—a couple with as many as fifteen hundred.

Very few of Pennsylvania's long line of Grand Masters ever served only one year; you could count them on your fingers around once, omitting those who died in office.

HOSPITAL AND MASONIC HOMES FAMOUS

Then Pennsylvania has its Homes. Perhaps Elizabethtown is the most famous place for Masonic Homes in the world: even more impressive are the structures there than those of the two famous English Homes. The Chapel erected in memory of Grand Master Sell by his widow is a wonderfully beautiful edifice, elegantly finished and furnished and equipped. And the Thomas Ranken Patten School for Boys is a most modern and efficient trade school. Then, too, there is the Philadelphia Freemasons' Hospital, where they treated during the past year 619 patients, the average number there at any one time being 135. The sick, the broken, the dying who were sent there received the best that could be had; and if specialists outside were needed, patients were sent to them. They had 51 old people whose trouble were the infirmities of age—worn out, arteries hardened and weary of life. Forty had valvular heart disease, and of those seventeen passed to the Great Unknown during the year: all of the seven carcinoma cases of course succumbed. Some time medical science will conquer this scourge as organized knowledge penetrates the unknown, but not yet. Five were totally blind. Four had tic douloureux, and one was afflicted with herpes zoster, or shingles, while three had the itch and two are described by the single word "ticks".

In the Home, the average age of those admitted was 72, and the average age of those dying was 78, sixty six deaths of adults being recorded. At present there are in the Home 449 adults and 114 children. Women predominate among the adults by a majority of 85, while the boys outnumber the girls by twenty. Girls seem to be not so hard to manage as boys when one or both of the parents are dead.

WEALTHY GRAND LODGE

The Grand Lodge balance sheets shows \$16,860,-414.37, of which nearly eight millions are in trust funds, three and a half million is the value of the Masonic Homes, and \$1,869,249.94 is the value of the New Masonic Temple Site, on which they hope to build some day. One million, seven hundred thousand is classified as "real estate".

The membership in Pennsylvania is 208,595, which represents a net loss of 4,150, or almost exactly two per cent. They had 3,130 deaths and 3,085 suspensions and expulsions, while initiations fell off to 2,029.

Bro. William Dick, distinguished Masonic scholar connected with the famous library in the Masonic Temple at Philadelphia, is the writer of the Reviews, and the work is well done.



OTHERS

"Lord help me live from day to day
In such a self forgetful way
That even when I kneel to pray
My prayers will be for others.

Help me in all the work I do
To ever be sincere and true
And know that all I do for you
Must needs be done for others.

Let self be crucified and slain
And buried deep, and all in vain
May efforts be to rise again
Unless to live for others.

And when my work on earth is done
And my new work in Heaven begun
May I forget the crown I've won
While thinking still of others.

Others, Lord, yes, others
Let this my motto be;
Help me to live for others
That I may live like Thee."

—SELECTED.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—1933

NOT SO HOT ABOUT PINAGSABITAN'S REQUEST

Pinagsabitan Lodge got told. The story is so succinct and to the point that we are reproducing it exactly "as is":

Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

The resolution of Pinagsabitan Lodge No. 26, adopted on November 5, 1932, by that Lodge which is located in one of the richest and most favored regions of the Philippine Islands, asks the Grand Lodge to remit or condone the amount of 200.40 Pesos, due by said Lodge to the Grand Lodge. Among the grounds stated for the adoption of said resolution, we observe the following: "With the apparent dissension and misunderstanding, lack of interest and enthusiasm among the brethren, besides the prevailing crisis and depression, many of the Brethren would be dropped for non-payment of dues."

Your Committee on Jurisprudence is of the opinion that when the conditions in any Lodge are such as stated in this resolution, the Lodge should be given reasonable notice to pay its dues either by increasing the Lodge dues or by arranging a loan for that purpose and that if within the limit fixed by the Grand Master the dues shall not be paid, the charter of the Lodge should be arrested.

We, therefore, recommend that the said resolution submitted by Pinagsabitan Lodge be not adopted.

ROOSEVELT PRESENT

The annual communication was held on January 24. Bro. Stanton Youngberg was the elected Grand Master, this being the year for an English-speaking brother to be installed. The presiding Grand Master was Most Worshipful Brother Antonio Gonzalez. They alternate. One of those present was Governor-General Theodore Roosevelt, Junior, who came with his Staff and members of his Cabinet.

A WORD ABOUT EACH

One feature of the Grand Lodge's Annual Communication was the reception of the Grand Representatives, which was done in a very unique way. Bro. Stanton Youngberg presided over this detail, and like this: We cut just a specimen from the pages, showing how he introduced them:

NEW YORK—The Empire State, where everything, including Masonry, is done in a big way. Our Senior Past Grand Master again, Most Wor. Bro. H. Eugene Stafford.

NEW ZEALAND—An active Grand Lodge in the Antipodes which has the distinction of having for its Grand Representative our beloved Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. Antonio Gonzalez.

NORTH CAROLINA—A Past Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. W. W. Larkin, is here with greetings from that ancient Grand Lodge.

NOVA SCOTIA—Represented here by our leading educator, Wor. Bro. Luther B. Bewley.

OHIO—Whose sturdy representative in our Grand Lodge is Most Wor. Bro. Seldon W. O'Brien.

Even away off in the Philippines, the George Washington Bicentennial was properly and duly observed. Then, to balance things off, we find this:

BRETHREN WHO WERE MADE MASONS UNDER THE SPANISH REGIME IN THESE ISLANDS

Nothing can be more inspiring than to remember those Brethren who were made Masons in the days of the Spanish regime in the Philippine Islands and who are still active in various Lodges of our Grand Jurisdiction.

Many still recollect what it meant to be a Mason during those unhappy days. The Masons were considered enemies of the constituted government and were cruelly persecuted. Many died as victims of the ignorance of some or the fear or hatred of others. Intolerance and fanaticism brought about the ruin or death of many, very many men whose sole offense was that they had sworn at our altars to uphold and preach our lofty, altruistic ideals. The history of Philippine Masonry records the martyrdom of numerous noble men who had become Masons because they knew that in our Fraternity they could find the ideals that would redeem our people from spiritual slavery. Those men became Masons, well knowing that they risked their lives, their property, and their liberty in doing so. But impelled by a true Masonic spirit, they abandoned all thought of self and pledged allegiance to our Institution in the security that their sacrifice would not be in vain.

And it was not in vain. Thanks to their efforts in the past, we now enjoy many liberties, many privileges, many rights as men and as citizens. They were indeed Masons, those Craftsmen who practised their Masonry outside of Lodge room and Temple in order that all, Masons and non-Masons, might live according to its noble teachings. Like a formidable ram, their Masonry converted into action overthrew a world of ideas which no longer served any purpose except to poison the minds.

Fortunately for us, a handful of the Brethren who were initiated in Masonic Lodges in these Islands under the past regime are

still with us, sharing our joys and sorrows, successes and failures. I am sure that you will listen to their names with the same veneration with which one contemplates a sacred relic of the past. I shall read them to you; they are—

Estanislao Vergara	Tomás Alfonso
Narcisoo Castañeda	Pedro Rodriguez
Isidro R. Morales	Juan Atayde
Bernabé Flores Palma	Agaton Gutierrez
Pedro Paguía	José C. Medina
Norberto Leocadio	Manuel Camus
Victorino Gatmaitan	Pelagio Ignacio
Augusto R. de Luzurriaga	Celestino Aragón
Estanislao José	Benedicto A. Ylano
N. T. Hashim	Silvestre Legaspi.

THE STORY OF CHINA

Of course the item of interest first is the situation with regard to China. We have not before us the 1933 book from Massachusetts, but a high official from that state intimated that they were going to withdraw fraternal relations with the G. L. of the Philippines on account of the Chinese situation: We do not know whether this was done or not. Massachusetts and the Grand Lodges of the British Isles had lodges of foreigners in China. The G. L. of the Philippines instituted one there, and was about to institute another. Those other Grand Lodges objected, and the procedure was postponed; but in the book before us we find that the second lodge was granted a dispensation. Massachusetts sent out a letter in which was a veiled threat of disruption of fraternal relations if this were done; this rather "riled" the Philippine leaders, and made them inclined to show what they could do and would do. They did it. Now we find Grand Master Curtis Chipman of Massachusetts proposing an "Advisory Council" to be a guide to affairs in China, representing England, Scotland, Ireland, Massachusetts and the Philippine Islands. It is proposed that in this each jurisdiction shall have one vote. The "Nigger in the woodpile" is that the other four are in agreement that the Philippines ought to keep out. Hence the normal vote would be four to one, and the minority would be the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands. The Philippine analysis of the proposition is as follows:

Moreover, one can not help thinking that in establishing such an Advisory Council, the five Grand Lodges concerned, England, Scotland, Ireland, Massachusetts, and the Philippine Islands would attempt to assume a mandate over the territory involved and lay down the policy to be followed in the same, though no such mandate has been conferred upon them by any international Masonic convention of all recognized regular Grand Lodges of the world. Is this not more than sufficient to convert the proposed Advisory Council into a source of criticism and disagreement between the several Masonic Jurisdictions instead of making it promote harmony among the same?

Moreover, some Jurisdictions might construe the proposed Advisory Council as an attempt on the part of the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, Ireland, Massachusetts, and the Philippine Islands to exercise something in the nature of a Masonic dictatorship in the territory of China, which we must avoid if we would maintain the spirit by which our Institution is inspired.

The sixth paragraph reads as follows:

6th.—The subscribing jurisdictions agree to take no important step affecting Masonry in Northern China without giving due consideration to the recommendations of a majority of the council as expressed by their vote.

If the purpose of the proposition to establish an Advisory Council is to have that body lay down the policy to be followed in Masonic matters in China, I fear that our liberty of action will be curtailed because if we have to abide by the resolution of the proposed Council, we shall thereby renounce part of our own Masonic sovereignty. It may be advanced that the resolutions of the Advisory Board will not be binding upon any of the signatory Grand Jurisdictions, but will only enlighten the same with reference to the policy they should follow in China. This, however, would imply the acknowledgment that the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, Ireland, Massachusetts, and the Philippine Islands require a mentor to advise them on everything concerning Masonic matters in the territory of China. And the mere acceptance of this idea would be an admission that the Grand Jurisdictions named, or some of them, have not always acted with discretion and wisdom in the administration of the concerns of Masonry in China. To give rise to such an assertion would be an injustice to ourselves. As far as the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands is concerned, we affirm in a clear and categorical manner that we have always proceeded with caution, and after mature consideration and intelligent study, in the administration of all our Masonic concerns and problems, not only in China but in all other parts of our Grand Jurisdiction.

DEPRESSION ALMOST UNIVERSAL

This Grand Lodge of course has to be careful of its finances; but in the main it seems to be doing fairly well.

It may be said in passing that the financial depression has hit the Philippines, Australia, Europe, South America and the rest of the world about equally, EXCEPT that in Canada and the British Isles the banking system was such that there was no trouble from bank failures. In a study of the entire system one concludes that the American banking system was the rottenest in the entire world—and this is said with full recognition of the fact that the American Bankers' Association opposed Federal guarantee of bank deposits. But facts are facts, and very stubborn; and the fact is, that we had billions in bank failures, and scores of banks failing (nobody knows it better than this scribe, who had some stock of a bank that failed, and whose officials are now under indictment) and at the same time Canada, which usually reflects of necessity the conditions of her more opulent neighbor to the south, had none of these conditions: neither did England, Scotland, Ireland or the other countries commonly called civilized. Let him who desires to do so, explain these things: we only say, as one who had to pay a stock assessment and lose his deposits, that the "American banking system was the rottenest in the world" according to the views of a man up the tree (and we were up a tree, and don't you forget it, when the bank busted in our face and we had \$2.73 left on Christmas Eve).

This Grand Lodge, we set out to say, had some five thousand pesos invested in U. S. government bonds; mortgages on sundry Masonic Temples which may be supposed to be good, worth about thirty thousand pesos; more than fifty thousand pesos in real estate mortgages; and other good investments so that the total is some 122,765 pesos. Now that the dollar is revaluated, the peso, which is the equivalent of the Mexican peso or dollar, has risen much in value.

MASONIC CEMETERY

In all countries where Catholicism is strong, the Masons seem to find it necessary to have their own Cemetery facilities; and here we find twenty thousand pesos invested in such: much more than that, in fact, with some offsets.

PROPOSE FIFTY PESO FUNERAL

They always have some fool proposals in the way of legislation desired. Here is one proposal that if a Mason die outside his home town, the Grand Lodge shall pay the cost of his funeral, provided, that the cost of such funeral shall not exceed fifty pesos. Since the peso is supposed to be half a dollar, that Grand Lodge funeral would be a twenty-five dollar affair. If you died just outside your home town, you would get a twenty-five dollar funeral at the expense of the Grand Lodge. The proposal was rejected. No comment is necessary.

STORY OF THE INQUISITION

There is in this book an Official Address by the Grand Orator, Past Grand Master Jos. Henry Schmidt, who gives a study of that infamous institution, "The Inquisition", from which we quote the following for its interest to our readers:

The gentle Nazarene came and went, leaving behind him a religion that was all love and toleration, that knew neither infidel nor heretic, a religion for which men and women deemed it happiness to perish in the flames or in a Roman circus. But, it was not many centuries after the death of the Martyr of Golgotha that the virgin Hypatia was torn to pieces in the streets of Alexandria by a rabble urged on by Christian zealots, because she was faithful to the old gods. And later, the word heretic was invented, and for slight differences in the interpretation of the Scriptures, Christian murdered Christian. History records the massacre of the disciples of Vilgard in southern Italy in the tenth century, the burning of the thirteen Cathari at Orleans, in France, in the 11th, and numerous other executions of heretics in subsequent years.

To systematize the persecution and extermination of Christians whose religious views did not coincide exactly with those of the established church, an institution was organized of which I shall speak at length, as no other that has ever existed has carried religious intolerance to a greater extreme and committed more atrocious crimes in the name of Christ: the Inquisition.

In Spain the Inquisition was first established in 1233. At the beginning it met with bitter opposition. The Spanish monarchs exhibited tolerance towards the Jews and Mohammedans and thereby incurred much criticism from Rome. However, the priests did not remain idle, and massacres of Jews and Mohammedans, instigated by them, began in the 13th century and continued throughout the 14th and 15th. Finally, in 1480, King Ferdinand and

Queen Isabela founded a National Inquisition for Spain, without the aid of the Papacy. Inquisitorial tribunals were established throughout the peninsula and the Spanish possessions in Italy, and a reign of terror was initiated.

Llorente calculates that during the administration of the infamous Inquisitor-General Torquemada alone, covering eighteen years, 10,220 persons were consigned to the flames, 6,860 were burnt in effigy, 97,321 received sentences of imprisonment for life, confiscation of property, disqualification from public office, and other severe penalties, and 114,400 families were irretrievably ruined. No wonder that a small army of "familiars" consisting of 50 mounted men and 200 on foot, had to guard Torquemada on his travels. From the Iberian peninsula, the Inquisition spread through the domains of Spain and Portugal. Wherever the Catholic missionaries had carried the cross of Christ, there the Inquisition implanted its system of tribunals and spies, its practices of denunciation, torture and spoliation, its autos da fe and burning piles. The avowed aim of the Inquisition, that of preserving the purity of the Roman Catholic religion and with this end in view, to ferret out, punish, and destroy all heretics and other offenders against the faith was, of course, bound to bring it into violent collision with Freemasonry after that institution had been condemned by the several papal bulls fulminated against it. This leads us to the persecution of Freemasonry in Spain.

As many of you know, in 1738, Pope Clement XII excommunicated all Freemasons in the bull "In eminenti", and two years after, in 1740, Phillip V, king of Spain, published a royal decree which was the first blow struck at Freemasonry in Spain. Many Freemasons were arrested and sent to the galleys where, laden with chains, ill fed and worse treated, they were compelled to toil at the oars without compensation. In 1751, immediately upon the publication of a further papal bull, Ferdinand VI of Spain issued a still more severe edict against the order, and now the Inquisition began to wage a merciless war against Freemasonry. We read in the "Ritual del Maestro Mason", an official publication of the Spanish Grand Orient, that "The persecutions reach their height in Spain in 1751, as a result of the new anathema launched by Benedict and the denunciations of an ambitious, malevolent friar named Jose Torrubia, who, desirous of obtaining a bishopric as reward for his services, had promised to exterminate Freemasonry. He quickly rose to revisor and censor of the Holy Office, which latter ordered him to enter a lodge under an assumed name, after receiving from the Papal Penitentiary a dispensation authorizing him to take any oath which might be required of him. This Torrubia actually did, and soon thereafter he began to visit lodge after lodge in the peninsula until he had gathered all the information he required for the execution of his infamous plan. Having achieved his purpose, he presented to the Tribunal of the Inquisition a terrible denunciation of the labors of Freemasonry, accompanied by

a list of ninety-seven lodges, with the membership roll of each. As a result of this denunciation, hundreds of Freemasons were arrested and many were tortured by the Inquisition."

During the brief respite that followed this persecution, Freemasonry spread in Spain; but towards the end of the 18th century, new persecutions occurred. Then the conquest of Spain by Napoleon I and the abolition by him of the Inquisition gave Freemasonry there a new lease on life. But when the reconstruction came, the "Holy Tribunal" was re-established, and in 1814, King Ferdinand VII of Spain ordered all Masonic Lodges closed. During the next few years, the persecutions of Masons became extremely cruel and violent. In 1819, a Lodge was surprised at Murcia; the brethren, nearly all persons of distinction, died from the tortures inflicted upon them by the Inquisition, except the illustrious lawyer Brother Romero Alpuente, whose strong constitution enabled him to withstand the cruel sufferings and who was released, the same as the other persons who were imprisoned because they were Freemasons, by virtue of a decree of the Provisional Government of 1820.

In 1820, Ferdinand VII of Spain fixed death on the gallows as the penalty for membership in the Masonic Order, and when a Lodge was raided at Granada, in 1825, all the members were hanged and the candidate, who had not yet been initiated, was sent to the galleys.

In 1828, the Marquis of Lebrillana and Captain Alvarez de Sotomayor perished on the scaffold because they had not come forward and denounced themselves as being Freemasons!

In 1829, a Lodge was raided at Barcelona; the Master was hanged, some of the brethren were sent to prison for life, and others were sentenced to less severe penalties.

In 1832, at last, the liberal government, organized with the aid of Freemasons, issued a general amnesty for all offenders of this class and Masonry flourished once more. A new period of trial began in 1849 and many persons were deported or sent to prison for their connection with the Masonic Order, until the September revolution (1868) came and put a final stop to these persecutions.

As regards the Philippine Islands, religious intolerance was responsible for many persecutions, including those of Masonry in 1896 and 1897. The evidence against most of the members of our Fraternity who were publicly executed, or murdered, tortured, imprisoned, or banished during that period, was limited to activity in Freemasonry, which the enemies of our institution very conveniently associated and confounded with the armed movement against the government then in progress.

Toleration goes hand in hand with civilization and enlightenment, and its progress in the world during the last few centuries has been rapid and gratifying. But there are still many dark

spots on the surface of the earth where religious intolerance of the worst kind prevails. The caste system which still is the curse of modern India is founded largely on religious intolerance. Benjamin Constant points out that caste rests on the religious idea of an indelible stain resting on certain men, and the social idea of certain functions being committed to certain classes. The Brahmans boast that Parasurama, their great hero, "cleared the earth thrice seven times of the Kshatriya caste and filled with their blood the five large lakes of Samauta". The Brahmans, the priestly caste, rule society, and caste still is the chief dominating factor in the life of the ordinary native of India. Millions upon millions belong to the lowest castes, generally spoken of as "pariahs" or "untouchables", whose very shadow and touch defile, and who are destined to live despised and oppressed. It will, perhaps, take centuries to wipe out these ancient prejudices and bring India closer to the realization of the ideal of Masonry, the Brotherhood of Man.

There is an interesting report on Recognitions, and another on Fraternal Correspondence, which we should like to use at length, but lack of space forbids. The Reviewer is again Past Grand Master George R. Harvey, a good writer.



COMPLAININ'

Some folks jest complainin' all the live-long day;
Kickin' 'cause it's rainin'—never ascertainin'
Blessin's by the way.

Some folks jest a-whinin'—(Their unhappy lot—)
Sympathy declinin' 'cause the sun's a-shinin'
Makin' it too hot.

Some folks simply tryin' day in an' day out;
Troubles magnifyin', simperin' an' sighin'—
Country's dead, no doubt.

Never see the blessin'—rain—an' frost an' sun—
Never known confessin',—Never even guessin'
All the Lord has done.

Give me smilin' faces—folks that bring good cheer
Into all the places, and old gloom effaces
With a smile sincere.

—ELLA VAN COURT.

PORTO RICO—1932

The presiding Grand Master is Bro. Rodolfo Ramirez Pabon, and he is elected to succeed himself.

It is reported that the Spanish Grand Orient at length agreed to withdraw from the territory of the Grand Lodge of Porto Rico, and to cancel all authority hitherto given to bodies and persons there. Grand Secretary Jose Gonzalez Ginorio went to Spain some years ago and the present consummation is the result of that visit.

Since we have mentioned the name of Grand Secretary Ginorio, we make further allusion to him. He is an indefatigable worker and writer. He is Grand Instructor General and produces the literature in use among the Porto Ricans for Masonic Educational use. He has a book with 31 lessons for a new Entered Apprentice, and another with 24 lessons for the new Fellowcraft; and all lodges use these. He also has a history of Porto Rican Masonry which is perhaps in print by the time that these lines are read; and he is the author of a ritual of the three degrees.

His most interesting work, before us as we write, is the book, "Las Fuentes del Derecho Masonico", or "Sources of Masonic Law". It treats of the Landmarks, in the beginning, asking at the outset, "What does the word 'Landmark' signify in English?" and answering it. Then there is a discussion of "Los Antiguos Limites" of Masonry, dealing with written and unwritten law, tradition, esoteric definitions, and exoteric material. There are discussions of the Landmarks, the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, the Standards of Recognition (North Carolina's Standards being quoted in full) and a very extensive attempt to form conclusions from the studies. This is perhaps the outstanding work of its kind in the Spanish.

RHODE ISLAND—1933

ASSESSMENT DISCONTINUED

There were four Communications of this Grand Lodge during the year. Two of them were for George Washington observances—November fourth and November sixth, respectively, the latter being on Sunday. Then there was the Semi-annual, the principal piece of business at which was the discontinuance for the year of the customary assessment of one dollar per member for the Educational Fund.

MASONIC RELIEF A PERSONAL MATTER

At the same meeting, Grand Master Arthur Whitehead felt that it was necessary for him to lay down the fundamental principles of Masonic relief. There are those who think Masonry is a protective and insurance organization in which you pay your dues so that you can get protection when you get in a tight place, or your family does. His statement is as follows:

There is, we believe, a rather general misunderstanding as to the responsibility for masonic relief. There appears to be an impression prevailing that there is a rather definite obligation on the part of Grand Lodge and on the part of subordinate Lodges to assume full responsibility in all cases where members of the fraternity or their families are in need and the funds which have been accumulated with considerable effort by the subordinate Lodges and the Grand Lodge are looked upon as insurance and pension funds upon which claimants have a right to make requisition because of their present or past membership, or because of the membership of a relative.

In order to reach a proper understanding of the matter of Masonic relief it must first of all be borne in mind that the only responsibility resting upon the fraternity is a personal one,—the personal responsibility of every member of the fraternity to contribute to the relief of a distressed brother so far as he can do so without affecting his own welfare or that of those who are dependent upon him. That obligation is, of course, a positive one in so far as it concerns those who are associated with him in his particular Lodge. Many Lodges have anticipated this demand upon their individual members and have with foresight accumulated over a period of years substantial relief funds. In many

cases, however, the Lodges have made no provision for such demands and in some cases have felt that even annual dues were unnecessary. It is not strange therefore that in a period such as we are now experiencing, these Lodges find it most difficult to meet the demands that are made upon them for relief.

We think he is right. Nowhere is there any promise, made or implied, to any brother that Masonry will care for him; on the other hand, he agrees to help the needy as far as he personally is able. The institutionalization of Masonry is a later and mechanical development. It has not improved fraternal spirit at all.

CONNECTICUT VISITORS

The Grand Master granted a number of dispensations, all of such nature as not to be spectacular. One was to a Connecticut lodge to come to Rhode Island with its candidate and there confer a degree with the Connecticut trimmings. We think this was a nice arrangement; besides, along the Connecticut-Rhode Island border, they don't care anything about state lines in Masonry anyhow. We seem to remember that a few years ago a Grand Master of one state actually got his mail in the other—or was it a Grand High Priest, or something? Probably some day they'll take Rhode Island up, put it in their pocket and forget about it, yes?

TOO BIG A CASE FOR LODGE ALONE

Referring again to relief cases, we find the following:

Case No. 15, Brother———, 76 years of age, a Past Master of St. Johns Lodge, No. 1P, was reported by the Master of the Lodge as being in need of a larger amount for his own support and that of his wife than the Lodge felt able to contribute. An application for admission to the Home for Aged Men and Couples had been on file for some time. The Trustees agreed to share with the Lodge and three other Masonic bodies a total payment of \$60 a month until the Brother and his wife were admitted to the Home, and a one-fifth share of the entrance fee to the Home in the event of admission. The Brother and his wife were admitted to the Home in January and the Trustees approved a payment of one-fifth of the admission fee, to wit \$120, less a February installment of \$12 paid in advance. A careful investigation of the financial condition of the Lodge disclosed the fact that the Lodge would probably expend nearly \$400 more than the entire income from its relief funds during the present year.

It seems to us that one function of Masonry is to adjust cases to the facilities which we are providing at public expense for the care of the unfortunate. As we move around this state, we see homes for the unfortunate in the counties, so imposing and beautiful that we wonder why they should not be as good as any to be offered. Our lodges cannot stand the great strain of such calls upon them as that pictured above.

PRESIDE AT ELECTIONS

The work of the District Deputies varies. Here in Rhode Island, the District Deputy is expected to preside over the lodges in their annual elections of officers, and after the elections, to install these officers. This is rather different from the most of them.



JUST BE GLAD

Oh, heart of mine, we shouldn't worry so!
What we have missed of calm we couldn't have,
You know!
What we've met of stormy pain
And of sorrow's driving rain
We can better meet again,
If it blow.

We have erred in that dark hour
We have known,
When our tears fell with the shower,
All alone.
Were not shine and shower blent
As the gracious Master meant?
Let us temper our content with His own.

For, we know, not every morrow can be sad;
So, forgetting all the sorrows we have had,
Let us fold away our fears
And put by our foolish tears,
And through all the coming years just be glad.

—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

SOUTH CAROLINA—1933

NO PICTURES

The book opens with the accounts of two special communications: Frank Hart did not put any pictures in it. Perhaps this was prophetic of what is to come in the 1934 book—we hear Frank was elevated, and perhaps he feels that it is best not to publish the likeness of himself.

PIPE AND CIGARETTES IN CORNERSTONE

One of these special communications was called at Florence, to lay the cornerstone of the new Masonic Temple at that place. They had the necessary money to finish it while the prices of materials and labor were at the lowest point in decades; a good architect is a member of the lodge; and it is a wonderful home for Masonry. We enjoyed a fine meeting there one evening last December. We are moved to look for the funny side of things; you see, we are part Irish, part Scotch, and one ancestor was a Bowdoin, which is French; and another was a Van Cortlandt, which is Dutch. So altogether we have a perfect right to see funny things. And never was a finer opportunity to see them than in the incongruity of the list in a cornerstone-box. Here are some of them:

Proceedings of the Masonic Bodies

Bible

Lists of Members

Masonic medals and emblems

Cigarettes: Lucky Strike, Old Gold, Chesterfield

Bill Graham's (Secretary of Lodge) Pipe

Photo of 1-2-3-5 bricks as they were laid

Newspapers

Coins

And so forth.

WHY THEY DIDN'T

We are led to believe that the cigarettes were put there so that those future Masons who may, fifty years in the future, open that box, may know that the Masons of

Florence in 1932 really used tobacco in this form rather than in the form of snuff, or even of Brown's Mule Chewing. We have very good reason to believe that the pipe was there immolated for the simple, sole and practical purpose of gracefully getting it away from Bill Graham before the new Temple should be used. Some pipes are like that, you know.

MEETING AT COLUMBIA

But let's get away from Florence, no matter how fine these fellows are. The presiding Grand Master at the Annual was Most Worshipful E. S. C. Baker, of the nearby town of Conway. Grand Master Baker made a good presiding officer. He had to make many decisions of law. In the Annual under review, are long lists of proposed amendments to the constitution which will be voted on in 1934, and then there was that proposal to stick to Columbia as a meeting place for the next few years (This one was at Charleston). This proposal was made in the interest of economy; and it provoked some discussion. Sam Lanham moved to table, which is usually not a good motion in a Masonic assembly because it shuts off discussion. At any rate, this motion was lost and the Grand Lodge voted to stick to Columbia. At a later session, somebody proposed reconsideration but nothing was done about it.

This proposal was by Bro. George T. Harmon. Brother Harmon is deeply interested in Masonic Education. The Committee on Masonic Education gets some financial support in South Carolina, and can really do something. He is also the Fraternal Correspondent which is in essence a sort of educational job, too—certainly he makes a very good job of it from that slant. He is a deeply interested Mason.

REDUCE THE RENT

Then they had some requests from the Masonic bodies that rent on the lodgeroom in the Columbia Masonic Temple be reduced. This was satisfactorily and amicably adjusted. It is not always thus. Well do we remember how the Masonic Lodges in Raleigh had the

same matter up many years ago, and they did not do things just right, and the Lodges just hired an old hall down the street and moved out of the Temple.

Then Charlie Chreitzberg offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to revise the Burial Service. It was so done, and he was appointed chairman of the Committee. We have had the same experience. So has Frank Dean, the distinguished Rector of the Episcopal Church at Wilson. It's a thankless job. We hope Charlie has better luck.

We are now going to apologize to our South Carolina fraters, for using the rest of our space to quote what one of their visitors said, instead of what they themselves did; we believe they will pardon us.

DR. POTEAT'S SPEECH

The visitor was Bro. Hubert M. Poteat, and he was called to Charleston from Durham to make the speech. He was really speaking for the Masonic Service Association, of which South Carolina has all along been a member; but its thought is more widely applicable than in that one interest alone. He announced his subject as "Whither Go We?", and we clip the following:

"WHITHER GO WE?"

My text is taken from a book which I read about three weeks ago, a book which I should advise all of you to read; "The World of the New Testament," by T. R. Glover, of Cambridge University. "Alexander's great conception seems to have been the combination of all the world's best; not a mere dreamer's utopia, not a heavenly 'Republic' like Plato's, small, remote, despotic and closed against ideas, but the actual world that he traversed and explored, united into one state whose citizens were the men whom he knew, men of every tribe and habit and outlook. . . . Was it possible to make one world of it, to do away with the enmity, the walls of partition, the barriers that had divided state from state, race from race, to induce Greek and Persian, instead of fighting one another, to share their great gifts, and, uniting all, to blend every type of greatness in an ideal man, in a united world? . . . The two great things in this are the old Greek ideas re-interpreted on a new plane and with a new imagination—the unity of the world and the value of the individual." "That," says Glover, "is our problem to this day," and that is my text—the unity of the world and the value of the individual from the Masonic standpoint.

Thoughtful men up and down the length and breadth of this land are asking us whether we are giving the world value received for their time and money and energy. They are saying to us: "Now, see here, it's about time for Masonry to produce or quit. We want to know whether all this money and time and energy you are contributing to the Fraternity are worth while, and we have some suspicion that it is not", and if you and I, my brethren, will examine our own hearts, we will have the same suspicion. We have been devoting too much time and energy to ritualizing and philosophizing, and not enough time to the alleviation of the world's sorrows and distress and the solution of the world's problems.

I am going to give you a very brief picture of the average American Grand Lodge, including my own.

The Grand Master puts on his stove-pipe hat, literally and sometimes figuratively as well, and reads his report. What does it include? Dispensations, decisions, nine-tenths of which are unnecessary, discipline, necrology, with fulsome eulogy of dead brethren, a great deal of it undeserved, accompanied with the world's worst poetry. I have heard more bad poetry in Masonry, and especially in Grand Lodge, than in all other places put together. If that sort of poetry is read over my body, I'll haunt the man who does it. Then the Grand Master goes on to the State of the Craft, statistics, new lodges established, and so on, and finally he winds up with a grand burst of eloquence. After that the distinguished visitors are introduced and they arise and strut. I have seen some who could sit down and strut. They extend compliments, and say usually nothing net. The address of the Grand Master of Georgia tonight was a refreshing change from the usual address of a distinguished visitor at Grand Lodge.

Then the committees report—on ritual, finance, appeals, etc. The Superintendent of the Home asks for a little more money; new officers are elected, appear to be very much surprised and get up and make the same identical speech that they have been making for the last hundred fifty years: "With the help of you brethren and your co-operation I will endeavor to discharge the duties of my office to the best of my ability". Meanwhile the Past Grand Masters, like a row of hungry buzzards, sit all ready (unlike buzzards in this respect), to pounce on anything new and alive; and everybody has a grand time fraternizing and eating big meals at the expense of somebody else.

What have we to show for it? We have a great deal to show for it, but the Masonic Service Association says that we have not enough to show for it. It is good as far as it goes, but it doesn't go far enough. "Innovation," scream the Past Grand Masters—"Masonic Innovation." Yes, automobiles were once innovations, too, and radios, aeroplanes and everything else by which the world has made progress and by which civilization has advanced.

I once heard a preacher say very passionately and very bitterly that if anybody in the congregation would point out to him one single passage of Scripture in which Christian people were commanded to strive to improve social conditions he would go and hang himself to the nearest telephone pole. It seems to me that that was a good chance for somebody to rid the world of that type of preacher.

I have just as much respect for the landmarks of Masonry as anybody; I have just as much respect for the Constitution of the United States as anybody, but new conditions require that the Constitution from time to time be amended, and there is no reason on earth why we should not have the same state of mind in Freemasonry. If we are living in new conditions, we must advance or die.

A few years ago we fought a war to make war forever impossible; a war to end war, we told ourselves, and see where we are today. Competition and hatred and jealousy among the nations. I tell you diplomats will have a far harder time getting to Heaven than any rich man who ever lived. As a matter of fact, there is already a place prepared for them, which burneth with fire and brimstone.

Let us come nearer home and consider smaller sections: Democrat and Republican, for example. They have thrown their arms around one another in Washington now. I hope they keep them there. If they don't I don't know what's going to happen to us. I fear that as various questions arise the arms will be gradually withdrawn and we shall have the usual sorry spectacle; Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile, various Protestant sects warring on one another ("you join my church or you will never get to Heaven"), Modernist and Fundamentalist, Capital and Labor, railroads and buses, white and black, gardens and chickens; everywhere in this world of ours, opposites paired off one against the other, fighting and scratching in an atmosphere of suspicion and hate, while sorrow and suffering and sin beset us behind and before, terrible as an army with banners.

Masonry has no war with anybody but the Devil. Masonry has no hostile opposites, but goes her serene way, doing good, as Jesus did. Masonry carries a banner for all the world to see, if you and I will hold it high enough. On that banner are inscribed the words of Jesus: "A new commandment give I unto you"—that ye fight one another? No, that's the reason it was new when Jesus spoke it, because that was what the rest of the world had been doing up to that time. It was new, because it was a commandment to "love one another," and that new commandment is still Masonry's most important message, and it falls on this jangling, strife-torn world of ours like an echo of the angel's song, "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men." There is no more important agency for the spread of this gospel than the Masonic Service Association.

We get the mentally lazy man in Masonry, the man whom an idea will kill as dead as a bullet; the man who could not father a thought if he were cast bodily into the womb of the Goddess of Wisdom. We get the initiation fiend: "I went through that once. Now look at that poor devil; give it to him!" Well, the doctors have a name for that—Sadism. Then we get the Ritualist. His interest is confined to Ritualistic work. He is a useful Mason, and yet how he does love to bedeck himself in robes and titles and magnificence. If you could just see me dressed up as Cyrus, King of Persia! I am glad my wife can't ever see me. I put on the first section at a recent Shrine ceremonial in New Bern, dressed up in gorgeous robes, and with a long black beard. One candidate said: "That man with all that rig is some sort of Turk, ain't he?" He was told: "Yes, he's a Turk. We had to pay him \$5,000.00 to come over here and confer this degree today." The candidate said: "Yes, I knew dam' well he won't no American."

We have the ritualist, and he is useful, if we can awake him up to the fact that ritual is only the beginning. Men of all sorts come to us. What are we doing about it? Here is Masonry's opportunity for the regeneration of society through the regeneration of the individual members of it. All too often we merely grind the sausage-mill, and say to the Brother, after he has finished his Third Degree: "You will now have a seat with the Brethren," and there he sits and sits and sits, and finally does what he might be expected to do—exchanges mental vacuum for mental oblivion and slides sweetly off to sleep.

I tell you the time has come when we must say to the newly-made Master Mason, not, "You will now have a seat with the Brethren"; but, "You will now take your *stand* with your Brethren," and seek to equip him to go forth carrying the banner and the message of the Fraternity to the world. We have had, in the Masonic Service Association, bitterness, disappointments, and misunderstandings without number, but we refuse to be discouraged. Indeed, we may well cry with Tennyson's "Ulysses":

*"Come, my friends,
'Tis not too late to seek a newer world.
Push off, and sitting well in order smite
The sounding furrows; for my purpose holds
To sail beyond the sunset, and the baths
Of all the western stars until I die.
It may be that the gulfs will wash us down;
It may be we shall touch the Happy Isles,
And see the great Achilles, whom we knew.
Tho' much is taken much abides; and tho'
We are not now that strength which in old days
Moved earth and heaven; that which we are, we are;
One equal temper of heroic hearts,
Made weak by time and fate, but strong in will,
To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield."*

SOUTH DAKOTA—1933

VISITS SMALL LODGES

Grand Master Therlo A. Burrington is a Doctor of Dental Surgery. He announced his intention to visit as many small lodges as possible. This is a good thing to do; of course he will reduce the number of contacts by doing it, but oftentimes he does more good than if he were attending great meetings of the larger ones.

MASONIC TEMPLE WAS SINKING

They had a great cornerstone laying at Lead. The old Temple there was located over the old Homestake Mine, and the surface of the earth was sinking, so they had to tear it down and build a new one. They will complete it with only a small debt. Then afterward was the dedication, a great and gala occasion with a banquet. They had to have two banquets, in fact, and the Grand Officers ate at the "second table". Following came the formal dedication.

The Annual was held at Aberdeen. The Grand Master reported a happily busy year; many visits, happy contacts, good feeling. He granted a couple of dispensations to confer the M. M. degree "out of time", which we suppose from the context to mean in a hurry-up manner. He feels sure there is nothing wrong with Masonry; but there is the stubborn fact that there are only 18,207 members after a loss of 969, caused by suspensions; and these he finds to come from inability to pay dues.

DANGEROUS INDIFFERENCE

Here is his deeper analysis:

The greatest dangers which we face at this time are not the great losses which we are sustaining in membership but rather the ultimate result of our indifference. Our dangers come from within rather than from without. There need be no cause for alarm if we but plan constructively and act conservatively, always remembering that the "eternal truths of God shall remain with us forever." Therein lies the strength and support of Masonry. Its foundations are based upon a "belief in God", the "immortality of the soul" and the "brotherhood of man."

He thinks no lodge should suspend a man who wants to retain his membership but is hard up. He is right; but who is going to stand the loss? If the lodge remits his dues, it's all right unless the lodge is bankrupted. If Grand Lodge absolves the Lodge of the per capita tax and thus saves it, then the charities go without money and the old and the orphans go hungry. What is the solution?

This Grand Lodge rejoins the Masonic Service Association, as did North Carolina.

KREUGER AND TOLL BONDS

We don't know how the investments recorded in the book were made; but some of them look sort of peculiar as Trust Fund investment items. One, for instance, is in Kreuger and Toll bonds; and we note that the interest on these is reported unpaid. They've got a lot of foreign stuff: Brazil, Australia, Denmark all are here; and then there are eighty eight thousand dollars' worth of farm mortgages, and one four thousand dollar chattel mortgage. Then they have some common stocks; U. S. Steel, American Light and Traction, and so forth.

EASTERN STARS GET A COLLEGE

The Eastern Stars were in session. Carl Claudy was visiting the Grand Lodge (and made an honorary member); and we find that Mrs. Claudy was with him, and with the Eastern Stars. There are more Eastern Stars than Masons in South Dakota. The Grand Matron of the Eastern Stars has this to say:

The little City of Redfield of some three thousand friendly people have offered as an absolute gift the Redfield College buildings on an eight-acre tract of land valued at sixty thousand dollars for an Eastern Star Home, this is to be free from debt and taxes. The Chairman of our Board of Grand Trustees is ready to accept this gift when the City of Redfield is ready to turn it over.

"When our state was young, we did not feel the need of a home, but now, there is dire need for one, and it is my aim and desire that we may soon be able to establish this home. We would delight to care for and make the years of those less fortunate, easy and happy in their declining years, not as Charity, but as a service we would render to those we love, or dear to those we love, because we love them.

"On every hand, humanity is longing for a smile of sympathy and it is our desire to walk hand in hand with you and you with us in every good work.

"For the honor of appearing before you today, I am grateful. The wish of the entire Grand Chapter of South Dakota expressed through me, their representative is, that this your 59th annual communication may be profitable, successful and harmonious in every way."



EASILY GIVEN

It was only a sunny smile,
And little cost in the giving;
But it scattered the night
Like morning light,
And made the day worth living.
Through life's dull warp a woof it wove,
In shining colors of light and love,
And the angels smiled as they watched above,
Yet little it cost in giving.

It was only a kindly word,
And a word that was lightly spoken;
Yet not in vain,
For it stilled the pain
Of a heart that was nearly broken.
It strengthened a fate beset by fears,
And groping blindly through mists of tears
For light to brighten the coming years,
Although it was lightly spoken.

It was only a helping hand,
And it seemed of little availing;
But its clasps were warm,
And it saved from harm
A brother whose strength was failing.
Its touch was tender as angels' wings,
But it rolled the stone from the hidden springs,
And pointed the way to higher things,
Though it seemed of little availing.

A smile, a word, a touch,
And each is easily given;
Yet, one may win
A soul from sin,
Or smooth the way to heaven.
A smile may lighten a falling heart,
A word may soften pain's keenest smart,
A touch may lead us from sin apart—
How easily each is given!

—SELECTED.

TENNESSEE—1934

Here we have the first and only 1934 book that has come to us in time to be reviewed for this document. And it's a good one. We are sincerely regretful that we were unable to accept the courteous invitation of Tennessee officers to attend this meeting, or group of meetings; but circumstances were such that we had to forego the pleasure at the last moment.

HE VISITED FOUR HUNDRED FORTY LODGES

Presiding was Grand Master Jesse B. Templeton. Grand Master Templeton made Masonry a whole time job for the year; he visited every one of the four hundred and forty lodges in Tennessee during his term of office—and he didn't count anything as a visit unless he was actually inside the lodge room for at least thirty minutes, so he had to do quite a bit of fast moving.

BATS IN THE HALL IN CHEAP VALLEY

The reader should not get the idea that this sort of barnstorming is all roses and banquets, either. For instance, how would you like to have the following experience—

CHEAP VALLEY LODGE No. 467—On July 26, 1933, after due and timely notice thereof, I visited this Lodge and found no one present for the meeting. After waiting until after the hour of meeting, I found the Treasurer of the Lodge at a saw mill nearby, and was informed by him that he had the keys to the Hall but did not have time to attend a meeting. I got the keys, returned to the Hall and upon opening the door leading up to the Lodge room I was met by a flock of bats. The steps leading up to the Lodge was literally covered with bat droppings and otherwise filthy. The Hall was in a fearfully filthy condition, the aprons dirty and scattered around over the floor. Believing that Masonry had outlived its day of usefulness in that community, I suspended the charter and turned the keys and property of the Lodge over to the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master for proper disposition.

We suspect that Cheap Valley is not the only one of the batty variety that he found. At any rate, that visit

wakened them; they got to work and actually showed enough life to ask that the suspension be removed; and it was done.

HE WAS ACQUITTED

Then they had some dirty linen to launder. In the case below, we see a striking instance of the need for the commission form of trial, which was so nicely turned down by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina last year:

APPEALS

Oneida Lodge No. 695 tried G. S. Owens on a charge of misconduct with a woman of ill repute, and that he was spending his earnings on said woman, to the neglect and injury of his wife and children, from which charges the defendant was acquitted by vote of the Lodge. Whereupon, E. C. Coleman, a member of said Lodge, appealed to the Grand Master from the action of the Lodge, and assigned errors. Upon receipt of the record and after a careful review of same, finding practically nothing but irregularities throughout the trial, and, reading between the lines, being convinced that a fair and impartial trial could not be had in the Lodge, I reversed the action of the Lodge and ordered a new trial. Under the power and authority vested in the Grand Master in cases of this nature, I appointed a commission to try the cause and report their recommendations, together with the record, to me. This they did, and after a careful examination of the record I was fully convinced that said charges had been sustained and I fixed the punishment at expulsion, after which I informed the defendant of my decision and fully advised him of his right of appeal in the premises.

WIFE AND DAUGHTER'S DEGREE?

Then there were all sorts of questions asked of the Grand Master. Here is one of them, which emerges from an old tradition of the days of the Civil War:

7. *Hillsboro Lodge No. 382*—FIRST: May the wife, daughter, sister or mother of a Master Mason wear a Masonic emblem, either while the Mason is alive or dead? Answer. They may so do. SECOND: Is there a word or sign which a Master Mason may give to his wife, sister, daughter or mother by which she may be recognized by another Mason if she is in trouble or distress? Answer. There is no such word or sign known to me or recognized by the Grand Lodge of Tennessee.

We have never known what the foundation for this actually is; but our grandmother told us often that she had had such a thing communicated to her in the Civil War days.

INSUBORDINATE SECRETARY

And he, like some of the others, had to call down some officers who took themselves too seriously. This time it is a secretary:

The Secretary refused to carry into effect the order of the Worshipful Master until a ruling could be obtained on this matter. Answer. You are absolutely bound by your By-Laws in the matter of issuing demits. If your By-Laws provide that dues for the current year must be paid on or before January 10th, any brother who has not paid such dues into the hands of the Secretary on or before that date is in arrears, and no demit may be issued to him until such dues are taken care of, either by payment or remission by the Lodge. I am rather surprised at the action of your Secretary in the matter of addressing a letter to the brother, after he had been directed to so do by the Worshipful Master, ordered by virtue of the Lodge under the motion. He should have done as directed, regardless of his idea as to the matter, since his office is purely ministerial.

Depleted revenues bothered this Grand Lodge, like the rest. The Widows' and Orphans' Home must be kept going; the income of the Grand Lodge was constantly falling off. What to do about it? They diverted the income from the investments of the Grand Lodge for one thing; they reduced the mileage and per capita to five dollars per day (what was it before?) and five cents per mile, which is a plenty.

THEY WANT MORE MASONRY

The Grand Master thinks that the cause of Masonic Education is fundamentally improving. His conclusion is based upon the following reasoning and observation:

Permit me to call your attention to the fact that only 175 Certificates of Proficiency were issued during 1932 while 314 have been issued during the year of 1933, thereby attesting to the fact that Masons desire information, the better to enable them to perform the duties which they owe to God, their neighbor and themselves. I find that men of mature years in Masonry are rubbing off the rust of years and lending their experiences and efforts in this educational way. I have ever believed that THE LIVES AND CONDUCT OF THE BRETHREN CONSTITUTED THE BEST COMMENTARY UPON THE VALUE OF THE INSTITUTION, and this being true, how necessary is a knowledge of our duties and responsibilities in and to Free Masonry, which can only be acquired by assistance from our more enlightened brethren. I have found from actual contact with the brethren throughout the

State that we are sadly in need of the dispensing of Masonic Light and Knowledge. As a living example of the correctness of this assertion, permit me to advise you of one instance of our need of study and enlightenment. During the month of July it was my privilege and very great pleasure to visit 96 Subordinate Lodges in Tennessee, spending at least 30 minutes with each lodge, and on almost every occasion I asked a simple Masonic question, "What is the Master's carpet in a Masonic Lodge?" and I found not a Mason who could make answer.

THREE POINT TWO SLOP

The Grand Master had to answer the usual run of inquires about 3.2% beer. Perhaps our best course will be to quote what he says:

Many inquires came to me for rulings of the sale of beer. In each instance I replied, "That it is not within the authority of the Grand Master to make an official ruling on a question involving the construction of the civil law . . ." However, I advised each such inquirer that I was not precluded from giving advice, and that in view of the fact that the Congress of the United States and the Legislature of Tennessee had both declared that 3.2% beer was non-intoxicating, I was of the opinion that Edicts 59 and 61 would not be violated by the sale of this beer by a Mason. In every instance I advised against a Mason engaging in the sale of this slop.

PROBABLY THE "BUZZARDS" GOT THEM

The Grand Master made several of what he denominates "Recommendations", but few of these were adopted save and except what we have referred to above under the head of the depleted revenues. Perhaps that paragraph of the address quoted in the South Carolina write-up a few pages ahead of this in this book, under the topic "buzzards", might throw some light on the failure of many recommendations, of adoption.

BACK TO 1921

The net loss in membership is 3,692, so that the membership is now back to 40,809 as of October 31, 1933. This is practically the same as in 1921. Twelve years, twenty-seven thousand men raised, and back where they started! Another version of "Much Ado About Nothing", say you? Well, no. History never moves in circles; always in spirals, so that when we seem to be back at the old place, this is really an illusion.

THEY PRINTED IT TOO PLAINLY

We find very interesting reviews by Brother Tester. He gets to arguing with us about our statement that we hope never to see the "tableau" of the dramatically presented third degree put into print in the Proceedings of North Carolina; and because we don't think it ought to have been in the Tennessee book. Well, we haven't changed our view in the least, and never shall. In fact we not only admit that we are right: we announce it. For the book to tell the public (and the public may be expected to read it) that in the presentation of the Master Mason's degree, the part of this distinguished character, given by name, was taken by John Smith; another distinguished character, by R. Roe, also named; and so on, until we come to three, also named and described; and then fifteen, with three in particular from the fifteen, all named and described—that's no proper item to be written into the official Proceedings. Why? Well, the answer is found in a book before us, called "Richardson's Monitor"—we have five or six others similar. These are exposés. A profane can compare the names of the characters portrayed in the conferring of the degree, in the official Proceedings, with what he sees elaborated in the exposé, and he will have a well reconstructed picture of it all in a fairly well authenticated way—different from the exposé alone. There is something more harmful than merely publishing the title of those conferring the degree—and that is, making it plain enough for a profane to tie it to an exposé and form some conclusions. And lest there be mistake, we know what we are talking about and can prove it. It's not mere speculation.

Reg. 270 of North Carolina is part and parcel of the situation we had in mind. A man set out to put out a quasi-exposé. He offered it, in fact, to Macoy. This, set side by side with that page that we saw in the Tennessee book, would make things very plain and authentic. We saw his stuff. It will not be published. Again we say, we know we are right—everlastingly right. And that's that.

TEXAS—1933

THE BIGGEST BOOK

This great book was printed in record time; for the Annual Communication was held in the city of Waco on the sixth day of December, and the Proceedings were here in a matter of weeks; and lest you get the impression that this is just a pamphlet of interest, let it be stated here that the marvelous and mastodonic tome from Texas contains just a little over 1400 pages! You see, they print the complete roster of all lodges in Texas, and then tell the Fraternal Correspondent to boil his stuff down to less than 200 pages. It takes 881 to print the names alone, however.

Grand Master Wallace Hughston, of McKinney, presided. He is a good presiding officer—perhaps a little too patient, as we shall see. But he is imbued with the truly right spirit and effective withal.

DEMAND TO CUT EXPENSE

Of course there was the usual hue and cry to cut off the expense somewhere—it didn't make much difference where. That group usually are not particular about thinking things straight through. Among the proposals was that to get out of the Masonic Service Association. Well, Carl Claudy was there, and taking all in all, the Grand Lodge didn't do anything very radical.

SEVEN PAGES OF DELINQUENT LODGES

But we should not be misunderstood as suggesting that things weren't bad. They were—even in December, 1933. It takes seven pages and more of the Proceedings, to list the delinquent lodges; and the amount due and unpaid was about fifty eight thousand dollars—a stupendous amount of arrears to Grand Lodge.

LODGE SENT OUT A CIRCULAR LETTER

Grand Master Hughston makes report in mild terms of a circular letter sent out by one lodge to other lodges, as follows:

GRAND LODGE DUES

One of the lodges of this State has sent out a letter to many, and perhaps all Lodges, suggesting a substantial reduction in Grand Lodge dues.

If all the reductions mentioned in that letter were made, it is my deliberate judgment that there is not a single member of our Lodge, neither is there any Lodge in the State that would pay their dues and fees any more promptly.

It is also my considered opinion that if the Grand Lodge dues were reduced in accordance with the suggestions in such letter, the Grand Lodge activities, charitable, educational, the Home and School, the care of elderly and helpless widows, and the Relief Work at Kerrville would be so handicapped, and their usefulness so severely impaired, that thousands of Masons would dimit, because our Grand Lodge had no program.

I hope the Craft will not favor any of these proposed retrenchments.

THEY WERE CALLED DOWN

This was too mild for the Grand Lodge. The Committee on Grand Officers' Reports took the matter up and gave it very thoughtful study. Finally, the Committee reported, and the Grand Lodge adopted its report. Inasmuch as this same practice has been indulged in, here in North Carolina, we believe the thought in the report here quoted should be carefully studied. In that study, it should be remembered that the Grand Lodge by its own constitutions is the sole proprietor of Masonry in its jurisdiction; it does not derive its powers from the lodges; the lodges derive their powers from the Grand Lodge, which created them. With this in mind, the following should be read:

CIRCULARIZING LODGES

Beginning with the first line under the heading of Grand Lodge Dues, Grand Master reports a condition that gives your Committee grave concern, as follows:

"One of the Lodges of this State has sent out a letter to many, and perhaps all Lodges, suggesting a substantial reduction in Grand Lodge dues."

In the performance of what it conceives to be its highest duty, your Committee has examined a copy of said letter.

It was prepared in printed form and signed by the officers of Yoakum Lodge No. 662 under date of November 8, 1933, and over its Lodge seal. Your Committee concedes to our Brethren

of that Lodge the purest motives, but believes the letter revolutionary, and as revealing a total lack of knowledge of Masonic usage, if not indeed of Masonic law, that we are unwilling to pass without comment.

The right of petition is inherent to that Lodge or any other in this Grand Jurisdiction. Any Lodge or Brother with a grievance is provided by Masonic law with a method for its presentation to the right tribunal, at the right time, in the right way. While the above is true, it is legally a Masonic axiom that no Lodge may sow the seeds of discord throughout the Grand Jurisdiction and not be called to the bar of Masonic justice for such dereliction.

Circularizing its sister subordinates by a Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction is, under some circumstances, positively forbidden by Masonic law and, under all circumstances, is looked on, and has been from time immemorial, with grave concern.

A subordinate Lodge is supreme in its own Jurisdiction. The decision of its Worshipful Master may not be appealed, even to the Grand Master, who only has opportunity of redress by removing an arbitrary Worshipful Master from office.

But while supreme in its own Jurisdiction it has no right to invade, with its views, the Jurisdiction of its neighbor.

Your Committee wonders at the restraint and charity of our Grand Master that he did not at once arrest the charter of a Lodge that over its seal and the signature of its officers, circularized the Lodges of Texas advocating the following:

"1. The elimination of the entire amount now collected from the subordinate Lodges for the maintenance of the Masonic Service Association.

"2. The reduction of the amount now collected for the General Fund of approximately 40 per cent.

"3. The reduction of the amount now collected for the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of a reasonable amount—say 20 per cent.

"4. The reduction of the amount now collected for the Grand Charity fund of a reasonable amount—say 20 per cent.

"5. The elimination entirely of the additional \$10 now required from each 'Raising.'"

and requesting that the Lodge representatives to the present session of the Grand Lodge be instructed accordingly".

Not content with this effort to revolutionize and destroy the Purposes and Policies of this Grand Lodge, maintained through the years, the letter goes on to request the following:

"We will thank you to advise our Secretary at Yoakum, Texas, if you favor above changes, or of any other changes or suggestions that may appeal to you."

Your Committee is overwhelmed by its responsibility in dealing with the subject before it. Its Chairman numbers among his dearest friends of more than a third of a century, many members

of Yoakum Lodge No. 662, among them the Secretary, who signed the letter, and for whom he will vouch as a Christian gentleman and a zealous and upright manly man and Mason.

However under the circumstances confronting us personalities must be forgotten.

Your Committee subscribes to the doctrine that capital punishment is never inflicted in anger or malice, never to punish the offender but always as a protection to society and a warning to those of criminal tendencies.

If we may draw a parallel in this instance, your Committee would not be arbitrary, we would temper justice with mercy, we would stretch the mantle of charity to its widest limit in dealing with our erring Brethren of our constituent Lodge.

To the above end, your Committee recommends the following Resolution:

RESOLVED, That the incoming Grand Master shall instruct Yoakum Lodge No. 662 to summon its full membership to a meeting in its Lodge room at a date most convenient to parties at interest, and that he go in person or send his representative to said meeting and administer a stern reprimand to the Lodge, with every possible member present.

To the end that all Masons may be informed and that this distressing condition may not again arise to mar the harmony and disturb the fraternal relations of Texas Masons;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Jurisprudence Committee be instructed to prepare a prohibitive statute covering such transactions as the above by a constituent Lodge of this Grand Jurisdiction and fixing a definite punishment therefor, and report back to this session.

And this is the law thereupon adopted on this subject:

Art. 698a. It shall be a Masonic offense for any subordinate Lodge or any committee, officer or member thereof to circularize by letter or other form of publication other Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction proposing or advocating any amendments, repeal, or enactment of laws in or by this Grand Lodge, without first securing a dispensation for such purpose from the Grand Master.

No such dispensation shall be granted by the Grand Master except in cases of extreme emergency which cannot be reasonably postponed until the next communication of this Grand Lodge.

This Grand Lodge shall alone exercise the right and powers to take a referendum of subordinate Lodges on questions of amendments, repeals, or enactments of legislation governing this Grand Lodge or Lodges under its jurisdiction, except in cases of extreme emergency, wherein a special dispensation is granted as herein provided.

Any Lodge violating this article shall be promptly suspended until the succeeding communication of this Grand Lodge, and unless restored by this Grand Lodge its charter shall be forfeited.

Any officer of a subordinate Lodge violating any of the provisions of this article shall be promptly suspended from office by the Grand Master, and charges shall be filed in the form and manner provided by Masonic Law. Any member of any subordinate Lodge violating the provisions of this article, charges of unmasonic conduct shall be promptly filed against him and a trial had thereon as provided in other cases of Masonic offenses.

MASONRY DEALS IN ENDURING THINGS

The Grand Orator was Brother Gabe P. Allen, of Dallas, whose oration is pregnant with valuable thought. One part of just one paragraph will reveal this fact; it is the conclusion.

In its program of Truth, in its search for the Truth, Masonry brings to you, Masonry brings to me, as far as can be brought to mankind, the real Truth and the real Light. Masonry, in its search for Truth, deals with us as the physical, intellectual and spiritual man. Masonry teaches us to keep and prepare ourselves for the work to be done, it teaches us to do that work and discharge our obligation, and it gives us rules and guides by which to work. Masonry is as surely the builder of men today as it was the builder of the Temple in the days of Solomon. Masonry deals not in temporary things. It deals in the permanent structure of a man's moral character and the moulding of his moral life. It takes us as the blind, helpless entered-apprentice, and leads our faltering feet through the doubting and troubling days of the physical man, teaches us to care for ourselves on into the manhood of Fellowcraft, and there we acquire that knowledge of the Arts and Sciences, and we develop our intellectual powers, and there we have opportunity for the discharge of our duties to our brethren. And there Masonry leads us up the winding stair of life into the middle chamber of our manhood, in all of its vigor, and points our face to the East and the letter "G" and carries us on to old age as Master Masons, permitting us there to reflect, but pointing the way to that higher and nobler life, there letting us know and understand, as Sir Percival understood in his unavailing search for the Holy Grail, that we live here but a transitory existence, that we have as Light but a substitute, but that as we follow that substitute, and that as we have followed the plans and specifications engraved upon the trestle-board of life by the Supreme Architect, and prepared ourselves with our substitute Light and Word, just so, when the Gavel shall have called us to the Lodge Above, we will have revealed to us the true Light and the true Word, and there know and understand, even as He would have us know and understand.

DIED WHILE HE WAS SPEAKING

Present also was Grand Master William D. Haas, of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, who spoke eloquently and at some length. While he was speaking, the Grand Secretary interrupted to call two men to the hallway to see a member who was sick. They interrupted again to call for a doctor. And a third time there was an interruption, and the Grand Master announced that a Brother Cobb had dropped dead outside the door from acute indigestion. Later they appointed a committee to meet his widow.

NO APPEAL FROM THE MASTER

The Grand Master recommended that provision be made in the law so that there might be an appeal from the decision of the Master of a lodge; the committee thought an arbitrary Master might do harm sometimes but could not recommend that such appeal be made possible.

The Reviews are again presented by Past Grand Master Washington Madden Fly, this his eighth offense. His foreword is good, and his reviews are also good—we have seldom if ever found any different from him.



Life is a book, write kind things in it,
Doing your best each passing minute.
Filling the mind and heart with truth
In the wonderful chapter known as "Youth."
Setting the story, brief or long,
To the melody sweet of love and song.
Let duty done make the pages bright,
And bind the story in gold and white.
In spite of a few mistakes 'twill be,
A beautiful book for God to see.

—MARGERY ISABEL.

UTAH—1933

THEIR GRAND REPRESENTATIVE CONDEMNED THEM

Grand Secretary Sam Henry Goodwin always has for us a most remarkably organized book of Proceedings—and one in which there is something of value. This indefatigable Mason is a digger for facts of the type not to be daunted by difficulty. In this book before us we have a small instance of this. In 1882 it seems that a certain Utah lodge expelled a brother who had embraced the religion of the L. D. S., or Mormonism. Incidentally, in that early date, he had also advocated polygamy, which was an offense against the peace and dignity of the state as the law provided. Well, a certain Grand Representative of Utah near the Grand Lodge of Minnesota set out to dissent to this, and to quote scripture to defend polygamy, law or no law in the state. The Grand Master of Utah revoked his commission. After much trying, he got his thesis into the Proceedings of Minnesota, and the Grand Lodge of Utah sent a concise statement of its side of the matter to all Grand Lodges. A few years ago Brother Goodwin prepared a book on this subject, which was published by the Masonic Service Association. While all admit that speaking generally, no man is barred from Masonry by virtue of his religious sect, yet the history of the L. D. S. as related to Masonry would seem to be sufficient warrant for the policy of the Grand Lodge of Utah. In the neighboring lodges in Nevada, and possibly in Arizona, Mormons are received—but that is their business. “L. D. S.” means “Latter Day Saints.”

CANDIDATE STOPPED BY VISITOR

Some Grand Lodges permit liberties to visitors in lodges that we do not sanction. In some, a sojourner, a visitor, may prefer charges against a member; and here seems to be a case where a visitor may sort of butt into the business of choosing candidates: it is from the official address of Grand Master Howard Pendleton Kirtley:

During the summer an incident occurred in one of our Lodges which though not specially important in itself, was beginning to assume proportions which might perhaps endanger the harmony in two neighboring Bodies. This matter involved the stoppage of a Candidate after his election and immediately ahead of his initiation where objection was raised by a Brother of the Lodge and also *by one not a member*.

THEY READ THE PROCEEDINGS IN LODGE

In Utah, they would seem (?) to take the business of reading the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge in the lodges seriously. The matter is referred to three or four times in the book, and even got a paragraph in the report of one of the important committees. One would infer that the whole book must be read: not Grand Secretary Goodwin's synopsis of transactions.

EXPLANATIONS OF PENALTIES

The Grand Master takes note of what Grand Master Charles H. Johnson of New York said about the penalties—how he recommended that before each of them there shall be a word of explanation of their harshness—and recommends that the same be used in Utah. We quote these paragraphs for the reader's information:

"The paragraph in the Entered Apprentice degree is to read as follows:

"The penalty of this obligation comes down from the time when such punishments were inflicted on heretics, pirates and traitors. Free and Accepted Masons are now taught that this penalty is not literal, but symbolic of the physical suffering an honest man would undergo rather than violate his solemn vow. The true penalty for violation of this obligation is to incur the contempt and detestation of all honorable men."

"The paragraph for the Fellow Craft degree is to read as follows:

"The penalty of this obligation comes down from a time when such punishments were inflicted on heretics, pirates and traitors. Free and Accepted Masons are now taught that this penalty is not literal, but symbolic of the physical suffering an honest man would undergo rather than violate his solemn vow. The true penalty for violation of this obligation is to be branded as a perjured wretch void of all moral worth."

"The paragraph for the Master Mason degree is to read as follows:

“The penalty of this obligation comes down from a time when such punishments were inflicted on heretics, pirates and traitors. Free and Accepted Masons are now taught that this penalty is not literal, but symbolic of the physical suffering an honorable man would undergo rather than violate his solemn vow. The true penalty for violation of this obligation is to be ostracized as unworthy the fellowship of upright men and Masons.”

EXPLANATIONS NOT NEEDED AT THIS TIME

Then we note that the Grand Master's address was distributed by the proper committee, and the Board of Custodians got this part of it. It would seem that this Board of Custodians just simply hold every word of the Utah work to be absolutely sacrosanct, and after crossing their own trail of logic several times, come to the end of the following:

We concede that the harsh penalties of the Masonic degrees may, in a sense, seem out of tune with the high moral standards of the obligations themselves, but it seems to us that their very extremeness saves them from ever being taken literally.

Men who are admitted into Masonry in our time are presumed to be intelligent and enlightened, and we believe that the candidate must instinctively feel that the penalty is merely a symbol which readily conveys the very meaning that it is now proposed to write specifically into the ritual.

We believe that the rugged beauty of the Masonic work will be impaired if we do not leave something to the imagination of the candidate. Not the least among the endearing charms of the ritual is its archaic style, in which the allegorical penalties produce vivid and lasting mental images. We fear Masonry will lose more than it might gain if it becomes too modern in its form.

We, therefore, do not feel warranted in urging the adoption of the recommendation at this time. In our opinion, a useful purpose has been served in bringing the subject before Grand Lodge, but we recommend that no action be taken at this Communication, so that the matter may be given more deliberate thought during the ensuing year.

There are many other items of real interest in the book—the Grand Orator's effort, the foreword and text of the Reviewer's paper, the Necrology report and others. But we close with note of the fact that the Deputy Grand Master visited every lodge except one, and with admiration for the Reviewer's paper.

VERMONT—1933

TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR FIRE

They had a fire in the Masonic Temple. It originated in the basement under a store occupied by a man by the name of Allen, and the fire damage was confined to that particular store, but the smoke and water damage was so extensive that the appraiser awarded ten thousand dollars for it all. The book says they kept the repairs within the figure. Incidentally, they tell us that they installed a sprinkler system without expense. Perhaps this was a part of the repairs. This is the third fire in the Temple. We do not doubt in the least that this fire came from accidental causes: but owners of commercial property these days are coming more and more to determine from the character of their tenants, the possibility of incendiary fires. Some time ago we reached such a fire early in the game. In the midst of the burned area was an electric iron. The tenant was out of town for the evening, of course. We have got in this study in which we write, an automatic radio switch on a clock—will start the current ten or eleven hours hence. Also in the room is a nineteen-cent cigarette lighter. We could put the two together, set the switch, board the train leaving northward in fifty minutes, and be in Philadelphia quite a while before the thing would work and throw current into some heap of inflammable materials which we could have innocently around, but of deadly certainty of a successful fire. Or, if so inclined, we could similarly arrange for an alibi in Florida.

GRAND LODGE CHARITY

The Grand Lodge of Vermont has a rule that if a lodge dispenses charity to an extent in excess of one dollar per capita on its membership, the excess above shall be refunded by the Grand Lodge. This year this refund went up above fourteen thousand dollars. It is evident that they have to get more revenue or cut off the refund.

BALLOT BOX USED IN TRIALS

Grand Master Charles B. Adams is called upon for several decisions of law. He is asked whether, in voting on the guilt of the defendant in a Masonic trial, the ballot box should be used. He seems to have consulted the chairman of the Jurisprudence Committee and it appears that both were caught napping; for the answer is that paper ballots should be used. But this is later corrected and it is shown that the law prescribes the ballot box.

Other decisions are as follows:

Q. Is a Masonic Lodge under obligation to assist a member under suspension for non-payment of dues, if, at the time of suspension and for all of time for which he failed to pay dues, he was as prosperous as at the time he petitioned for membership?

A. An applicant for Masonic charity must be worthy and a Brother who has been suspended is not worthy and a Lodge is under no obligation to assist such a Brother.

Q. At a regular communication after the Lodge has been closed can the Worshipful Master then reopen it and transact business which has been omitted?

A. After a Lodge has been declared closed by the Master he has no right to reopen the same for the transaction of business which was omitted. The reopening, on the night of a regular communication, after the same had been closed, would result in the holding of a special meeting which would not be proper without notice to the members in accordance with the By-laws.

Q. Is the reading and laying on the table of a resolution to amend the By-laws such a matter of business that it must be done at a regular communication?

A. Yes.

DISPENSATION GOVERNMENT CONDEMNED

We have never liked a system of government by dispensation; it smacks too much of autocracy and a hierarchy. We are therefore pleased to find the following condemnation of the practice.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DISPENSATIONS AND CHARTERS

To the M. W. Grand Lodge now in session:

We approve of the Grand Master's stand with reference to the refusal of unnecessary dispensations. It has seemed to be a growing habit with Lodges not to follow established rules. It is easy to forget and undo until soon, if allowed too frequently, the ex-

ceptions rather than the rule will prevail. There is only occasionally when the regular business of a Lodge cannot wait for the stated time. The wise conclusions of the Grand Master should prevail rather than resort to a time of convenience.

EASTERN STAR HOME

A resolution is proposed, to the effect that hereafter "subordinate lodges be responsible and pay for the board and care of their members who are now or may hereafter become inmates of the Eastern Star Home at Randolph and that such expenditures be included in the charity account of each lodge in its annual returns".

TUCKER APRON

We find the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Vermont accepts with deep gratitude the historic apron worn by Grand Master King of New York, Grand Master Philip C. Tucker of Vermont and Grand Master Philip C. Tucker, II, of Texas;

The Reviewer is Grand Secretary Archie S. Harri-
man, who always has a well worked out paper, interest-
ing and useful.



IMMORTALITY

For me—to have made one soul
The better for my birth;
To have added but one flower
To the garden of the earth;

To have struck one blow for truth
In the daily fight with lies;
To have done one deed of right
In the face of calumnies;

To have sown in the souls of men
One thought that will not die—
To have been a link in the chain of life;—
Shall be immortality.

—EDWIN HATCH.

VIRGINIA—1933

SPECIAL AT ALEXANDRIA

The outstanding event of the year which ended with the Annual Communication presided over by Grand Master Harry K. Green, was the great meeting at Alexandria on May 12, 1932—the day made memorable by the dedication of the George Washington Masonic Memorial. Of course the Grand Lodge of Virginia was called upon to meet in emergent communication to take charge of the dedication, which, in spite of the torrents of rain, was executed in due form—but indoors.

There were nine Past Grand Masters together with the Grand Masters and Representatives of the forty-eight Grand Lodges in the United States and the Grand Lodge of the Dominion of Canada, Philippine Islands, Australia and Czecho-Slovakia. There was also in attendance Past Grand Master John H. Cowles of Kentucky, and who is Grand Commander Southern Jurisdiction; Leon M. Abbott, Grand Commander, Northern Jurisdiction, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry; Walter L. Stockwell, Past Grand Master of North Dakota, Grand Master General Grand Council Royal and Select Masters; John W. Neilson, General Grand High Priest, General Grand Chapter; Perry W. Weidner, Grand Master, Grand Encampment, Knights Templar; T. J. Houston, Imperial Potentate, Nobles Mystic Shrine of North America; representative of Supreme Council Veiled Prophets, Red Cross of Constantine, DeMolay, etc.

Hon. Herbert Hoover, President of the United States, with Mrs. Hoover and members of his Cabinet and other distinguished guests were seated for the Ceremony of Dedication with all standing and singing "AMERICA." They were led in prayer by Right Rev. W. Bertrand Stevens, Bishop of the Diocese of Los Angeles, California. The Ceremony of Dedication then proceeding, beautiful and impressive indeed exemplifying the highest degree of dignity and profoundly announcing the effect that Masonry has had in the formation and control of our government.

MASONRY FAILED NOT

Then in due course came the Annual, in February, 1933—before the Depression had seen any upturn. Grand Master Green is glad to comment as follows:

"It is to the crowning glory of the Masons of Virginia that during the greatest economic stress our country has ever faced they have not allowed their fellow Masons or dependents to suffer for the necessities of life. The experience of the past year has

indeed been an ennobling influence in our lives, and the real aristocrat of the occasion is he who has done his part to the full extent of his limited ability to help his weaker brother out of the rut of want and despair. The New Year comes to us with added responsibilities while the clouds of depression still hang heavy over our beloved country. The challenge goes out to every Mason in Virginia to do his part during the coming year to wipe away the widow's tear, go to the relief of needy brother, and bring sunshine into the lives of those who are sad and weary. The challenge is the "Master's call to the comradeship," and certainly the Master's call should have the right-of-way in our lives."

Virginia, like other Grand Lodges, has its smutty cases. Grand Master Green comments on them:

"A considerable number of charges have been submitted to me during the year for Masonic trials, (and I am sorry to report that in many cases the charges were against members who had outraged the laws of our land).

In each case I have urged a speedy trial. Masonry must be purged of such material if we hope to hold our heads up in the outside world. Ours should be a Temple of living stones, and faulty stones have only a tendency to weaken our entire structure, and reflect discredit on the Fraternity."

They had a very animated discussion about finances. At length the following was adopted:

"Every chartered Lodge shall with its annual return make payment to the Grand Lodge of the sum of two dollars and fifty cents for each member of such Lodges as of date the last Stated Communication in December of each year. In addition to this per capita tax every chartered Lodge shall pay the Grand Lodge a fee of \$25.00 for each petitioner elected for the degrees and raised by the Lodge or raised at the request of the Lodge
-----The proceeds of this per capita tax and fee-----
shall be disbursed by the Grand Treasurer in accordance with an annual budget."

PADGETT AND ANDERSON WERE THERE

The incoming Grand Master was Bro. James C. Padgett. He presided in February, 1934. He attended the dedication of the great Peace Memorial in London and makes report to his Grand Lodge of what he saw and experienced. His successor is Dr. William Moseley Brown, of Clarendon, who is doing time as Grand Master as this document is laid before the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

WASHINGTON—1933

Grand Master John Mechin Roberts is an accountant, having served with the Northern Pacific railroad, the City of Tacoma, and the State of Washington by turns.

MUST NOT VARY FUNERAL SERVICE

Among his rulings is one to the effect that Lodges in Washington must use the Funeral Service adopted by the Grand Lodge in June, 1930, and printed in the Monitor. He may be right; we have no reason to argue with any Grand Master; but we happen to know that one Grand Master of North Carolina not so very many years ago did not hesitate to express his feeling that the funeral service was susceptible of improvement, and in conducting funerals, used certain variations which he felt were distinct improvements. While we can see some possibilities in such a practice that might be undesirable, yet in the main we fail to see the need for literal adherence to what is in the book in a public funeral service—the fact that it is public would suggest that it is not sacrosanct.

This Grand Master rules that since it is legally declared that 3.2 beer is not in fact intoxicating, there is no Washington Masonic law about it.

VISITOR VOTED ON CANDIDATE

Here is one of those unusual occurrences:

On May 29, 1933, I ruled that a ballot on a petition for the degrees of Masonry, participated in by a visiting brother, is null and void, unless said ballot indicates that the visiting brother's ballot did not influence the result, and that in case the ballot is so ruled null and void, it is the duty of the Master of the Lodge to cause due notice, under the seal of the Lodge, to be sent to all members of the Lodge to the effect that by reason of the rejection, by mistake, of the petition of the candidate for the degrees (naming him), the ballot would be again spread on his petition at a stated communication of the Lodge, giving date thereof.

WHERE THEY GOT THE LOAN

Then Grand Secretary Horace Tyler reports that—

Owing to frozen assets and bank failures, thirty-two of the Lodges were compelled to borrow all or some part of the sums

required to pay their Grand Lodge Dues, and on the approval of the Grand Master and the Committee on Finance, these Lodges were loaned a sufficient amount *from the Charity Fund* to permit them to pay their dues in full, on notes bearing three per cent interest.

Perhaps this is a roundabout way to help the Grand Lodge along, more than the local lodge.

There was a net loss of 1755 members, leaving a membership of 46,404. They initiated 602 and raised 688, having chased up 86 men from somewhere to be raised that had got lost along the way in the past, we suppose. Half of these were only Entered Apprentices, too. They dropped 1847 members, which fact explains the loss.

Of course they are having their financial stringencies to an extent, along with these losses and along with the money tightness of all other corporations; but we find but little mention of this in the book. The mileage and per diem account to get the boys to attend the Annual Communication is thirteen thousand dollars. Then they spend five hundred dollars for the entertainment of the Grand Lodge as against three hundred for the Fraternal Correspondent.

HOW THE ZENITH HOME IS OPERATED

The Masonic Home of Washington is located at Zenith. It is a very delightful location and the Home is well managed. The operating expenses of the Home are fifty two thousand dollars; and then they have an "Outside Relief" account of twenty-two thousand dollars. They have got some donated real estate, on which they have to pay \$465.60 taxes. Listed in the items of operating expense is one called "Trustees Expenses," of \$447.04. We had thought that the trustees of such institutions of Masonry were accustomed to do their bit without calling on the Grand Lodge for any expense accounts. We have served on the Board of Trustees of an honorable old college for many years and nobody on it has ever received any "expense allowance". The item of physicians, nurses and hospitalization at the Home stuck them for \$6569.87; and they paid out \$748.46 for tobacco. Those elderly people must have been as much addicted to to-

bacco as were the old people in the Massachusetts Home to card playing during the spring of 1932—the reader can see the story in this book.

DUAL MEMBERSHIP ADOPTED

Here's news, just as certain as if it had been to the effect that some man had with malice aforethought bitten a hound dog—This Grand Lodge adopts the principle of dual membership and it's the law in Washington that you can actually belong to two lodges, just like you can in Virginia, our neighbor. They have all the forms of petition for dual membership here before us.

SECRETS OF THE CHAIR

Then here's an announcement:

M. W. Bro. Charles D. Atkins, Grand Lecturer, announced that all Worshipful Masters present who have not received the Secrets of the Chair were invited to be present for the ceremony at the Scottish Rite Temple at 8 o'clock P. M. this evening.

LODGES IN DEBT

There is a committee on Constituent Lodge Finances. This committee reports in part as follows:

2. About a score or more of such Lodges are in grave danger because of excessive and unbearable indebtedness incurred in temple building.

3. It is the opinion of this committee that unless some plan is adopted to assist these brothers in distress at once, the following results will be likely to occur:

A. Foreclosure of mortgages upon a large number of Masonic properties.

B. Repudiation of bonded indebtedness, both secured and unsecured, now held by members of the Craft as well as non-Masons.

C. Loss of morale in the ranks of Masonry in the affected Lodges.

D. Loss of prestige for the Institution for years to come. It is within the bounds of possibility that the results to our Institution may be disastrous.

We invite your earnest consideration to the following points:

Point 1. This type of civilization is so founded upon material valuations that the payment of debts is inseparable from honorable standing and repute.

We respectfully recommend that this Grand Lodge seriously consider the practicability of a refinancing of the indebtedness of some or all of the constituent Lodges which are in financial difficulties above referred to by some plan to be worked out by the joint conference of the Committees on Jurisprudence and Finance or a special committee appointed for that purpose, to the end that these Lodges and this Grand Lodge may be saved from the reproach and dishonor of letting a score or more of our best and most loyal constituent Lodges sink, unaided, into insolvency and despair.

HE WENT TO CHICAGO

Reviewer E. H. Van Patten had his report there, but reported that for the fourth time in 43 years he is to be absent—Rush Medical College of the University of Chicago is having a big banquet in honor of the class of fifty years ago, and he was the valedictorian of that class.

LODGES HELP PAY BOARD OF GUESTS

When they got to working out financial problems, they decided by vote not to cut off the Grand Lecturer; but they passed the following legislation:

That Sec. 703 of the Washington Masonic Code 1930 be amended by adding thereto the following:

5. That each Lodge with a membership of 150 or more pay into the Masonic Home Fund the sum of five dollars (\$5.00) per month for each new guest recommended by it and accepted by the Home Board; that each Lodge with a membership less than 150 pay into the said Fund at the rate of twenty-five cents (25c) per capita annum for each new guest recommended by it and accepted by the Home Board; and that each Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star be required to pay like amounts for each new guest recommended by it and accepted by the Home Board.

GREAT TIME TO BE ALIVE

Grand Orator Ulysses Harmon has a very thoughtful address. We should like to quote at length, but there is not space for that. We quote the conclusion:

It is a privilege to live in our day. The world is passing through a trying ordeal. There never has been a period in our generation when there was greater need for spiritual ideals. Only spiritual power withstands fear and panic. Material things perish with the using. Masonry pleads for the faith which saves; for hope based upon mutual confidence; for justice tempered with

mercy; for universal brotherhood; for peace and good will among men. The good seed of Faith, Hope and Charity will continue to yield bountiful harvests. The indestructible creative forces will keep the world fit for men to live with one another and for one another. As a great fraternity we are still contributing something vital to an enduring civilization. To the consummation of such a glorious achievement we pledge our loyalty, our fidelity and our sacred honor.



A PACKAGE OF SEED

I paid a dime for a package of seed,
And the clerk tossed them out with a flip,
"We've got 'em assorted for every man's needs,"
He said with a smile on his lips,
"Pansies and poppies and asters and peas,
Ten cents a package and pick as you please."

Now seeds are just dimes to the man in the store,
And the dimes are the things that he needs
And I've been to buy them in seasons before
But have thought of them merely as seeds;
But it flashed through my mind as I bought them this time,
"You have purchased a miracle here for a dime."

"You've a dime's worth of power which no man can create,
You've a dime's worth of life in your hand!
You've a dime's worth of mystery, destiny, fate,
Which the wisest cannot understand.
In this bright little package, now isn't it odd?
You've a dime's worth of mystery, known only to God."

—EDGAR A. GUEST.

WEST VIRGINIA—1933

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES NOT TAKEN SERIOUSLY

They took a whole page of the Proceedings to welcome the Grand Representatives. That is, a whole page is required to tell of the ceremony. In it, was the Response to the Address of Greetings, which was delivered informally by that Masonic scholar, Bro. William K. Cowden. A part of his remarks we find as follows:

After comparing the system of Grand Representation with the ambassadorial system of Sovereign Governments, Brother Cowden concluded with the following words: "I have thought that this system of Grand Representatives might be made much more of. We do not use it as fully in the ways that we should, and we should correspond more with the Jurisdictions which we severally here represent.

We think that he is absolutely right. The office of Grand Representative should carry with it special distinction. In the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Ireland, which has very few Grand Representatives, however, (only five in the United States) the office carries with it the rank and dignity of Past Grand High Priest. We think the honorary appellation of Right Worshipful might be attached.

HOW THEY USE THE MONEY

The Masonic Home of West Virginia has ninety guests, and a long waiting list. It is supported in part by a relatively small item of per capita tax, plus a donation from the Grand R. A. Chapter, and the income from the Henry Krug Bequest. We observe that the Henry Krug Bequest amounts to \$306,258.65; and we are a bit surprised to observe that it is invested in large part in loans to lodges. Twenty five thousand is listed as "Riverview Improvement Co."; and the Fairmont M. E. church borrowed ten thousand dollars. Some sixteen thousand got caught in closed banks, from which about six thousand has been realized. They have got an "Emergency Building Fund", of which fifty thousand dollars

are loaned to a Lodge and a Chapter, fifteen hundred to the K. T. Grand Commandery, and about twenty five thousand is invested in government bonds.

CAUSE FOR OPTIMISM

The presiding Grand Master was Bro. Wade Coffman, and the annual was held at Hinton. He reports that he did not have to make any decisions. It takes about a page and a half to dispose of the case of one George Christian, who after rejection repeticioned elsewhere and declared he had never petitioned and been rejected. He is simply declared by edict to be irregular and unworthy of Masonic intercourse. The Grand Master is optimistic about the intellectual phases of Masonry, as we see:

In many of our Lodges, also, there is an awakening to the rich field of intellectual delights that Masonry offers him who cares to acquaint himself with its history and literature. Individual Masons have long been attracted by such study; and the need of exploration among the monuments of the mind which the Order has erected in its long history, has often been urged upon the Lodges in this jurisdiction. The Grand Lodge has uniformly declined to subscribe to modern and ready-made course of Masonic research. It has done so in the belief that such study is apt to lead to superficial results. Our Lodges have followed the better course of assigning for research, from the older and well established sources, subjects in Masonic history or philosophy, to to followed by discussion at a communication of the Lodge. This practice should be encouraged in every Lodge.

And, like others, he closes with the declaration of the universal need of Masonry:

I have a fixed conviction that Freemasonry and its philosophies are as sorely needed in our affairs today as they have been at any time in the history of our people. And, in the presence of the uncertainties of moral values and social standards in these changing days, I know no admonition to give the Craft, save that in silence and circumspection we continue to practice the rites of our Order with intelligence, and to adhere to the tenets of our profession with fidelity, and, withal, that in the language of our Fathers, we cry out in faith to the God of our Fathers to "grant that we may understand and keep all the statutes of the Lord and this Holy Mystery pure and unviolated to the end of our days. So mote it be. Amen."

NO EDITING COMMITTEE

It is recommended that there be appointed an Editing Committee, with powers to cut off or to cut out documents and other matter which might normally get into the Proceedings. But on investigation this looks like it might be too far-reaching. So it is not done. As a matter of fact there is a lot of this editing and so forth going on sub rosa, as we observe the books. We don't like it.

The talented Reviewer, a writer of long experience, is Bro. Lewis N. Tavenner. He accords to North Carolina most interesting review. He has been at it nine years.



IF WE ONLY UNDERSTOOD

Could we but draw back the curtains
That surround each other's lives,
See the naked heart and spirit,
Know what spur the action gives,
Often we find it better,
Purer than we judge we would;
We would love each other better,
If we only understood.

If we knew the cares and trials,
Knew the efforts all in vain,
And the bitter disappointments,
Understood the loss and gain,
Would the grim external roughness
Seem, I wonder, just the same?
Would we help, where now we hinder?
Would we pity where now we blame?

Ah! we judge each other harshly,
Knowing not life's hidden force;
Is less turbid at its source;
Seeing not amid the evil,
All the golden grains of good;
Oh, we'd love each other better
If we only understood!

—SELECTED.

WISCONSIN—1933

HE TOOK BACK HIS RESIGNATION

They had a little shake-up in the affairs of the Masonic Home of Wisconsin. It appears that the Home Board found cause of dissatisfaction in the management of the Home by Superintendent Chris Christensen, and that after consultations with members of the Board, he tendered his resignation; and later, upon reconsideration and advice, he sent a letter revoking that resignation. It seems that the Board did not hear the attorney for the Superintendent (whose wife was Matron of the Home) and that this attorney got a proxy for some officer of a lodge in Milwaukee, and now introduces a paper moving for the appointment of a committee to investigate all these things. It is charged in this paper that the resignation of the said Brother Christensen was to become effective in December, 1932, but that he was ousted on November 2. The paper also charges that Grand Master Robert M. Millard "sent several further communications to the several subordinate Lodges of this state, whereby unjust and unfair criticisms have been published concerning Brother Christensen".

This was adopted, but an additional clause authorizing expenditure of money of the Grand Lodge in the matter did not get anywhere. Then there was a motion to "delete that portion of the Grand Master's address relating to the management of the Home" concerning old and new superintendents, which was done. This will be reported on and aired out in June, 1934, when Grand Lodge meets again.

MORE WOOD FROM THE LINCOLN CABIN

About every fourth book recounts the unusual characteristics of a gavel. This time there is a gavel presented to Grand Master Millard by a Bro. McAdams, of Illinois—head from the timber of the cabin in which Lincoln was born; handle from the homestead of Calvin Collidge. Not apropos of anything in particular, we just happen

to think of a remark made by Washington Irving on being shown in England a piece of wood which he was asked to believe was a part of the True Cross; he remarked that there was enough of this extant to build a ship of the line.

The Grand Master declined to issue certain dispensations, as follows:

I declined to issue a dispensation to a Lodge to hold their fiftieth anniversary celebration on Sunday.

I also declined to issue a dispensation to a Brother to secure a list of the Secretaries of the subordinate Lodges in the state for the purpose of soliciting orders for the sale of a book of which he was the author.

LODGE FREE TO ELECT WHOMSOEVER IT PLEASES

He also declined to approve a resolution adopted in a lodge to the effect that no lodge officer except Tyler be permitted to accept any office in any other Masonic or affiliated body; and that no person be eligible to office unless he has been a Mason for two years. Such foolish things as this come up from time to time and will doubtless do so until the end of time. How did they intend to prevent an officer from accepting office elsewhere? Then the Grand Master puts his official disapproval on attempts to require a brother newly raised, to pass an examination on the third degree before he shall be allowed to sign the by-laws.

NO ACTION ON BEER

Then he joins the ranks of those who issue pronouncements against manufacturers and purveyors of three-point-two beer. But the Committee on Jurisprudence "feel that any ruling on this decision at this time would work an injustice and be inadvisable, and we recommend that no decision be made at this communication of this Grand Lodge". So the matter is wide open and there is no cloud over said manufacturers or purveyors.

The Grand Master recommended that there be set up a scale of expense allowances for those who must travel at the expense of the Grand Lodge—seven cents per mile car expense; three dollars per day for lodging; four bits

for breakfast, and the other two meals seventy five cents each. This didn't appeal to the fellows and was not adopted.

TAUGHT TO USE THE SNUFFER

The Grand Lodge was the recipient of a gift of three mahogany candlesticks "for the lesser lights". If our recollection is correct the three lesser lights are the Sun, the Moon and the Master, in this state. What are they in Wisconsin? Then a Brother Quan presented a candle snuffer, and with it a ritualistic speech of presentation, beginning, "The Candle Snuffer is an instrument made use of by Operative Masons to define and disclose the beauty and accuracy of their work, but we, as Free and Accepted Masons, are taught to make use of it for the more noble and glorious purpose of dispelling the illumination of three burning tapers which display and glorify the three Great Lights", and so forth, being a masterpiece of logical presentation of the subject.

JENKS ABSENT

It is scarcely believable that Brother Aldro Jenks has been "a regular attendant on Grand Lodge for forty years", but that is what a resolution states, which tells us the painful news that he is ill and absent. The Grand Master's compliment is effective, delicate and graceful:

Past Grand Master Aldro Jenks, who has served this Grand Lodge as Foreign Correspondent since the year 1897, and who is generally acknowledged as the dean of Foreign Correspondents the world over, I had the pleasure and honor of re-appointing as said committee.



SMILES

A smile is but a simple gift,
 Yet none so poor but may
 With just a pleasant, kindly smile
 Brighten a dreary day.
 If you can teach your lips this art
 Where'er you chance to go,
 You'll soon find that your life will be
 Happier for doing so.

—HELEN M. RICHARDSON.

WYOMING—1934

GRAND LODGE MEETS MONDAY MORNING

They voted to change the day of the Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge. Hitherto it has met on a Wednesday, the fourth in August. In 1934, the Grand Lodge will convene on Monday, August 24, and remain in session until its labors and deliberations are concluded.

The page announcing this, the page on which the closing of the 1933 session is referred to, also states that the opening hour is to be nine o'clock. The purpose avowedly is, "to save a day". Evidently those Masons in Wyoming had too many meetings to attend; they took them away from their business too often and too many business days.

LODGES MAY DECIDE ABOUT USING BEER

Grand Master Fred S. Fobes told the world via the decision route that there is no law about selling 3.2 beer on the Masonic books in Wyoming. He also ruled, rather inconsistently, we think, that it cannot be dispensed in connection with lunches in Masonic gatherings. The Committee on Jurisprudence "approved" this, "except" that it believed the matter should be left largely to be decided by the lodges—the reader can judge how much "approved" it was.

MUST PASS THIRD DEGREE EXAMINATION

This Grand Lodge has a law which requires that a newly raised Mason shall learn his third degree before he gets a certificate of membership or a receipt for dues. A case came up where a man was raised and then went to Germany to live before he passed the examination. It is held that the law can suffer no relaxation: he can't get any certificate that he is a Mason. It is recommended that the law be repealed, but this is postponed "for study".

ANNOUNCING EXPULSIONS TO THE WORLD

In Wyoming they have a Masonic law which forbids making public any suspension, etc., unless there is a resolution by the lodge to do this. One lodge wants to know whether it cannot by resolution publish an expulsion, —even in a newspaper. The answer is:

There is no doubt that the above provisions give the Lodge a right to make an expulsion public provided a resolution to that effect is adopted by the Lodge, in a manner deemed best by the Lodge, and, ordinarily, this would include printing a notice in a newspaper unless Masonic usage does not sanction it. A Lodge should not, in any case, make an expulsion public if an appeal is being taken to the Grand Lodge. It must be remembered that Masonic usage does not permit visitors to be present in the Lodge at the time of trial for the reason that, as some writers put it, "A Lodge should wash its dirty linen at home," and that it is not the purpose of a Masonic trial to publish to the world the downfall of a Brother; that the trial is not had for the purpose of revenge. After a Brother has been tried, found guilty and expelled he is to be looked upon with pity. However, it sometimes becomes necessary to expel those who will not conform to the laws of the Order and society. There may be cases where it may seem advisable or necessary that the Lodge, in order to protect its good name and the members thereof, would be justified in publishing in a newspaper the fact that a certain Brother had been expelled; but as no facts are furnished me in this case and as the Lodge might be seriously involved by such publication, I feel compelled to direct that your Lodge do not publish the expulsion in a newspaper until you have furnished me a complete statement of the facts so that I may either approve or disapprove such publication.

The Lodge, I understand, decided to make the expulsion public by word of mouth. (Approved)

It is ruled that a man may not take a dimit and apply for affiliation to a lodge in whose jurisdiction he does not reside. In another case, the Grand Master is asked whether a man can get a dimit when it is known that he does not intend to use it otherwise than stick it in a pigeonhole in his desk.

MAY DEPART FROM MASONRY BY DIMIT

The Grand Master takes half a page to discuss the matter, and then answers by quoting Mackey, as follows:

Some Grand Jurisdictions deny the right, but I believe the majority recognize it, and after a careful study and consideration

of the question I agree with Mackay when he says: "Amidst these contradictory opinions I have endeavored to be governed by the analogies of law and the principles of equity, which lead me to the belief that although a dismission made with the intention of a total disseverance from the Order is a violation of Masonic duty, yet there is no power in a Lodge to refuse it when demanded," See Mackey's Masonic Jurisprudence, Seventh Edition, page 238. In the absence of an express provision in our Code prohibiting it, I therefore hold that the Lodge may grant the dimit, and that the Brother applying for dimit is the sole judge of the legitimacy of the reason therefor. (Approved. See Sec. 505, Subdivision E.)

He gives as his last ruling the opinion that no lodge should give the Eastern Stars free rent "especially where there is expense to the lodge in connection with their meetings". Let them charge anything they want to, provided it pays expenses.

Grand Secretary Joe Lowndes gives us the Fraternal Correspondence Report. Note that Wyoming is not omitted by us this time. Friend Joe is an exceptional fellow. The most of those Grand Secretaries who set out to write Masonic Reviews—well, we're not so hot about their product. But this man Lowndes is away up top.



CLOVER-PATCH PHILOSOPHY

An angry wasp and a busy bee
 Met once on a clover-head.
 The bee at his work hummed merrily,
 While the wasp with anger said:
 "Why is it that mortals, one and all,
 Act kindlier far by you?
 I use my sting if they're in my way,
 But that is my rightful due.
 You do the same, yet they use you well,
 But askance at me they look."
 Then the wasp waxed wroth and waved his wings,
 Till the head of the clover shook.
 The bee worked on. When for flight prepared,
 It hovered aloft on wing,
 Then paused a moment, and archly said:
 "I give more honey than sting."

—JEAN S. WALKER.

PART TWO

Masonry in Canada

Alberta.....	1933
British Columbia.....	1933
Canada in Ontario.....	1933
Manitoba.....	1933
Nova Scotia.....	1933
Saskatchewan.....	1933

ALBERTA—1933

Grand Master Gilbert M. Blackstock was the presiding officer. This Grand Lodge has the custom, in which it is not by any means alone, of expecting the Deputy Grand Master to open the Grand Lodge, and then to receive in formal way the Grand Master, with all due ceremony.

FOOLISH OBJECTION

The Grand Master had to deal with one of those very unusual cases—an objection to the installation of a Worshipful Master-elect. This was the more unusual because of the fanciful grounds for objection which were set up by the objector. It is as follows:

“An objection was made to the installation of a Master-elect on the grounds.

“1. That at the time of his affiliation with the lodge his application was not balloted on within the time prescribed by the Constitution, and,

“2. That his name did not appear on the notice for the meeting at which the ballot would be taken.

“It was intimated that if these objections were not considered valid, others would be forthcoming. I naturally resented such an intimation and as the whole correspondence indicated that perhaps an unhealthy condition might exist in the lodge involved, I appointed a committee composed of M. W. Bro. Kemmis, R. W. Bro. Houghton, D. D. G. M., and R. W. Bro. Anderson, P. D. D. G. M., to investigate and report. Their findings were, that the facts surrounding the application for affiliation were as stated; when due, however, to inadvertence on the part of the then Worshipful Master now deceased; that there were no other objections to or complaints against the Master-elect; that the lodge had been in possession of all the facts for years, and that the Master-elect was not a party to the errors which had been made. I therefore, ruled that the ballot taken on this brother's application for affiliation must stand.”

This Grand Lodge goes in for certificates more than the Grand Lodges of the States. They issue Master Mason certificates; there were forty seven Life Member certificates issued; and there were also 125 Past Master

certificates. This is a fine custom. Incidentally, we have a certificate or diploma as Grand Representative of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Alberta near the Grand Chapter of North Carolina.

Also, the District Deputy Grand Masters take their job seriously and do a good piece of work—on the average, the District Deputy in Canada does much more and more thorough work than those of the States.

ANOTHER ORGANIZATION TRIED TO MIX IN

The Grand Master had another perplexing problem—very exasperating, too—which he refers to in the following:

“I also had to deal with the activities of another organization which unfortunately numbers a few Masons among its members. Some of these misguided men, with the idea perhaps of furthering the interests of the organization in question, but what is more probable of venting their spleen on certain individuals, attempted by means of so-called petitions, couched in execrable English and in still worse taste, to intimidate two lodges into rejecting petitioners for initiation. I felt that some of the men who signed the alleged petitions did so without realizing the unmasonic nature of the step they were taking and I contented myself with a verbal castigation of all of those men at the District Meetings, coupled with the definite promise that a repetition of the offense would be followed by Masonic discipline. No more attempts of this kind were made and the conviction of the leader in the criminal courts has caused his retirement into that obscurity from which he never should have emerged. Acting on my direction the lodges ignored the petitions and dealt with the applicants according to the Constitution and in both cases the applicants were elected and initiated.

“Masons are absolutely free to become members of any organization as they may see fit, but when they attempt to use their Masonic influence to further the aims or assist in the vendettas of other organizations, then they place their Masonic membership in jeopardy.”

The Reviewer is Bro. F. S. Selwood, P. D. G. M., who does a good job of it and writes well.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—1933

The Annual Communication was held at the beautiful city of Victoria, on June 22nd, when Victoria is at the height of its beauty. Grand Master James E. Beck was presiding.

DID MORE THAN HE PLANNED

Grand Master Beck makes news when he announces to us that at the beginning of the year he indicated his intention to do no visiting except to District Meetings, but that the insistence of the brethren took him for forty five visits more than he had planned. All the other Grand Masters made big plans and did not do the visiting, except those who did about what they expected to do.

There were three or four meetings of a distinctly international nature. In fact the international features are highly emphasized by the presiding officers in Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. Two such meetings in the States are recounted, and one at Vancouver, B. C.

The Grand Master reports some decisions. One was about a dual membership case. A man belonged to two lodges, and was suspended in one of them. Later he paid his dues in this one but not in the other. They thought this fact kept him from being reinstated in either. The Grand Master ruled that he was reinstated in both if the second lodge had not in fact taken action to suspend him before the other one suspended him. Now the second lodge can do something about it.

PHYSICAL PERFECTION REQUIRED

He holds that a man with the second and third joints of the index finger of his right hand gone may not be initiated. He holds that a notice of lodge meetings, except funerals, must be sent in sealed envelopes.

LODGE IN PEACE RIVER BLOCK

A rather interesting situation has developed in the Peace River country. This has hitherto been looked upon

as a howling wilderness; but just as all frontiers are a challenge to conquest, so now this northeastern part of British Columbia is being populated and there are Masons there who desire to have a lodge. But it is away off from the centers of British Columbia. So Grand Lodge finds an interested man there, a member of an Alberta lodge, bestows upon him the rank of P. D. D. G. M., with honorary membership in the British Columbia Grand Lodge, of course, and prepares the way for him to do all things necessary to start a lodge.

SMITH, P. G. M.

And speaking of Honorary rank, we note with pleasure that Dr. W. A. DeWolf Smith, the Grand Secretary and Fraternal Correspondent, was made Honorary Past Grand Master a year ago, and is now receiving a jewel of that rank at the hands of a group of friends; mostly secretaries, we believe.



UNSUBDUED

I have hoped, I have planned, I have striven,
To the will I have added the deed;
The best that was in me I've given,
I have prayed, but the gods would not heed.

I have dared and reached only disaster,
I have battled and broken my lance;
I am bruised by a pitiless master,
That the weak and the timid call Chance.

I am old, I am bent, I am cheated,
Of all that Youth urged me to win;
But name me not with the defeated,
Tomorrow again, I begin.

—S. E. KISER.

CANADA IN ONTARIO—1933

The 1933 Annual was held at Saint Catharines. The Grand Master for the year was our friend the Hon. W. S. Herrington, K. C., of Napanee. The date of the Annual happened to be July 19 and 20, and Grand Master Herrington was in England, of course, in attendance upon the dedicatory exercises of the great Peace Memorial. So when the meeting began in the auditorium of the Collegiate Institute, Most Worshipful Brother Dargavel was presiding and read the official address of the Grand Master. Also a cable from the Grand Master in London, advising that he was the spokesman for Canada in the great meeting in Albert Hall at which eight thousand were present.

The Grand Master takes note of things gone wrong in the past year, and remarks that sometimes one is disposed to exclaim with Mark Anthony—

“O judgment! Thou art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their reason.”

But he takes courage and gives the Empire credit for doing much toward stabilization.

An unusual appeal from the Grand Master is that all Masons in Ontario shall do all they can to stop the carnage that comes with vast numbers of road accidents and highway tragedies.

Then the Grand Master makes an appeal to his brethren to show more respect for the Sabbath Day. He thinks this is a part of the duty of every Mason.

Among his rulings, or decisions, is one that a man totally blind is not eligible to petition for the degrees.

Still another is to us most pleasing. We always were poor at rote memory work; and we give a rousing vote of thanks to Grand Master Herrington for ruling that “if a brother finds it impossible to memorize the necessary ritual entitling him to advancement the Master

would be justified in conferring the next degree if the brother has an intelligent understanding of the work”.

And again, he rules that a candidate must receive his first degree in the lodge that received and accepted his petition.

In furtherance of recommendation of the Grand Master, two brethren were made Honorary Members of the Board of General Purposes; and also, Bro. Robert J. Soddy, member of a lodge under the English Constitution, was made Honorary Past Grand Steward.

The Returns show a net loss of 3048. This came largely from 2628 suspensions.

The Reviews are again by Past Grand Master William Nisbet Ponton, well known by more than one North Carolinian. The fact that it is his work is adequate guarantee that it is a report of great interest and high instructive values.

It should be said in passing that the presiding Grand Master is the Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina near the Grand Lodge of Canada.



PLAY IT SQUARE

When the other side is beating,
And things are going wrong;
No matter how you tussle,
You can't get going strong;
Don't start to crab your fellows,
And give them all the blame,
But grit your teeth and buckle down,
And buddy—play the game.

Then when the show is over,
And the other side has won,
And all your dreams are busted,
And you feel your bunch is done;
You won't have to go 'round moaning,
'Cause you lost the game out there,
For it doesn't hurt you half as bad
If you know you played it square.

—L. M. WENDT.

MANITOBA—1933

MORE UNPAID DUES

Grand Master David S. Woods and our old friend, Grand Secretary James A. Ovas, successfully conducted the affairs of this Grand Lodge in that trying period from June, 1932, to June, 1933. It was no easy job. The Committee on the Condition of Freemasonry reports that arrears of dues are mounting each year. In 1929, there were \$20,724.00 of arrears, while in 1932, the amount is \$32,968.00. This same committee has this same pertinent comment:

Let us pause and ask how much are we responsible for the apathy of so many brethren. Have we been more concerned in making members instead of making Masons? The young Master Mason is too often left to shift for himself without knowing that there is a fertile field to cultivate which will yield a rich harvest of corn of nourishment to his intellectual life, wine of refreshment to his moral standards, and oil of joy to his spiritual hopes.

This Grand Lodge has done a noble work in its benevolences. In seventeen years, more than \$135,000 has been distributed among the beneficiaries.

ADVERSITY DOES GOOD

The Grand Master thinks the recent experiences of the Masonic Fraternity, as an organization and as individuals, have had an ultimate effect which is bound to be good—if we can ever get to the “ultimate” phases of it. Here is his analysis:

A reduction in the number of applicants for membership, a reduction in receipts from dues, coupled with increased expenditure for relief have been met without unduly increasing the number of suspensions, or closing the doors of one Masonic Lodge in the jurisdiction. Periods of adversity are but high lights of moral and spiritual reconstruction, testing the character of individuals and the pretensions of institutions. Speculative Masonry, emphasizing as it does spiritual rather than material values, requires neither palatial dwellings nor other expensive provisions to ensure its permanency as an organized force for the uplift of mankind. Present economic conditions have proven the value of that ideal as a foundation stone in the temple of our teachings. In

conference with the officers of individual lodges, I emphasized the fact that Grand Lodge is but the centre of Masonic inspiration and guidance, exercising such administrative and directive functions as are conferred upon it by the representatives of individual lodges, and through unity in outlook and effort bringing spiritual rather than financial strength. Constituent lodges, operating as self-contained and independent units for the dissemination of Masonic truth, have demonstrated that reverses in material things but augment the power of the lodge for good.

The Committee on Masonic Research and Education has done good work. It has sent out several questionnaires, pamphlets, outlines and other classes of material in circular letters. Study Clubs are a hopeful item in the year's educational plan.

They have tried the essay contest plan. Last year they had only two essays in the competition, and it is decided of course to abandon this. Our experience and observations show to us that the essay contest business is greatly overworked.

Brother H. M. Kerr is Chairman of the Correspondence Committee, and has a good report. Format and content are good.



THIS AFTERNOON

What will it matter, in a little while,
That for a day
We met and gave a word, a touch, a smile,
Upon the way?
These trifles! Can they make or mar
Human life?
Are souls as lightly swayed as rushes are
By love or strife?
Yea, yea, a look the fainting heart may break,
Or make it whole,
And just one word, if said for love's sweet sake,
May save a soul!

—SELECTED.

NOVA SCOTIA—1933

The Annual was held at Halifax, June 14. Presiding was Grand Master Reginald V. Harris, K. C., who was re-elected. Present as visitors were Sir Newton James Moore, Pro Grand Master of Western Australia, two Past Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island, and one Grand Deacon of the District Grand Lodge of Newfoundland.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S ADDRESS

Present also was Archbishop Worrell, Primate of Canada and Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia. He was enthusiastically received and later in the session was made Past Deputy Grand Master Honorary. His address was on the old subject, "Neither Hammer nor Axe nor any Tool of Iron". It was an admirable address. We feel like quoting from it, even though our space is limited:

The fact of the temple being the first building erected for the worship of God suggests that it may be taken as symbolic of what we have in the Christian Church today. It is an integral part of the Old Testament life and that life is gradual evolution of God's purpose which reached its climax in the coming of Christ and the revelation made by Him of the true nature of God as not only the Architect of the Universe, but a loving Father Who seeks for only that which is best for His children. We cannot endorse the actions of one of the rulers in Europe who has sought to abolish the Old Testament and all connected with it and establish a religion, Christian in name, but in reality a creature of his own and entirely under his dominance. He forgets, if he ever knew, that the Old Testament is a history of the world from its infancy and gives a record of God's relations with man in his development and through the events leading to the coming of Christ. It is therefore impossible to separate the Old from the New Testament, since they are the complement one of the other. All in the Old is symbolic of what is revealed in the New.

That is the interest which lies in the verse I have taken to provide a subject for my address. The mysterious manner of the building of the temple. The most skilled experts from all parts of the world were engaged, but the work of preparation for the building was to be carried on with more or less secrecy, and at a distance from the site it was to occupy upon Mount Moriah. In the

forest of Lebanon the cedars were leveled and shaped and fitted for the place they were to occupy in the finished building; out in the quarries of the hills the stones were cut and shaped and polished for the walls, but in Jerusalem there was to be no sound of axe or hammer or any tool of iron,—nothing to suggest the human work or the use of material means. There to the wonder and awe of the people that mystic fabric rose in majestic stillness speaking of the reverence of all for it and dumbly telling of what was afterwards declared, “My house shall be called a house of prayer,” and not a place for worldly traffic. All this reminds us of the work of Masonry. The Order has been banned by one powerful ecclesiastical organization on the ground that it is a secret society and therefore dangerous. This, of course, is only because its work cannot be brought under the supreme control of that organization. But Masonry is not a secret society in the sense that it interferes with any political or religious society, but labors for the good of the community at large. It does not display its work and its methods to the world and these it carries on in its own way producing what can aid in the best interests of humanity. It is a system of morality veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols. It is no more secret than any life of man. It is content to live on the principle that a tree is known by its fruits. The secret growth towards that fruit belongs to it just as a man’s actions are the result of his inmost thoughts and they are not made public. Every business firm has its trade secrets, but they are of no importance to the business world so long as the dealings of the firm are above reproach. That is the way with Masonry.

If it be asked why does God as a loving Father allow the evils which exist in the world—the horrors of war, the strife of brethren and unworthy lives, for answer we point to the temple. If those gorgeous cedar trees in the forest of Lebanon had had a tongue they might have asked why do you use the cruel axe to fell us and cut us and destroy our beauty; and the stones in the quarries might have cried out, why do you tear us from the solid cliffs where we slumbered in ease and quiet and hammer us with your tools of iron; the answer would be to point to the glorious temple complete in which the timber and the stone took their place and made the temple beautiful. So is our answer to those who wonder and protest against existing wrongs and evils and sorrows and trouble. They are but the fitting of the soul for its place in the life beyond. We read that those who are received and blessed are not those who never suffered here. These are they who have come through much tribulation and have washed their robes in the blood of the Lamb. They have been true to their principles and have been willing to endure sorrow for a night for the joy of the morning.

Let me read you, in conclusion, the words of one of the ablest modern writers on Masonry:—

In the symbolism of all peoples, in the dream of all seers, there is the vision of a temple, of which the Temple on Mount Mo-

riah was a parable and a prophecy, slowly rising without the sound of hammer or chisel, a "Temple not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." Into the Home of all Souls, at once a shrine of faith and a shelter of the holy things of life, each of our lives is builded as living stones by the same laws of moral Geometry, So that whatever immortality of worth or beauty may be won out of our piteous, passionate and prophetic life on earth, will be shared by all who sought the truth and served the will of God in purity of heart and fidelity of purpose. There on the trestle board is the plan of the Great Architect, and our business is to build together by the light of the ideal shown us in the Book of Holy Law. Out of the rough and noisy quarries of the world we are to bring the stones, polished and finely wrought, and build a temple of faith and friendship of brotherhood and truth. The Temple is the great landmark, the great aim and ideal of Masonry. To build, to strengthen, to beautify it is our duty and dream each one adding a stone to its loveliness. Nobler work is not given man to do. Happy is he who as a faithful craftsman of the soul can say in truth at the end of the day, "Thank God, I have marked well."

Then Grand Master Harris, as we Americans say, "came to bat". He is a Grand Master "par excellence". Formerly Grand Historian, he appointed another good brother to that job, and his appointee died; so the Grand Master acted as pinch hitter and made the report. Well, one can't hide the fact that all the Grand Lodge regards the Grand Master as a historian of Nova Scotia Freemasonry, no matter what be his title or what not.

HAD THE RIGHT TO BRAG ABOUT IT

Grand Master Harris justly claims some primacies for his Province, as we here see:

Nova Scotia is known far and wide as "the Province of First Things." Here is the cradle of Canadian history; here the first settlement of Europeans north of Florida; here the first farming, mining and ship-building; here the first part of the Dominion to pass forever under the British Crown fifty years before Quebec fell; here the first Court of Justice; here at Halifax the first outpost of Empire; here the first non-Roman churches; here the first representative parliament in the Overseas Empire; here the first colonial bishopric; the first University; the first responsible government; here the confederation of British North America was first projected and a score of other notable achievements.

The Craft in Nova Scotia is equally proud of our Masonic history. Here is the cradle of Canadian Freemasonry; here was formed at Annapolis Royal in 1738 the first lodge on Canadian soil; here at Halifax the first overseas Provincial Grand

Lodge; here the first Provincial Grand Masters; the earliest minutes of the Mark degree on the continents; the earliest records in Canada of the Royal Arch and the oldest R. A. Chapter in the Empire; the oldest lodge in the British Empire overseas, St. Andrew's No. 1, dating from 1750, the oldest lodge chartered by the Grand Lodge of Scotland in the Empire outside of Scotland, Keith No. 17, dating from 1827; the oldest Knight Templar body in existence today, Antiquity at Halifax, and numerous other facts interesting not only to us but others far beyond our borders.

This Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, though not one of the largest and most important jurisdictions, has led the way in several notable ways. We have the first and only Masonic Home in Canada, established twenty-five years ago this year, for aged Masons, their wives or widows. That Home has been enlarged and an Endowment Fund was created in 1918-19.

Here in Nova Scotia was begun the first systematic historical work, through the establishment of the first Lodge of Research and provision for the appointment of a Grand Historian, both believed to be the first such steps on this continent. We have established the coveted Erasmus James Philipps Bronze Medallion for distinguished and meritorious service to Freemasonry; we have begun the establishment of a Grand Lodge library and a museum, which when completed will throw a flood of light on Masonic history in Canada and New England; and have carried into execution the idea of teaching Masonic history by the dramatic presentation of specially written plays, a practice since followed by other jurisdictions.

Here District meetings were first inaugurated in Canada, with great benefit to the rank and file of our membership. In the last fifteen years, in spite of the heavy withdrawals and suspensions in recent years, there has been a 45% increase in membership (from 6927 to 9988). Seven new lodges have been chartered and two others revived; nineteen buildings erected, including this splendid building in which we meet today.

Grand Lodge finances have been put on a good footing, a Board of Jurisprudence has been formed, composed of brethren experienced in Masonic jurisprudence, giving confidence and solidarity to our law; the Constitution has been revised and completely annotated to date, a code of principles of recognition of other Grand Lodges has been adopted; and we have led the way in the matter of dual membership.

He did considerable traveling and visiting, which was happily effective. He knew that it would not be necessary to deliver many different addresses, so he used the subject, "Let Him Enter" several times, and to the satisfaction of the audiences.

A year ago he introduced a resolution proposing an amendment to the law to provide that if a man takes a dimit he may repetition his lodge and be admitted on report of committee without formality of ballot. This comes up now favorably.

The Grand Master received disapproval of his ruling that if a preacher petitions for the degrees he has to pay the fee but the Master may hand the fee back to him. It is held that the fee may not be returned.

MASONIC CURLING CONTEST

The Grand Master is a sportsman. He sets the pace for others wishing to stimulate interest by offering a prize for the best curling team. The prize is to be known as the "Broom and Gavel Cup," and is to be awarded to the winner in a curling contest. Some of the rules are as follows:

4. Any Lodge in Nova Scotia that can muster a rink of bona fide curlers consisting of four players, shall be eligible to challenge the Lodge holding said Cup, provided that in the event of winning, assurance can be given that curling facilities for the defence of the cup can be furnished in the place where the Lodge is located.

5. The challenging Lodge shall have the privilege of naming the number of rinks playing in the match, whether one or two, to be indicated at the time the challenge is made.

6. The holding Lodge shall have the privilege of defending the Cup on home ice until defeated, but must be ready to play on twenty-four hours' notice. "First come, first served."

7. The number of ends to be played shall be agreed upon before any match begins, and in the event of a tie the Cup shall remain with the holding Lodge.

8. No Lodge shall have the privilege of challenging more than once in any one curling season (December 1st to April 1st.)

We give the above because few of our readers will know anything about curling; we didn't, until we first went to Canada in winter. You don't do it in a beauty parlor, but in an ice rink.

Reviewer (and Grand Secretary) James C. Jones has a good document. He does not review North Carolina.

SASKATCHEWAN—1933

This is an interesting book—with the picture of Grand Master Neson Ross Craig in full regalia, after the true British style of Masonic photography. He was born, educated and married in Nova Scotia.

The Grand Secretary, Bro. W. B. Tate, reports a membership of 14,058, and a loss of 530 in 199 lodges. There were 519 suspensions against 198 initiations.

An outstanding feature in each Canadian book is the Grand Chaplain's address—in a few cases there is none—and the Rev. Bro. A. J. Ingram has a good one here on the subject, "A Challenge to Courage."

The Committee on Foreign Relations has a number of requests for recognition, but defers action on all, for lack of definite information. They include the Latin-American group, chiefly.

MASONIC EDUCATION PROGRAM

We are fascinated by the report of the Committee on Masonic Education and Research. It sets out a suggested program for a year's study, part of which we here quote:

January—Symbols, Allegory and Emblems

(a) Their place and purpose generally. (b) Particular application in third degree.

February—"The Light of a Master Mason's Lodge."

(a) Darkness visible—the bright morning star. —the immortal spark residing—

(b) Symbolism as applied to Masonry's teaching on (i) Death. (ii) Resurrection. (iii) Immortality.

March—The Hiram Legend.

(a) Sources. (b) Symbolism of (i) the threefold temptation. (ii) the three assassins—three motives. (iii) the three assaults at the three gates.

(c) Rewards and Punishments. "The good men do lives after them." "The wages of sin is death."

April—The Search and the Seekers.

(a) The lost words. (b) The substitutes. (c) The point within the circle—Centre. "No doubt diligence and patience would in due time entitle the *worthy* Mason to a *participation* in the secrets."

May—The Five Points of Fellowship.

(a) "The lion's grip contains the whole of the essential teaching of Brotherhood." (b) The indivisible chain: its links: its length: testing its strength.

June—The Apron.

(a) Symbolism of its various parts. (b) As a badge and a bond.

September—A Philosophy of Leisure based on the Third Degree.

"Our G.M. had retired to offer up his prayers *as was his wonted custom*."

"Nature *by means of contemplation* has conducted you through the intricate windings of this your mortal state."

October—The Temple at Jerusalem.

(a) Construction and detail. (b) Place of geometry in the Masonic System. "God is always geometrizing."

SYMBOLISM OF HIRAM'S EXPERIENCES

And we think our readers will thank us for reprinting here the outline of the third of these. It is a fine piece of material for the study of symbolism.

THE HIRAMIC LEGEND

By BRO. D. FRASER

MARCH, 1, 1933

1. *Source.*

The Hon. Mr. Justice Ridell says: "The real essence of Masonry is as old as humanity itself and much of our present day ritual and observance bears the undeniable stamp of antiquity. The older portions of Masonic rite came from the temple-builders—these are the same in China, Greece, Egypt and Babylon."

In Egypt the priesthood kept the keys of all learning. Looking only at the drama, as we have it, it appears to be an adaptation of the Egyptian initiation which portrayed the death of Osiris at the hands of Typhon, the search for his body by Isis and culminated in his deification. (For an outline of the Egyptian mystery see "An Examination of the Masonic Ritual" by Sanderson, pages 59-70 and 83.)

A careful perusal of the two legends will repay the Masonic student because of the contrasts he will discover. One of these variations provides what I consider to be the finest bit of artistry in the whole ritual of Masonry. Osiris becomes immortal while

with H.A.B.,—as Ward puts it “We raise a corpse and place it on its feet.....there is not a hint of what became of his soulwhy I have never heard.”

There is a perfectly adequate answer and it is evidence of the masterly treatment of the subject in the work:

- (i) It affords an admirable display of restraint.
- (ii) It teaches a striking lesson in Reverence.
- (iii) It avoids the embarrassment of dogmatic theories.
- (iv) It teaches a faith as opposed to a fact.

II. *Symbolism.*

The drama of Hiram portrays the eternal, universal struggle of good against evil. “Light and darkness,” said Zoroaster, “are the world’s eternal ways.” The apparent triumph of evil is unreal. We are strengthened in our own shortcomings to know “that truth crushed to earth will rise again.”

The substance of the drama is Life and Death. It teaches “a faith that looks through death and finds it of little account because we see into the life of things.” (Note: the number 3 where it appears in the drama is not the Pythagorean 3 symbol of Deity—but has quite different significations.)

(a) The three fold temptation—each of the 3 assassins endeavoured to extort the secrets from the Master by threats of physical violence. This may appear as a weakness in the plot for physical fear is not comparable to mental affliction for subtlety. Contrast the temptations of the Christ in the wilderness—for bread (when famished); for influence and power (when repudiated); for wealth (when despised)—a variety of the most potent temptations which could assail a man. But the law does not generally protect against moral temptations and such tempters avoid violence. Both the temptations and the Nemesis which ultimately overtakes such offenders would be almost impossible of portrayal.

On the other hand there is a strength in the conception of a threefold attack repulsed—one must be resolute in resisting evil suggestion.

(b) (i) The three assassins are Ignorance, Envy and Intolerance, the thrice most potent forces of evil allied to undermine the moral structure. To counteract their baleful influence we must champion the causes of education and of democracy with their products, free institutions, free speech and free thought. The assassins appeared as F. C.s, bearing the tools of peaceful production. Evil presents itself in a variety of disguises—often in familiar and even attractive forms. Eternal vigilance is the price of safety in the moral sphere as well as the political realm.

- (ii) Three blows are struck impelled by motives of:
 - (a) Jealousy of the mentally inferior (ignorance).
 - (b) Covetousness of money or power (envy).
 - (c) Irreverence for those in authority (intolerance).

It is unsafe to harbour unworthy thoughts. Though they offered other excuses the three F.C.s become criminals and suffered ignominious deaths because of these sins.

(c) (i) The three assaults—the repeated attacks of evil suggestion must be uncompromisingly repulsed even at the cost of life itself—there is such a thing morally as “a living death.”

“Vice is a monster of such frightful mien

That to be shunned needs but to be seen;

Yet seen too oft familiar with his face

We first endure, then pity, then embrace.”

(ii) The three gates—within the Temple (the last of the ancient landmarks, symbol of the individual) or as the scene of the attacks. At the S. gate—the physical; at the W. gate—the mental:—at the E. gate—the spiritual side of man’s nature. Our most dangerous temptations come from within and our most insidious sins are secret sins.

III. *Rewards and Punishments.*

“The good men do lives after them.”

“The wages of sin is death.”

Their crime availed them nothing. You cannot stampede truth.

“There is no royal road

Alike the peer and peasant must *climb* to Her abode.”

The utter wastefulness of evil living—sow the wind and reap the whirlwind—sow sin and harvest calamity.

Contrast the satisfaction and comfort of a pure life and noble motives. The Master H. stood unarmed, yet he unnerved two. “My strength is as the strength of ten because my heart is pure” said Sir Galahad.

The infinite patience and capacity for forgiveness displayed by the Master H. mark him as a Master of the Truth in very deed.

Was the Master’s resistance futile? Is it worth my while to resist evil—to live a good life?

“The Blood of the Martyrs enriches the soil wherein Truth flourishes.” Life is not lost in sacrifice for a noble cause. “Every man who is prepared to die rather than abjure Truth and Justice truly lives, for he is immortal in his soul.” Goodness brings its own reward: Vice its own punishment. Personality survives—an immortal memory remains.

It is by aspirations and ideals that God lures men forward. Surely the drama is abundantly rich in both.

PART THREE

Masonry in Other Countries

England	1933
Denmark, Grand Lodge of	
Brazil, Gr. Orient of Amazonas and Acre	
New Zealand	1933
Western Australia	1933
Costa Rica	1932
Tasmania	1933
Mexico, York Grand Lodge	1933
Ukraine	

ENGLAND—1933

The outstanding event in the year 1933 for the United Grand Lodge of England was of course the dedication of the Masonic Peace Memorial. Therefore, rather than embark upon an examination of details of other matters, much less interesting, we use the description of the Dedication that was printed in the Maryland book, written by G. M. George W. Livingstone:

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DEDICATION OF THE MASONIC PEACE
MEMORIAL, AT LONDON, ENGLAND

Here were representatives from Australia, from Europe, from South America, from South Africa, and from the Grand Jurisdictions of many of the United States and from Canada. It might well be said, that the rejoicing over the accomplishment of a great design—the erection of a magnificent home for Freemasonry combined with a lasting memorial to the heroes of the Great War—was also a Masonic World Congress which by bringing the Craft from the four quarters of the globe into personal contact, helped to spread that cement of brotherly love and affection which should bind true Masons together wheresoever they might be dispersed.

We embarked on the good ship "Laconia" at New York on July 7, 1933, and after a pleasant and smooth trip (during the course of which our boat touched at Galway, Cobh and Queens-town in Ireland) we landed at Liverpool on Monday morning, July 17. We immediately took a train for London and reached that great metropolis after a run of some four hours and proceeded at once to the hotel assigned to us for accommodations, Dorchester Hotel. This great hostelry deserves a word in passing as it is the newest and considered the finest hotel in London, vying with the palatial hotels on the Continent for completeness of its equipment, being the last word in luxury. It is located on the site of Dorchester House, corner of Park Lane and Deanery Street, opposite Hyde Park, which great mansion was pulled down in the year 1929. The hotel was erected for the Gordon Hotels Company at a cost of £1,750,000 and contains 400 rooms, and also a large ball-room, extensive dining rooms and an open air restaurant which last lends a distinctly Parisian air to the building as one approaches from Park Lane. To give a further idea of the effort to secure comfort for the guests it might be stated that the floors are lined with sea-weed and the bed-rooms with cork in order to render them sound-proof.

And now began for us the series of events noted on our Programme for the week as unfortunately we had not been able to arrive in time for the Sunday services at Westminster Abbey and Saint Paul's Cathedral scheduled for the Sunday of July 16.

On the evening of our arrival there was a large Reception Dinner given at the Savoy Hotel, another new and imposing hostelry, where Lord and Lady Ampthill, assisted by other high dignitaries of the United Grand Lodge of England as well as of the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland, received the guests. Many pleasant contacts were made at this affair which served to make the visitors known to one another as well as to meet and greet our hosts.

On Tuesday morning there was a wonderfully instructive visit to the House of Parliament where the visitors were divided into groups and the historic wonders and treasures of Westminster Hall were explained and pointed out by members from the House of Lords and the House of Commons. Our group was under the leadership of Lord Ampthill as of the former and under Sir Kenyon Vaughan-Morgan as of the latter. In the afternoon there was an Especial Grand Lodge held at the great Royal Albert Hall where 10,000 Brethren packed the huge auditorium from floor to roof. It was a colorful scene and the proceedings were indeed impressive. The various processions through the hall were greeted with acclaim by the Craft and the Masonic regalia with the accompanying jewels made pageants never to be forgotten by an onlooker.

The Deputy Grand Master, Lord Cornwallis, was first escorted to the dais and after Grand Lodge had been opened, the Grand Master, the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, was formally announced and the trumpeters sounded a fanfare. Then came the procession escorting the Grand Master in due Masonic form who after taking his seat on the throne received the various visiting delegations, each delegation being heralded by a fanfare of trumpets and the various members after paying their respects to the Grand Master being conducted to specially reserved places on the dais. After addresses had been made by Lord Belhaven and Stenton, Grand Master Mason of Scotland, Lord Donoughmore, Grand Master of Ireland and others, the Duke of Connaught replied to them in a short but well considered speech in which he bade them welcome and expressed his gratification at the outpouring of the Craft from all parts of the world. He also spoke of his great pleasure in investing his great nephew, Prince George, as Senior Grand Warden and told of the Prince's interest in Masonry.

After returning to our hotel and resting for a short space we were taken to the Connaught Rooms, adjoining the Masonic Temple, and given an elaborate banquet by the Grand Officers' Mess which was presided over by Lord Ampthill who made an eloquent address of welcome on behalf of the Grand Lodge and of the Grand Stewards' Lodge.

Wednesday, July 19, 1933, witnessed the dedication of the Temple, which took place at 3 o'clock, p. m.

After assembling in one of the robing rooms of the Temple we marched into the Grand Lodge Room, where the general body of the Brethren had already assembled, and were seated on the dais back of the throne. After this the Deputy Grand Master and officers of Grand Lodge entered and, taking their respective places, a Grand Lodge was duly opened. The Grand Director of Ceremonies then announced the arrival of the Grand Master who was escorted by a number of distinguished Masons and was warmly applauded as he passed to his proper station in the east. The ceremonies of dedication were most impressive and as you will find them fully set forth in the Report of our Grand Reviewer, it will be unnecessary for me to refer further to this truly regal affair except to mention in a general way the setting on which they took place.

The Grand Lodge room has three galleries of light marble without visible supports. It measures approximately 120 feet by 95 feet. The floor descends from every side to a large central space whereupon is the Masonic carpet. The ceiling is covered with mosaic decorations and is lighted from behind the cornice. The dais rises to the wonderful organ on the two sides of the rear of the room with the console in the center and the seats are arranged concentrically back of the Grand Master's throne, which is under a gilt canopy and occupies the center of the dais.

The furniture is upholstered in blue and three beautiful stained glass windows under each of the side galleries represent Light.

Each angle of the main body of this great chamber has a massy doorway of dark green marble which adds to the dignity of color which prevails.

Thursday morning was devoted to an inspection of the New Temple where we examined the various Lodge rooms: the Grand Officers' room, the Conference room, the reading room, the smoking room, and the Museum and Library. In the Museum we found a truly remarkable collection of articles of great Masonic interest dating from the early days of the Craft to the present. Also a wonderful collection of Masonic literature was viewed in the Library.

The most valuable treasures in the care of the Library are the original records of Grand Lodge: The Minute Books of the organization of 1717 (The Moderns) starting in 1725, and those of the Grand Lodge of the Antients from 1752. There are also the records of the Royal Arch of the Antients, the Charter of Compact of 1767, and the Minutes of the Grand Chapter supported by Brethren of the other Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter Registers relating to the Lodges and Chapters of each of the Grand Bodies.

"Precious relics are the copies of the 'Ancient Charges' of 'Constitutions,' manuscripts in roll or book form, on parchment or paper, of which Grand Lodge has now acquired by gift and purchase twelve copies dating from 1583 to 1725. Two earlier extent versions ('Regius' 1390 and 'Cooke' 1450), senior only to Grand Lodge MS. No. 1, being in the National Collection at the British Museum, are represented by facsimile copies.

"The only complete copy of the Roberts' version of these Charges, the earliest edition in type, printed in 1722, is exhibited by the kind permission of its owner.

"A complete series of the Books of Constitutions which superseded the manuscript Charges, starts with Dr. Anderson's Constitutions of 1723 and Laurence Dermott's corresponding compilation for the Antients—the Ahiman Rezon of 1756. The issues of Royal Arch Regulations adopted by the Brethren of the Senior Grand Lodge are complete from 1778.

"The happy achievement of 1813 is recorded by the *Act of Union* bearing the signatures of the two Grand Masters, their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent and Sussex, and the officials of the two Grand Lodges. The *International Compact* which followed between England and the Sister Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland completed the undertaking."

After viewing the Temple, there was a Reception in the Board Room presided over by Lord Ampthill, Pro Grand Master, and here it was my happy privilege to present an Address on behalf of this Grand Lodge to be enrolled with other handsomely engrossed Testimonials presented by other Delegations.

A Luncheon with the Grand Stewards Lodge at Connaught Rooms (which adjoin the New Temple) followed, after which there was a Royal Garden Party at Buckingham Palace to which the King had graciously invited the visiting Deputations.

That night there was a Reception and Dinner at the Mansion House given by the Lord Mayor of London (Sir Percy Greenaway, S.G.D.). In this historic old building we dined in the vast state dining-room with its elaborate decorations and Minstrel Gallery and viewed the magnificent collection of Gold Plate owned by the Corporation of the City of London.

Friday morning was reserved for a visit to the new School of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls in course of erection at Rickmansworth and after that to the School of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys of Bushey.

Saturday was given up to a trip to Stratford-on-Avon and to Oxford, every moment of which we keenly enjoyed bringing back our recollections of the writings of the "Immortal Bard" and of the great historic events clustering around Oxford and evidenced by the wonderful old Colleges of that famed seat of learning.

We left on the train from Paddington Station at 9:10 in the morning and after a pleasant run we reached Stratford and were taken to Shakespeare's birthplace and to Anne Hathaway's Cottage, visiting also the old church where the poet is supposed to be buried, and where the celebrated lines he is supposed to have written for his tombstone may be discerned on the flat slab under which his coffin was placed. At the new Shakespeare we were welcomed by the mayor of Stratford and some of the scenery was displayed for our inspection but we were unfortunately too early to see a presentation of a play.

We had a substantial luncheon at the Shakespeare Hotel and were then conveyed by motor-buses to Oxford. Here we visited several of the most celebrated Colleges which were explained to us by Brethren who had been educated in the different ones. A dinner at the Randolph Hotel concluded the day's entertainment and we returned to London by train.



THINGS THAT NEVER DIE

The pure, the bright, the beautiful
That stirred our hearts in youth,
The impulses to wordless prayer,
The streams of love and truth,
The longing after something lost,
The spirit's yearning cry,
The striving after better hopes—
These things can never die.

The timid hand stretched forth to aid
A brother in his need;
A kindly word in grief's dark hour
That proves a friend indeed;
The plea for mercy softly breathed,
When justice threatens high,
The sorrow of a contrite heart—
These things shall never die.

Let nothing pass, for every hand
Must find some work to do,
Lose not a chance to waken love—
Be firm and just and true.
So shall a light that cannot fade
Beam on thee from on high,
And angel voices say to thee—
"These things shall never die."

—CHARLES DICKENS.

DENMARK, GRAND LODGE OF

We are in receipt of a formal request for recognition by the Grand Lodge of Denmark of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, whose office is at Freemasons' Hall, 33 Smallegade, Copenhagen. This Grand Lodge was formed about two years ago. The letter accompanying the request for recognition states that it is formed in order that there may be in Denmark a Grand Lodge of Masonry patterned along the lines of American Freemasonry. It states that the old and time-honored Masonic organization of Denmark is not patterned at all like the Masonry that we know; that it admits only those of the Christian faith; and that it has its own system of attached degrees and does not have the system of connected degrees that are known in the United States and Great Britain; wherefore the present group have formed the Grand Lodge of Denmark, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, which now seeks our recognition.

The Grand Lodge of Denmark is a very old Grand Lodge, descent being traced directly to the Masonry of Great Britain. It is under the direct patronage of the Royal Family. It is the same system of Freemasonry that prevails in the Scandinavian countries in general, which is of course Christian in character.

This new organization is not recognized by the ancient and recognized Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge of North Carolina is faced with the requirement that it choose between the two; for under such circumstances we cannot recognize both without violating our Standards adopted; and moreover, if we should recognize the new organization, the old one would sever fraternal relations with us, we may suppose.

We have not discovered that this new body has been accorded formal recognition by any Grand Lodge in fraternal relations with us, and it is recommended that we table the request before us.

BRAZIL—GRAND ORIENT OF AMAZONAS AND ACRE

We are in receipt of the letter of the Grand Orient do Amazonas e Acre under date of 7 February, 1934, stating its declaration of principles and implicitly, at least, inviting recognition.

The principles are as follows:

PRINCIPLES OF THE "GRAND ORIENT OF AMAZONAS AND ACRE"

- 1) The "GRAND ORIENT OF AMAZONAS AND ACRE", of Manaus, Capital of the State of Amazonas, legal and legitimately constituted on the 24th of June, 1927, by 18 perfect regular Lodges, is an independent and sovereign corporation, with dogmatic, ritualistic and administrative authority over all Lodges and Masons under its Jurisdiction. Its sovereignty is not subject to the authority or control of any other Masonic Body. It already had regular existence under the denomination of "GRAND ORIENT OF THE STATE OF AMAZONAS" since 1904, in accordance with Patent Letter of 22nd. September of same year, issued by the "GRAND ORIENT OF BRAZIL", of Rio de Janeiro, to which it was then subordinated.
- 2) Its purpose is to preach and diffuse, amongst the Masons under its jurisdiction, the principles of Tolerance, Respect and Fraternity; to fight against obscurantism, prejudice and ignorance; to propagate education; to distribute benefits and to work for the happiness of humanity by promoting its improvement with one only ideal—Universal Progress and Fraternity.
- 3) Its Jurisdiction covers, exclusively, the State of Amazonas and the Acre Territory, in the Republic of the United States of Brazil; it has no authority and does not establish new Lodges in any other territory where there may be some other regularly constituted Masonic Power.
- 4) Only free MEN of good habits are admitted for initiation in its Lodges, who must be enjoying to the full their civil rights, who have sufficient education to enable them to understand the ideals of the Institution and who have an honest profession and stainless reputation. It maintains no relations with MIXED Lodges or corporations which admit WOMEN.
- 5) It binds all the Lodges and Masons under its Jurisdiction to the principles and respect summarized in the Landmarks and Ancient Obligations of the Order (Book of Constitutions—Anderson—1723).
- 6) For admission in any of its Lodges, the formal acceptance of the following postulates is required:
 - a) the belief in a Creative Principle, or God, who, in respect to all religions, is called the GREAT ARCHITECT OF THE UNIVERSE;

- b) the secret;
 - c) the symbolism of Operative Masonry;
 - d) the division of Symbolic Masonry into the three degrees universally adopted: Apprentice, Fellowcraft and Master;
 - e) the legend of the Third Degree, or HIRAM ABIF;
 - f) the formal and express prohibition of any political or religious controversy;
 - g) THE BOOK OF THE LAW, the principal amongst the THREE GREAT EMBLEMATIC LIGHTS of Masonry, which is always present and open during the work, on which all oaths are proffered.
- 7) Nominal List of the Lodges under the Jurisdiction of the "GRAND ORIENT OF AMAZONAS AND ACRE", by order of antiquity:
- 1—Esperanca e Porvir-----Manãos (Estado do Amazonas) 1872
 - 2—Amazonas-----Manãos (Estado do Amazonas) 1877
 - 3—Conciliação Amazonense—Manãos (Estado do Amazonas) 1894
 - 4—Rio Negro-----Manãos (Estado do Amazonas) 1896
 - 5—Cinco de Setembro-----Manacapurú (Estado do Ama.) 1897
 - 6—Aurora Lusitana-----Manãos (Estado do Amazonas) 1897
 - 7—Allianca-----Canutama (Estado do Amazo.) 1899
 - 8—União, Paz e Trabalho—Parintins (Esta. do Amazonas) 1901
 - 9—Sá Peixoto-----Teffé (Estado do Amazonas) --- 1903
 - 10—Luz e União do Juruá—João Pessoa (Estado do Ama.)— 1905
 - 11—Bandeirantes do Acre---Xapury (Territorio do Acre)--- 1906
 - 12—Igualdade Acreana-----Rio Branco (Territorio do Acre) 1906
 - 13—Firmeza e Amor-----Esperanca (Estado do Amazo.) 1910
 - 14—Fraternidade e Trabalho—Senna Madureira (Ter. do Acre) 1911
 - 15—Libertadora Acreana---Seabra (Territorio do Acre)--- 1913
 - 16—Bolivar-----Cobija (Territorio do Acre)--- 1916
 - 17—União e Perseveranca---Porto Velho (Esta. do Amazo.) 1918
 - 18—Thereza Christina-----Brasilia (Territorio do Acre)-- 1923
 - 19—Fé e Confianca-----Guajará Mirim (Esta. do Ama.) 1926
 - 20—Fraternidade Coaryense—Coary (Estado do Amazonas) 1931
 - 21—Arautos do Bem-----Labrea (Estado do Amazonas) 1932
 - 22—Sentinella da Ordem---Bocca do Acre (Esta. do Ama.) 1933

DR. EHIRO DANTOS CAVALCANTI, *Grand Secretary.*

This is not one of the Grand Lodges which sprang from the reorganization of the old Grand Orient and Supreme Council of Brazil five years ago; it was already in existence as a subordinate of that Grand Orient of Brazil.

The information which we have about this Grand Orient is quite favorable. But we are not quite sure about its methods of "distributing benefits" and doing some other things at this date.

There are now twenty two lodges in the State of Amazonas and the Territory of Acre—six in Acre Territory and sixteen in Amazonas.

The United States of Brazil consists of twenty States, the Federal District, and Acre Territory. Amazonas includes the great Amazon basin, and is the northernmost of the States, touching the Guianas. Its chief city is Manáos, with a population of about 68,000. It is equatorial territory.

The reader will note that the *Principles* of this Grand Orient are in essence the Standards of Recognition adopted by North Carolina, with the addition of the purposes to "fight obscurantism", and "to distribute benefits".



OH! WORLD THY NAME IS BEAUTY

Life's a picture all the way,
Joyous, thrilling, night and day;
Better grandeur of my dreams.
Graceful builder of my schemes.
What a mystery is this world,
With its guidance 'round it curled;
Teaches us a lesson new,
From morning passing in its dew.

—LORD VAN SUTTON.

NEW ZEALAND—1933

The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand is His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Bledisloe; they have named the Duke of Connaught as "Patron". The Pro Grand Master, who, in the British Empire, sometimes attends to details of administration, is Col. Sir Stephen Allen. Among the Past Grand Masters, *honoris causa*, we find M. W. Bro. S. Clifton Bingham, whose signature is attached to a Warrant of the Holy Royal Arch Knights Templar Priest (Priestly Order of the Temple) which reposes above our head as we write. It takes a page and a half to give the directory of Grand Officers. They have Districts, as we do; but those districts do not seem to divide the Metropolitan Areas; for the Auckland District has 80 lodges, and the Wellington District, 43 lodges, while on the South Island, Canterbury Province has 46 lodges, and Otago district, 36 lodges.

Let it be stated that at this moment we are not reading the official Proceedings, but the "New Zealand Craftsman". The Reviews of Foreign Grand Lodges are printed in this publication, rather than in the Proceedings, and this copy is sent us to be noticed because North Carolina is reviewed therein. Also we find the complete roster of lodges and the Directories. We notice also that the *English* Craft Lodges in N. Z. are also listed. Let the Grand Lodges which do not recognize Grand Lodges which sanction the concurrent jurisdiction of two Grand Lodges take notice that in New Zealand, England has nine Craft Lodges by consent and agreement. There is also a complete directory of other bodies based upon Craft membership. Thus we see that Sphinx, 23, Scottish Rite, was founded in 1876 under the Egyptian Rite and instituted under Scottish Rite in 1897. We note that the Knights Templar operated in New Zealand under the Great Priory of Scotland. We observe that the Holy Royal Arch Knights Templar Priests under the Grand College of England (of which this scribe is a member)

meets at Wellington. We note also that in addition to the Knights Templar under the Great Priory of Scotland the Great Priory of England has some Priories in New Zealand.

The Royal Arch Chapters are connected with Craft Lodges. There is a Provincial Grand Lodge of New Zealand, of the Royal Order of Scotland, just as there is a Provincial Grand Lodge of the United States, in which this scribe holds membership. We also find the Order of the Secret Monitor, of which the North Carolina Scribe is a member in Scotland. Then there is the Red Cross of Constantine, which is under the Grand Imperial Conclave of England. There is an Imperial Conclave of the West, in the United States, of which this scribe is a member.

All of which simply goes to show the essential unity of Masonry and what goes with it. Only the Shrine and the Cryptic Rite are not listed in this listing. The Secret Monitor is what we in America call the Allied Masonic Degrees (as in England) ; and this scribe is of this Past Grand Master.

In the publication before us is an interesting contribution, by a Brother W. England, which has a powerful sermon in it for all of our readers. We hope many will read the following; the title is, "What is Wrong With Masonry?"; and it is a "Letter to the Editor."

You, sir, in your note to me, make mention of one weak link—that too little interest is taken by the candidate when he receives the E. A. degree.

Then what about the indiscriminate proposals—of men who have no further use for the Order than that which the social side presents—who if they attend a tiled meeting are impatient of all save the "closing" and subsequent "opening" in the 4th. Of this class, old Dr. Oliver bids us to be cautious whom we recommend for initiation. If you have a good Lodge, he says, "keep it select."

Then there is the brother who becomes interested at first but finding nothing save vain repetition becomes nauseated and his Lodge sees him no more. When I was R. . . I attended a Lodge of Instruction expecting to be "instructed." I was amazed on being told by the officers that they had nothing more to offer me—that I was a finished M.M. "What rubbish!" I told myself; "Why, I know nothing." So I set out to work to find things for

myself. As I had to work without a leader I had to hunt around in the dark and occasionally when I did ask a question I could sense that I was regarded as a nuisance and I noticed that my company was being avoided. So I kept my counsel and studied any and every Masonic author I could acquire. I read piles of rubbish; sermons and moral lectures by the score. I spent much good money in useless books; eventually, however, emerging from the maze and checks of initial research into the open country of clear perspective. Gradually, almost imperceptibly, I became acquainted (by correspondence) with men of kindred mind; first in other towns; then in other countries, until now I regard the world at large as my "Lodge."

Then I heard the word "authority" whispered around me and it made me (and still does) indignant, for I am but a student—seeking, ever seeking and always finding more and more delights in Masonry of which (by its very nature) there can be no authority. Masonry is far too subtle; too profound, too wide in its range for any human to become its "authority." He may dogmatise on the Ceremonial and the Ritual and be an authority on the Jurisprudence, etc., but never in your life on Masonry proper, in its full and complete life. It was only obstinate determination to know something of the Order that I had joined and which information was not forthcoming, that started me on my quest—and questing I am yet. The moral here is that Masters and P. M.'s in Masonry should be Masters and Past Masters in reality; competent to direct and assist the neodomite in his initial venture into the higher paths of the Order.



WHAT TIME IS IT?

It is time to be brave. It is time to be true.
It is time to be finding the thing you can do.
It is time to put by the dream and the sigh,
And work for the cause that is holy and high.

It is time to be kind. It is time to be sweet,
To be scattering roses for somebody's feet.
It is time to be sowing. It is time to be growing.
It is time for the flowers of life to be blowing.

It is time to be lowly and humble of heart.
It is time for the lilies of meekness to start,
For the heart to be white and the steps to be right,
And the hands to be weaving a garment of light.

—SELECTED.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—1933

Here is a very interesting book. For one thing the Fraternal Reviews are the best from the British Empire that have come this year, thanks to the talent and painstaking work of Bro. James W. E. Archdeacon, Fraternal Correspondent. It is interesting to note that the Proceedings are given to certain officers and that quite a number of copies are actually sold to those who wish to read of what is going on in Masonry throughout the world. Grand Master A. C. McCallum, presiding, thus compliments him:

For several years Wor. Bro. J. W. E. Archdeacon, P.S.G.D., has reviewed the reports of other Grand Jurisdictions. The interesting and instructive manner in which he presents the reviews speaks not only for itself, but has been so favourably commented upon by reviewers of other Grand Lodges, that it appears we fail to really appreciate the literary worth and Masonic value of our Brother's efforts. Apart from each Grand Lodge being dealt with separately, his Foreword discusses lucidly Masonic problems generally.

We are enjoined to make daily progress in our Masonic knowledge, and here we have an inexpensive and expedient method for so doing, yet when we come to analyse the position it cannot be gainsaid that collectively we fall considerably short of expectations. The membership of Grand Lodge is 8,815, and, after providing for compulsory copies to the respective Officers, 8,275 brethren (including 1,650 Past Masters) between them take 100 copies, or, in other words, one per cent, only is interested. The cost of production is, of course, guided by the circulation, and if this could be adequately increased the actual loss to Grand Lodge would be correspondingly minimised. Although the cash aspect cannot obviously be overlooked, I am, nevertheless, concerned more with a greater number of brethren appreciating and making use of the facilities so readily available for their Masonic enlightenment. As supplies have to be arranged twelve months in advance, it is necessary for Lodges to requisition their requirements for next year with as little delay as possible.

Then, for another thing, there is really a net gain in membership in Western Australia of 25. The present membership is 8,840. There were 375 raisings during the year.

The presiding Grand Master announces that he has conferred Past Rank on several of the faithful and distinguished brethren; on Bros. J. P. Walton and Arthur

Lindsay Tilly, the rank of Past Deputy Grand Master; on Bros. Joseph Kendrick and Edward Oliver Osborn, the rank of Past Senior Grand Warden; on Bros. John McKay and Charles Reymond, the rank of Past Senior Grand Deacon; and on the venerable and faithful Brother William Easter, the rank of Past Master. He comments that this is the first time in the history of the Grand Lodge of Western Australia that the rank of Past Master has been so conferred.

The Grand Master takes a shot at pernicious activities of certain Past Masters in the following:

PAST MASTERS AND WOR. MASTERS ELECT

There is a tendency at times for some Past Masters to assume an authority they do not possess, and to dictate to newly elected Wor. Masters as to whom they shall appoint to office in the Lodge.

In some instances Past Masters go so far as to tell a candidate for the office of Wor. Master that he will not be elected unless he agrees to appoint the brethren nominated by them. When a new Wor. Master has been elected and duly installed, the brother who has vacated the Chair has the right to the rank of Past Master, he has the experience gained while occupying the Chairs of Warden and Master, but he has no more authority in the Lodge than any other Master Mason.

The attempt, therefore, to dictate to the W.M. Elect or to any brother, is an assumption of authority to which the Past Master has no right.

To tell a candidate for the Chair that he will not be elected unless he promises to make certain appointments, is an action totally opposed to Masonic custom.

He sees good in the lack of degree work. He thinks it is good not to have degree work always, but to spend some time in other things in lodge. Read his views:

MASONIC WORK

"We have no work" is a common reply to inquiries made about the condition of Lodges. If Masonic work consisted only of the reception of candidates, then possibly the answer would be correct, but instead of being no work, there is more work to be done now than ever before.

On many occasions it has been pointed out to Lodges that they became so obsessed with conferring degrees that they have given no time to Masonic development and instruction. In other words—Masters of Lodges have held to the letter the teachings of the Craft, but have almost entirely neglected to instruct the

candidates they have introduced into the Lodge, in that spirit of brotherhood which should be the inspiration of every member of the Craft.

Many brethren, although they look forward to occupying the position of Master of their Lodge, do little or nothing to qualify themselves to employ and instruct the brethren. If they can memorise the ritual they seem to think they are fully competent to fill the office. As a matter of fact, they know little more than is known by every Master Mason in the Lodge, and are perhaps only about 20 per cent. efficient in the actual Masonic work which they are called upon to perform.

Then he bids the Craft farewell as Grand Master. His successor is M. W. Bro. Fred A. McMullen. The reviewer says that the announcement that he would retire, made Brother McCallum in February cast all into a deep gloom. He was greatly beloved, a great Masonic leader, a successful administrator.

With apologies, we here do what we have done only once before: we quote what another Reviewer says about us. We feel justified in giving the point of view of a successful Reviewer in Western Australia, and hope the egotism that we display in the act will be forgotten:

For the year under review a change has been made in connection with Bro. J. Edward Allen's splendid report on Fraternal Correspondence. Instead of occupying a volume all to itself, it is bound with the Proceedings. This has necessitated cutting it down, and its quality is so thoroughly good and every page so absorbingly interesting that one wishes the entire book had been devoted to it. But my brother's time has been occupied so greatly during the year, officially and otherwise, as to restrict his leisure for reviewing. As usual the review is divided into three parts, one the United States, another to the British Empire, and the third to Jurisdictions chiefly using language other than English. This time England and several American parts of the Empire are the only ones reviewed in the second part; Australia is out of it. This is regrettable, but Bro. Allen's time, as I have said, was so taken up, in some cases making a heavy strain on his fortitude and endurance, that one can forgive the omission and extend one's sincerest sympathy to him. The Foreword is fine. Briefly written articles, vastly interesting in themselves, admirably suited for Masonic reading in Lodges, and exhibiting that frankness, common sense, and judicial outlook characteristic of my brother, render them a source of delight as well as instruction. Here are some of the titles: "Masonic Universality Comes Nearer"; "About Learning Masonry"; "Financing Masonic Temples"; "Masonry and the Present Crisis"; "Let us Maintain Masonic Standards"; "The

Problem of Masonic Education." I can but repeat on behalf of these informative articles what I have already said concerning those in the Illinois volume by P. G. M. D. D. Darrah, that Masters of Lodges desiring to interest their meetings with Masonic readings will find plenty of excellent material all ready for use without trouble in this fine report of my brother's.

Grand Master, Herbert C. Alexander; Grand Secretary, John H. Anderson.



FRIENDSHIP

If you can see my faults and tell me of them,
And when I need you lend a helping hand;
If you can trust me still when others doubt me,
Because my life they do not understand;
If you can hear reports when proof is lacking,
Refuse belief until the truth you know;
If you can act the same through changing fortunes,
Though I be rich or poor or high or low;
If you can stand unchanged through idle gossip,
And count it all false until it's proven true;
If you can trust me as you'd be trusted
Were you to take my place and I were you,
If you can be the same when I'm absent
As when we walk together face to face;
If I can count on you when others fail me,
And know you will help me win the race;
If you can always be to me a comrade,
Aye, fighting by my side for what is right;
If you can lift me up when I fall wounded,
And as a brother make my burden light;
If you can be a Jonathan to David,
As true as steel through life until the end,
Then you will stand the test that proves true
friendship,
And be to me, indeed a faithful friend.

—SELECTED.

COSTA RICA—1932

The outstanding item in this document is the adoption of the new Constitution. The meeting was on November 22, 1932, and M. W. Oscar Ververde Carranza was presiding. Some of the outstanding provisions of the new Constitution are:

The title of the Grand Lodge is "The Grand Lodge of Free, Ancient and Accepted Masons of the Republic of Costa Rica."

The territorial jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge is co-extensive with the territorial jurisdiction of the Republic.

The tenets of the Grand Lodge are charity, morality and brotherhood, and these are to be intelligently taught for the betterment of humanity and the landmarks of Masonry are to be preserved and the principles are incapable of being substituted by anyone.

They believe in God the Creator and Architect of the Universe.

They believe in the immortality of the soul, they believe that the secrets to Masonry are indispensable to the Lodge, they believe that the Grand Master should govern the Fraternity.

The members of their Grand Lodge shall be the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, First Warden, Second Warden, Secretary and Treasurer, that these shall be elected by the Grand Lodge, and that the other officers be appointed by the Grand Master.

For reasons best known to the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica, it is provided that the new Constitution shall become effective in February next, 1933; we suppose it gives them opportunity to put the printed document into the hands of the lodges.



WHY SHOULD NOT I?

God might have used His sunset gold
So sparingly,
He might have doled His blossoms out
Quite grudgingly,
He might have put but one wee star
In all the sky;—
But since He gave so lavishly,
Why should not I?

—A. C. H.

TASMANIA—1933

This is the first time we have reviewed Tasmania. We have been in supposedly fraternal relations with this Grand Lodge for many years; but this was merely a pleasant fiction. We never received any report or other communication from the Tasmanian Grand Lodge, and had no reason to know that they were aware of our existence. Therefore this scribe took the matter up with Major d'Emden, then Grand Secretary; and since then there has been real Correspondence.

Tasmania is located near the continent of Australia. It is a part of the political life of Australia; indeed, of late, Tasmanians have become quite prominent in the Australian governmental system. There are fifty lodges in the Island, with 3,843 members. The pamphlet before us recounts the transactions of February 25, 1933. The presiding Grand Master is Most Worshipful Bro. Lawrence J. Abra.

We use two extracts from the official address of Grand Master Abra:

"The Grand Lodge of Tasmania, though among the little sisters, is held in equal esteem with the strongest. Her progress to maturity has ever been consistent with the highest traditions of English Freemasonry, and by the judicious foresight and discretion of her Rulers is today consolidated by unity among its members, with possibilities of great usefulness as a justification of its existence and continuance.

"One has only to look around amongst those who lead in the guidance of the affairs of the world to note the characteristic power as well as the limitations of the individual, and when a Victoria, a Gladstone, or other dominant personality passes, we are apt to doubt whether one will arise to carry on worthily the hopes that have been engendered in the minds and hearts of the people.

"Our Grand Lodge has had as Grand Masters—Brethren animated with a great singleness of purpose, namely, the progress and welfare of the Order within our borders. They have been men of business acumen, administrative capacity, natural eloquence, and, in all matters that might have tended to division, quite adept in using the hand of steely firmness without withdrawing it from the velvet glove of moral suasion. Of such we have

three still living with us, and aiding us with their counsel and experience. May they each be long spared to gladden our gatherings with their presence.

"There is no getting away from the fact that the affairs of the world are in a very unsettled condition, indeed, one might say that they are in the melting-pot, and the most far-seeing statesmen and business men of the world cannot foretell what may occur in the immediate future, but it is a policy of despair and is not justified, to adopt a spirit of pessimism. The control of the course of events will undoubtedly need all the steadying influences of organized institutions to contend against the forces of anarchy, but law and order are yet far from being out of hand. As I visit the various Lodges in the jurisdiction, it is most heartening to see that our members consist of the most thoughtful and solid citizens of each community, to reflect that they are inspired and actuated by the sound and loyal principles of Masonry, and to know that each one is prepared to carry out all the civil, moral, and religious duties necessary to maintain and bequeath to our children the noble heritage that we have received from our fathers."



THE JUNK BOX

My father used to often say,
"My boy, don't throw a thing away;
You'll find a use for it some day."
So in a box he stored up things,
Bent nails, old washers, pipes and rings,
And bolts and nuts and rusty things,
Despite each blemish and each flaw,
Some use for everything he saw;
With things material, this was law.
And often when he'd work to do,
He searched the junk box through and through,
And found old stuff as good as new.
And I have often thought since then,
That father did the same with men;
He knew he'd need their help again.
It seems to me he understood
That man, as well as iron and wood,
May broken be, and still be good.
Though bent and twisted, weak of will
And full of flaws and lacking skill,
Some service each can render still.

—SELECTED.

MEXICO, YORK GRAND LODGE—1933

This Grand Lodge has fifteen Lodges, located in several of the states of Mexico. It is composed of English-speaking brethren, and the membership reported is 867. We are greatly interested in a comment by Past Grand Master Marcus A. Loevy. He is the Foreign Correspondent. He takes note of the fact that North Carolina not only is in fraternal relations with the York Grand Lodge, but also with the Valle de Mexico and the Del Pacifico group. He comments that the York Grand Lodge has been and remained for quite a while the purifying influence in Mexican Masonry. It is indeed a blessing to Mexican Masonry that the York Grand Lodge has exerted such an influence. We could only hope that in time the small Grand Lodges in the several states will become sufficiently purified and orthodox, for us to enter into fraternal relations with more of them. For some reason, Spanish-speaking Mexican Masonry has not attempted, except the three or four better groups, to adopt the standards of regularity that have been adopted almost universally in recent years in South America—which standards are substantially the Standards of Recognition of North Carolina.

Grand Master Crawford makes the following statement in his Address:

"I cannot come before you today and report an increase in membership. In fact, owing to economic depression and the scattering of our members in other countries, I am compelled to admit that our membership shows a decided decrease. However, this is not a condition peculiar to our jurisdiction. The world-wide depression has laid a heavy hand upon the Masonic Fraternity. Still it is a pleasure to report that many of our Lodges are prospering, and the Masters are devoting a great deal of time to educating the rank and file.

"Some of our Lodges are having financial difficulties, but this is also true elsewhere, and must be expected in a time like this. Organizations, like individuals must stop and take inventories; having done this they must try to spend a little less of their income. Some of our Lodges, I am glad to report, have cash reserves to fall back upon.

"I have had a year full of labor for and service to our Fraternity. I am glad to say that peace and harmony prevails throughout the Jurisdiction and in spite of economic difficulties we are closer together than we have ever been. As we meet in this Annual Communication to transact our affairs and elect officers of the coming year, let us remember that whatever we do let us do it for for the good of the Order."



FLOWERS

Just a bed of nature's flowers
By the roadside, in the lane,
Nodding gently in the sunshine
As the day begins to wane.

Darkened red and blue and violet,
Tinted gold and purest white,
Each one lifts its flaming beauty
To the dim fast-fading light.

And the red sun, sinking slowly,
Seems to burnish, white and gold,
Each nodding, waving flower
Like a goddess of the wold.

The world may have its sunshine,
Its joys and sorrows too;
But without a perfumed flower,
What would this wide world do?

Just a bed of colored flowers,
Pure as the whitest dove,
Giving free their perfumed beauty
To a Master whom they love.

—WILLIAM J. BARTHOLOMEW.

UKRAINE

We believe our North Carolina readers wish to be made aware of all that passes in the Masonic world, and so we are giving to them the following letter which was sent to us through the International Masonic Association with its endorsement.

SUMMA CELLA UKRAINICA

Kieff, 22 September 1933

To All the Regular Masons of the World:

SALUS COLLIGATIO VIGOR

DEAR BRETHREN:

Thirteen years have passed since the Russian occupation of the Ukraine!

During those thirteen years our country, rich in natural resources, which once supplied corn to all the European countries and bore the name of the Granary of Europe, has been ravaged and impoverished to so terrible a point that it can no longer even feed itself.

The invader who occupies our land, having subjugated the Ukrainian Republic by force and cruel war, has sent many of our people to exile in Siberia. He has confiscated the possessions of the people and taken them to Russia, to be sold for money to maintain his army and to support a corps of agitators whose business it is to foment disorder throughout the world. A policy of economic spoliation such as this could not fail to injure the people of the Ukraine. So long ago as 1921-22, the Ukraine, enfeebled, occupied and unable to save itself, suffered the agonies of a terrible famine, which carried off millions of its people. That catastrophe would have been overwhelming had it not been for the help we received from generous friends in Europe and America who, in spite of all the obstacles created by the invader, succeeded in saving our tortured country.

By tradition, Freemasonry does not concern itself with political questions. We do not ask that it should do so now. But, at a time when conditions in the Ukraine are manifestly passing through a fresh crisis and famine is hanging over millions of its people,

We, the Grand Lodge of the Ukraine, knowing that the Russian occupation policy is directed towards the destruction of the Ukraine lift our voices so that our brothers among all the peoples of the world may again hear our prayer and come to the succor of our country.

In the name of our Masonic brotherhood we appeal for help for the millions of Ukrainians doomed to death by the Russian occupation.

V. MORÉ, *Grand Secretary.*

J. KOTLIAREVSKY, *Grand Master.*



AMERICA FOR ME

'Tis fine to see the Old World, and travel up and down

Among the famous palaces and cities of renown,

To admire the crumbly castles and the statues of the kings—

But now I think I've had enough of antiquated things.

So it's home again, and home again, America for me!

My heart is turning home again and there I long to be,

In the land of youth and freedom beyond the ocean's bars,

Where the air is full of sunlight and the flag is full of stars.

Oh, London is a man's town, there's power in the air;

And Paris is a woman's town, with flowers in her hair;

And it's sweet to dream in Venice, and it's great to study Rome;

But when it comes to living there is no place like home.

I like the German fir woods, in green battalions drilled;

I like the gardens of Versailles with flashing fountains filled;

But, oh, to take your hand my dear, and ramble for a day

In the friendly Western woodland where nature has her way.

Oh, it's home again, and home again, America for me!

I want a ship that's Westward bound to plow the rolling sea;

To the blessed land of Room Enough beyond the ocean's bars,

Where the air is full of sunlight and the flag is full of stars.

—HENRY VAN DYKE.

PART FOUR

Statistics

TABLE 1—SYNOPSIS OF MEMBERSHIP OF WORLD-WIDE MASONRY
1. MASONRY RECOGNIZED BY NORTH CAROLINA

A—English-Speaking Grand Lodges:		Lodges	Members	Lodges	Members
Continental United States of America.....		16,137	3,019,767		
The Philippine Islands		105	6,092		
Canada (See Canadian Table)		1,379	200,286		
British Isles (Estimates)		Lodges	Members		
England		5,329	315,000		
Scotland		883	75,000		
Ireland		690	45,000	6,902	435,000
Australia					
New South Wales		593	68,141		
New Zealand		304	27,301		
Queensland		360	21,111		
South Australia		152	15,008		
Tasmania		44	3,772		
Victoria		481	52,769		
Western Australia		137	8,840	2,071	193,942
Mexico: York Grand Lodge.....				15	867
Grand Total English-Speaking Masonry					
70 Grand Lodges Recognized.....					26,609 3,857,954
B—Other Masonic Bodies Recognized:					
Western Hemisphere		Lodges	Members		
Mex. Del Pacifico, Sonora.....		10	500		
Mexico, Valle de		15	1,500		
Chile, Grand Lodge.....		77	5,000		
Cuba, Grand Lodge Isla de		197	11,786		
Costa Rica		6	363		
Panama		9	370		
Venezuela, U. S. of		24	1,600		
Colombia, at Barranquilla.....		11	810		
Colombia, at Bogota		8	200		
Colombia, at Cartagena.....		7	250		
Guatemala		19	500		
Peru, Grand Lodge of		25	519		
Ecuador, Grand Lodge.....		8	603		
Salvador, Gr. L. Cuscatlan		5	136		
Honduras		7	300		
Nicaragua		6	150		
Porto Rico		50	3,800		
Santo Dom. (Prov. Rec.).....		13	1,000		
Brazil:					
Grand Lodge of Bahia		22	3,004		
Rio de Janeiro		9	400		
Sao Paulo		28	1,000		
Parahyba		5	200		
Minas Geraes		11	400		
Para		8	300		
Ceara		5	150	566	34,841
C—Africa:					
Egypt: Nat'l Gr. L. of, Recognized.....				73	4,000
D—Europe:					
Czechoslovakia, National.....		12	608		
Les. zu. den Drei Rin., same.....		24	1,430		
Austria, Vienna		26	1,860		
Denmark, G. L.		22	7,200		
Finland		5	309		
France, National G. L.....		29	1,034		
Spain, G. L., Barcelona.....		50	1,800		
Poland, Grand Lodge		17	500		
Greece		58	4,000		
Holland		143	7,851		
Jugoslavia		23	835		
Norway, G. L.		27	10,143		
Sweden		44	23,101		
Switzerland, Alpina		39	5,000		
Turkey		21	1,800		
Total Using Languages Other than English				504	67,471
Recognized by Us.....					1,143 106,212
Grand Total, 101 Gr. Lodges Recognized					27,752 3,964,166

2—MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZED BY NORTH CAROLINA

The figures below are in part approximations; in no case warranted to be accurate. The list is not supposed to be complete.

A—Europe:		Lodges	Members	Lodges	Members
France: Grand Orient	462	40,000			
France: Grand Lodge	136	8,000			
Spain: Grand Orient	28	3,200			
Luxembourg: Supreme Council	1	200			
Norway: Polarstjernen	4	804			
Bulgaria	10	530			
Roumania: G. L.	8	300			
Roumania: G. O.	19	930			
Portugal: G. O. Lusitania	50	3,000			
Belgium: Grand Orient	28	4,000			
Denmark: Symbolic	5	400			
Ukraine: G. L.	8	400			
Total for Europe	759	61,764			
B—Africa:					
Egypt: Grand Lodge	15	2,000			
Liberia	9	250			
Total, Eastern Hemisphere			783	64,014	
C—The Americas:					
South America:					
Venezuela: East	6	500			
Uruguay	18	600			
Paraguay	10	500			
Argentine Republic	115	4,000			
Brazil: Rio Grande Do Sul	39	2,500			
Brazil: Grand Orient	258	10,000			
Total, South America	446	18,100			
West Indies:					
Haiti: Grand Orient	19	2,000			
Mexico:					
Vera Cruz					
Cosmos, Chihuahua					
Benito Juarez, Torreon, Coahuila					
Occidental, Guadalajara, Jalisco					
Nueva Leon, Nueva Leon					
Oaxaca					
Chiapas					
El Potosi, S. L. Potosi					
Tamaulipas, Tampico, Tmps.					
Peninsula, Merida, Yucatan					
Guadalupe, Victoria, Durango					
Jalapa, Ver.					
Restauracion, Villahermosa, Tobasco					
Campeche					
Estimated Total, Mexico	150	7500			
Total, Grand Lodges, Americas			615	27,600	
Total All Bodies Not Recognized			1,398	91,614	
ADD TOTAL RECOGNIZED MASONRY			27,752	3,964,166	
Estimated Grand Total			29,150	4,055,780	

TABLE 2—THE NUMBER OF MASTER MASONS IN EACH
GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES ARRANGED
IN ORDER OF THEIR SIZE

Rank:			Rank:		
1	New York	332,324	26	Colorado	32,671
2	Illinois	264,151	27	Maryland	32,572
3	Pennsylvania	208,595	28	West Virginia	32,330
4	Ohio	190,355	29	Alabama	30,927
5	Michigan	137,708	30	Mississippi	30,507
6	California	136,694	31	Oregon	29,061
7	Indiana	122,678	32	Arkansas	27,335
8	Massachusetts	122,632	33	Louisiana	26,376
9	Texas	116,207	34	Florida	24,215
10	Missouri	109,297	35	South Carolina	23,389
11	New Jersey	93,976	36	Dist. of Columbia	21,560
12	Iowa	79,353	37	Montana	19,397
13	Kansas	78,848	38	Vermont	19,173
14	Wisconsin	60,701	39	Rhode Island	18,445
15	Minnesota	58,289	40	South Dakota	18,207
16	Oklahoma	57,900	41	New Hampshire	14,733
17	Kentucky	50,085	42	North Dakota	14,174
18	Georgia	46,444	43	Idaho	9,853
19	Washington	46,404	44	Wyoming	8,162
20	Virginia	45,850	45	New Mexico	6,645
21	Connecticut	44,202	46	Arizona	6,585
22	Maine	42,151	47	Delaware	6,000
23	Tennessee	40,809	48	Utah	4,952
24	Nebraska	39,265	49	Nevada	3,144
25	North Carolina	33,644			

TABLE 3—PERCENTAGE OF NET GAIN IN EACH GRAND LODGE DURING THE LAST MASONIC YEAR

Rank:		Rank:	
(1)— <i>Gain</i>		25	Montana ----- 3.766
1	Nevada ----- .200	26	Dist. of Columbia --- 4.084
(2) <i>Loss</i>		27	Ohio ----- 4.481
2	Delaware ----- 1.348		UNITED STATES -- 4.833
3	Massachusetts ----- 1.702	28	Iowa ----- 4.854
4	Pennsylvania ----- 1.951	29	Missouri ----- 5.032
5	Vermont ----- 2.159	30	South Dakota ----- 5.053
6	Arizona ----- 2.196	31	Nebraska ----- 5.063
7	New Hampshire ---- 2.469	32	Michigan ----- 5.305
8	Maine ----- 2.541	33	West Virginia ----- 5.316
9	Wisconsin ----- 2.563	34	Illinois ----- 5.410
10	Colorado ----- 2.568	35	Kansas ----- 5.632
11	Rhode Island ----- 2.577	36	New Mexico ----- 6.011
12	Maryland ----- 2.753	37	Kentucky ----- 6.169
13	New Jersey ----- 2.779	38	North Dakota ----- 6.916
14	California ----- 2.803	39	Texas ----- 7.826
15	New York ----- 2.884	40	Tennessee ----- 8.296
16	Idaho ----- 2.945	41	Louisiana ----- 8.340
17	Utah ----- 2.978	42	Oklahoma ----- 9.329
18	Wyoming ----- 3.041	43	North Carolina ----- 10.483
19	Minnesota ----- 3.421	44	South Carolina ----- 10.763
20	Indiana ----- 3.468	45	Arkansas ----- 11.012
21	Connecticut ----- 3.479	46	Georgia ----- 11.082
22	Oregon ----- 3.503	47	Florida ----- 12.012
23	Virginia ----- 3.640	48	Alabama ----- 16.550
24	Washington ----- 3.644	49	Mississippi ----- 17.142

TABLE 4—PERCENTAGE RELATION NUMBER RAISED TO
NUMBER ON ROLLS

Rank:

1	Connecticut	3.61
2	Arkansas	2.43
3	New Mexico	2.14
4	Nevada	2.00
5	South Carolina	1.95
6	Florida	1.87
7	Arizona	1.82
8	Wisconsin	1.81
9	Virginia	1.77
10	Utah	1.70
11	Texas	1.69
12	Oklahoma	1.68
13	Massachusetts	1.56
14	New Jersey	1.54
15	North Dakota	1.52
16	Vermont	1.51
17	Washington	1.48
18	California	1.46
19	Louisiana	1.44
20	South Dakota	1.37
21	Maine	1.32
22	Georgia	1.31
23	Nebraska	1.30
23	Dist. of Columbia	1.30
23	Wyoming	1.30

Rank:

26	New York	1.29
27	Michigan	1.20
28	Oregon	1.19
28	UNITED STATES	1.19
28	West Virginia	1.19
30	Minnesota	1.17
30	Iowa	1.17
32	Kansas	1.15
33	Rhode Island	1.11
34	Indiana	1.10
34	Tennessee	1.10
36	New Hampshire	1.05
37	Mississippi	1.02
38	Pennsylvania	.97
39	Idaho	.95
40	Maryland	.93
41	Colorado	.90
42	Montana	.88
43	Delaware	.85
44	Kentucky	.83
45	Ohio	.79
46	Missouri	.76
47	Alabama	.71
48	Illinois	.62
49	North Carolina	.48

TABLE 5—NUMBER OF SUSPENSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS
PER HUNDRED MASTER MASONS

Rank:			Rank:		
1	Alabama	21.92	25	Indiana	3.91
2	Mississippi	19.92	26	Oregon	3.74
3	Arkansas	15.42	27	Virginia	3.65
4	Florida	13.88	28	Montana	3.50
5	Georgia	12.48	29	West Virginia	3.38
6	South Carolina	11.76	30	Wyoming	3.27
7	Louisiana	9.84	31	Minnesota	3.11
8	Texas	9.25	32	New Jersey	3.17
9	Tennessee	7.60	33	North Carolina	3.06
10	Kentucky	6.59	34	Connecticut	2.87
11	New Mexico	6.08	35	New York	2.79
12	Kansas	5.91	36	Arizona	2.75
13	Missouri	5.76	37	Idaho	2.48
14	Michigan	5.34	38	Utah	2.46
15	Nebraska	5.27	39	Maryland	2.15
16	South Dakota	5.26	40	Maine	2.04
	UNITED STATES	4.75	41	Colorado	2.00
17	Illinois	4.75	42	Rhode Island	1.89
18	Dist. of Columbia	4.67	43	Pennsylvania	1.48
19	Iowa	4.45	44	Vermont	1.46
20	North Dakota	4.40	45	New Hampshire	1.45
21	Ohio	4.32	46	Massachusetts	1.28
22	Washington	3.98	47	Oklahoma	1.21
23	Wisconsin	3.97	48	Delaware	.95
24	California	3.94	49	Nevada	.30

TABLE 6—PERCENTAGE RELATION, NUMBER RAISED TO
NUMBER SUSPENDED

Rank:			Rank:		
1	Nevada -----	787.50	26	North Dakota ----	34.61
2	Massachusetts-----	122.35	27	Oregon -----	32.09
3	Vermont -----	103.90	28	Dist. of Columbia--	27.90
4	Delaware -----	89.40	29	Iowa -----	26.23
5	New Hampshire ---	72.09	30	South Dakota -----	26.09
6	Utah -----	68.85	31	Montana -----	25.22
7	Arizona -----	66.29		UNITED STATES--	25.04
8	Pennsylvania -----	65.76	32	Nebraska -----	24.75
9	Maine -----	64.72	33	Michigan -----	22.48
10	Wisconsin -----	60.84	34	Kansas -----	19.41
11	Rhode Island -----	58.45	35	Texas -----	18.24
12	New Jersey -----	50.20	36	Ohio -----	18.19
13	California -----	49.66	37	South Carolina ----	16.60
14	Virginia -----	48.41	38	Arkansas -----	15.72
15	New York -----	47.54	39	North Carolina-----	15.71
16	Colorado -----	45.09	40	Louisiana -----	14.58
17	Maryland -----	43.28	41	Tennessee -----	14.41
18	Wyoming -----	40.76	42	Oklahoma -----	13.87
19	Connecticut -----	39.81	43	Florida -----	13.39
20	Idaho -----	38.52	44	Missouri -----	13.14
21	Indiana -----	37.83	45	Illinois -----	13.00
22	Minnesota -----	37.65	46	Kentucky -----	12.66
23	Washington -----	37.24	47	Georgia -----	10.47
24	West Virginia -----	36.79	48	Mississippi -----	5.13
25	New Mexico -----	35.14	49	Alabama -----	3.39

TABLE 7—PERCENTAGE RELATION THAT AFFILIATIONS
BEAR TO DIMISSIONS

Rank:		Rank:	
1	Oregon ----- 322.80	26	Dist. of Columbia--- 63.97
2	Alabama ----- 145.10	27	South Dakota----- 61.68
3	Pennsylvania ----- 111.00	28	Utah ----- 59.25
4	Arkansas ----- 107.05	29	North Carolina ---- 58.45
5	Oklahoma ----- 94.12		UNITED STATES_ 55.48
6	New Hampshire----- 91.99	30	Minnesota ----- 54.90
7	Kentucky ----- 91.66	31	Louisiana ----- 53.72
8	Colorado ----- 89.88	32	Nevada ----- 53.33
9	West Virginia ----- 89.07	33	Illinois ----- 53.32
10	New York ----- 88.24	34	North Dakota----- 53.07
11	Mississippi ----- 85.78	35	Virginia ----- 51.52
12	Michigan ----- 84.14	36	Indiana ----- 48.82
13	Florida ----- 84.03	37	Missouri ----- 48.55
14	Washington ----- 83.12	38	Ohio ----- 46.23
15	Wyoming ----- 80.55	39	Iowa ----- 45.67
16	Nebraska ----- 80.17	40	South Carolina ---- 44.67
17	New Jersey ----- 73.85	41	Tennessee ----- 42.92
18	New Mexico ----- 71.92	42	Maine ----- 42.40
19	Texas ----- 71.21	43	Vermont ----- 41.44
20	California ----- 71.17	44	Maryland ----- 30.81
21	Wisconsin ----- 68.79	45	Massachusetts ----- 29.37
22	Idaho ----- 68.57	46	Connecticut ----- 23.15
23	Kansas ----- 67.81	47	Rhode Island ----- 16.67
24	Georgia ----- 66.18	48	Delaware ----- .80
25	Montana ----- 66.11	49	Arizona ----- .78

TABLE 8—CANADIAN STATISTICS

	No. of Lodges	No. of Master Masons	Net Loss	No. Suspended or Expelled	No. Deaths	No. Demissions	No. Affiliations	No. Raisings
Alberta-----	158	13,617	408	405	130	323	253	259
British Columbia-----	115	15,262	283	330	173	254	135	290
Canada in Ontario-----	568	113,118	3,048	2,628	1,449	1,248	500	2,081
Manitoba-----	106	12,058	363	296	132	203	105	192
New Brunswick-----	43	5,998	37	120	85	103	44	208
Nova Scotia-----	82	9,609	266	318	147	99	58	209
Prince Edward Island-----	15	1,216	32	22	19	17	3	31
Quebec-----	93	15,750	339	356	220	167	58	323
Saskatchewan-----	199	14,058	530	516	129	260	137	198
TOTAL-----	1,379	200,286	5,506	4,991	2,484	2,674	1,289	3,791

MASONIC REVIEWS

CANADIAN STATISTICS—Continued

	Area Sq. Miles	Population 1925	ROYAL ARCH		EASTERN STAR		No. of Members
			Chapters	Members	Loss	Number of Chapters	
Alberta-----	252,925	607,584	30	2,593	137	74	5,227
British Columbia-----	353,416	568,400	28	2,635	149	51	5,387
Canada in Ontario-----	407,270	3,145,600	159	24,068	1,156	213	25,512
Manitoba-----	231,936	639,056	16	1,685	78	23	2,134
New Brunswick-----	27,911	407,200	11	1,561	39	12	953*
Nova Scotia-----	21,428	540,000	19	2,028	140	15	1,250*
Prince Edward Island-----	2,184	87,000	3	199	18	4	205*
Quebec-----	646,834	2,561,800	23	3,523	241	31	2,877
Saskatchewan-----	243,382	821,042	27	2,375	170	94	5,126
TOTAL-----	2,087,276	9,372,382	316	40,667	2,128	517	48,671

* Estimate

TABLE 9—MORTALITY TABLE: BASED ON AMERICAN EXPERIENCE TABLE

	Number of Deaths Per Thousand Masons	Average Age Years
Alabama.....	20.21	56
Arizona.....	14.12	50
Arkansas.....	15.91	52
California.....	13.88	50
Colorado.....	16.31	53
Connecticut.....	16.67	53
Delaware.....	13.33	49
District of Columbia.....	14.56	51
Florida.....	16.31	53
Georgia.....	17.16	54
Idaho.....	11.87	46
Illinois.....	13.68	49
Indiana.....	14.53	51
Iowa.....	15.60	52
Kansas.....	13.93	50
Kentucky.....	15.07	51
Louisiana.....	15.43	52
Maine.....	18.43	55
Maryland.....	16.21	52
Massachusetts.....	15.83	52
Michigan.....	15.16	52
Minnesota.....	13.91	50
Mississippi.....	13.21	49
Missouri.....	14.64	51
Montana.....	15.00	52
Nebraska.....	15.17	52
Nevada.....	21.31	57
New Hampshire.....	20.83	56
New Jersey.....	13.14	49
New Mexico.....	16.70	53
New York.....	16.05	53
North Carolina.....	16.13	53
North Dakota.....	13.82	50
Ohio.....	14.45	51
Oklahoma.....	13.71	50
Oregon.....	14.96	51
Pennsylvania.....	15.00	51
Rhode Island.....	15.28	52
South Carolina.....	17.10	54
South Dakota.....	14.60	51
Tennessee.....	15.65	52
Texas.....	14.28	50
Utah.....	19.38	55
Vermont.....	19.19	55
Virginia.....	14.35	51
Washington.....	14.35	51
West Virginia.....	12.55	48
Wisconsin.....	13.57	49
Wyoming.....	11.02	44
UNITED STATES.....	14.87	51

TABLE 10—PERCENTAGE MASTER MASONS THAT ARE ROYAL ARCH MASONS

Alabama.....	18.92	Nebraska.....	17.51
Arizona.....	18.02	Nevada.....	20.61
Arkansas.....	17.91	New Hampshire	33.38
California.....	17.81	New Jersey.....	18.85
Colorado.....	21.18	New Mexico.....	25.86
Connecticut.....	30.94	New York.....	20.02
Delaware.....	39.45	North Carolina.....	16.42
District of Columbia	26.35	North Dakota	21.84
Florida.....	20.56	Ohio.....	34.64
Georgia.....	20.43	Oklahoma.....	16.63
Idaho.....	22.71	Oregon.....	21.53
Illinois.....	27.09	Pennsylvania.....	27.04
Indiana.....	24.39	Rhode Island	51.56
Iowa.....	22.46	South Carolina	13.00
Kansas.....	20.74	South Dakota.....	24.52
Kentucky.....	26.29	Tennessee.....	16.90
Louisiana.....	24.19	Texas.....	29.47
Maine.....	36.83	Utah.....	23.54
Maryland.....	27.48	Vermont.....	28.61
Massachusetts.....	39.11	Virginia.....	31.87
Michigan.....	28.52	Washington.....	17.46
Minnesota.....	25.51	West Virginia.....	31.82
Mississippi.....	15.08	Wisconsin.....	40.01
Missouri.....	23.69	Wyoming.....	25.12
Montana.....	21.68	UNITED STATES	24.69

TABLE 11—THE PERCENTAGE OF MASTER MASONS THAT ARE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

Alabama	11.91	Nebraska	17.90
Arizona	39.56	Nevada	28.30
Arkansas	17.92	New Hampshire	19.24
California	19.41	New Jersey	18.81
Colorado	18.11	New Mexico	27.68
Connecticut	8.03	New York	10.01
Delaware	34.96	North Carolina	12.43
District of Columbia	14.58	North Dakota	15.96
Florida	19.28	Ohio	18.19
Georgia	85.56	Oklahoma	22.52
Idaho	18.05	Oregon	13.34
Illinois	13.02	Pennsylvania	37.73
Indiana	28.04	Rhode Island	11.21
Iowa	15.69	South Carolina	5.58
Kansas	23.80	South Dakota	23.22
Kentucky	6.72	Tennessee	15.11
Louisiana	17.80	Texas	15.34
Maine	29.11	Utah	26.07
Maryland	12.99	Vermont	7.29
Massachusetts	14.05	Virginia	10.68
Michigan	12.93	Washington	16.27
Minnesota	16.71	West Virginia	20.72
Mississippi	10.63	Wisconsin	9.88
Missouri	14.86	Wyoming	21.61
Montana	17.64	UNITED STATES	15.99

TABLE 12—THE PERCENTAGE OF MASTER MASONS THAT
ARE 32° SCOTTISH RITE MASONS

Alabama-----	13.92	Nebraska-----	9.60
Arizona-----	9.93	Nevada-----	11.10
Arkansas-----	6.41	New Hampshire-----	17.83
California-----	9.79	New Jersey-----	6.97
Colorado-----	12.25	New Mexico-----	17.11
Connecticut-----	13.64	New York-----	9.04
Delaware-----	12.88	North Carolina-----	11.08
District of Columbia-----	13.09	North Dakota-----	12.45
Florida-----	13.39	Ohio-----	15.05
Georgia-----	10.78	Oklahoma-----	9.71
Idaho-----	13.45	Oregon-----	10.43
Illinois-----	11.26	Pennsylvania-----	18.10
Indiana-----	8.88	Rhode Island-----	23.78
Iowa-----	11.61	South Carolina-----	8.65
Kansas-----	13.62	South Dakota-----	14.80
Kentucky-----	13.05	Tennessee-----	8.07
Louisiana-----	7.94	Texas-----	11.77
Maine-----	19.11	Utah-----	17.36
Maryland-----	12.99	Vermont-----	16.48
Massachusetts-----	14.05	Virginia-----	13.32
Michigan-----	9.56	Washington-----	9.42
Minnesota-----	11.65	West Virginia-----	18.05
Mississippi-----	6.99	Wisconsin-----	16.84
Missouri-----	11.23	Wyoming-----	17.16
Montana-----	11.43	UNITED STATES-----	11.98

1. [Illegible text]

2. [Illegible text]

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TABLE 12—THE PERCENTAGE OF MASTER MASONS THAT
ARE 32° SCOTTISH RITE MASONS

Alabama.....	13.92	Nebraska.....	9.60
Arizona.....	9.93	Nevada.....	11.10
Arkansas.....	6.41	New Hampshire.....	17.83
California.....	9.79	New Jersey.....	6.97
Colorado.....	12.25	New Mexico.....	17.11
Connecticut.....	13.64	New York.....	9.04
Delaware.....	12.88	North Carolina.....	11.08
District of Columbia.....	13.09	North Dakota.....	12.45
Florida.....	13.39	Ohio.....	15.05
Georgia.....	10.78	Oklahoma.....	9.71
Idaho.....	13.45	Oregon.....	10.43
Illinois.....	11.26	Pennsylvania.....	18.10
Indiana.....	8.88	Rhode Island.....	23.78
Iowa.....	11.61	South Carolina.....	8.65
Kansas.....	13.62	South Dakota.....	14.80
Kentucky.....	13.05	Tennessee.....	8.07
Louisiana.....	7.94	Texas.....	11.77
Maine.....	19.11	Utah.....	17.36
Maryland.....	12.99	Vermont.....	16.48
Massachusetts.....	14.05	Virginia.....	13.32
Michigan.....	9.56	Washington.....	9.42
Minnesota.....	11.65	West Virginia.....	18.05
Mississippi.....	6.99	Wisconsin.....	16.84
Missouri.....	11.23	Wyoming.....	17.16
Montana.....	11.43	UNITED STATES.....	11.98

TABLE

STATE	SYMBOLIC FREEM				
	Number of Lodges Shown by Latest Available Report	Number of Master Masons	Net Loss in Last Masonic Year Reported (Gain Starred)	Number of Raisings	Number of Affiliations
	1	2	3	4	5
Alabama.....	521	30,927	6,134	218	421
Arizona.....	38	6,585	141	120	39
Arkansas.....	510	27,335	3,383	663	318
California.....	580	136,694	3,942	1,997	790
Colorado.....	147	32,671	861	294	160
Connecticut.....	128	44,202	1,597	516	44
Delaware.....	22	6,000	82	51	8
District of Columbia.....	44	21,560	918	281	87
Florida.....	239	24,215	3,307	453	379
Georgia.....	545	46,444	5,788	607	503
Idaho.....	91	9,853	299	94	72
Illinois.....	1,012	264,151	15,102	1,630	977
Indiana.....	555	122,678	4,408	1,351	562
Iowa.....	556	79,353	4,048	927	701
Kansas.....	448	78,848	4,697	905	394
Kentucky.....	551	50,085	3,293	418	352
Louisiana.....	264	26,376	2,400	379	173
Maine.....	207	42,151	1,099	556	67
Maryland.....	122	35,572	1,007	303	57
Massachusetts.....	322	122,632	2,123	1,915	294
Michigan.....	509	137,708	7,715	1,653	568
Minnesota.....	310	58,289	2,065	683	320
Mississippi.....	368	30,507	6,312	312	368
Missouri.....	646	109,297	5,791	827	389
Montana.....	135	19,397	759	171	153
Nebraska.....	292	39,265	2,094	512	271
Nevada.....	25	3,144	6*	63	30
New Hampshire.....	81	14,733	373	155	68
New Jersey.....	284	93,976	2,686	1,447	387
New Mexico.....	59	6,645	425	142	82
New York.....	1,032	332,324	9,870	4,276	653
North Carolina †.....	371	33,644	3,940	162	159
North Dakota.....	129	14,174	1,053	216	121
Ohio.....	621	190,355	8,929	1,497	509
Oklahoma.....	455	57,900	5,957	971	561
Oregon.....	174	29,061	1,055	347	226
Pennsylvania.....	568	208,595	4,150	2,029	363
Rhode Island.....	43	18,445	488	204	10
South Carolina.....	284	23,389	2,821	457	256
South Dakota.....	179	18,207	969	250	161
Tennessee.....	447	40,809	3,692	447	270
Texas.....	952	116,207	9,867	1,960	1,118
Utah.....	26	4,952	152	84	32
Vermont.....	103	19,173	423	290	46
Virginia.....	350	45,850	1,732	810	321
Washington.....	266	46,404	1,755	688	330
West Virginia.....	165	32,330	1,815	386	106
Wisconsin.....	312	60,701	1,597	1,097	362
Wyoming.....	49	8,162	256	106	58
TOTALS.....	16,137	3,019,764	153,364	35,920	14,696

† Figures for North Carolina are for half year, on account of the change in the date of the North Carolina fiscal year.

TABLE A—CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL TABLE OF MASONRY

Compiled April 1, 1934, by J.

286 TAF Alab Ariz Ark Cal Colo Conn Del Dist Flor Geor Idah Illin Indi Iowa Kans Kent Loui Main Mar Mass Mich Minn Miss Miss Mont	EMASONRY				CAPITULAR			CRYPTIC		
	Number of Demissions	Number Master Masons Suspended, Excluded, or Expelled, Last Masonic Year	Number Reinstatements Last Year Reported	Number of Deaths of Master Masons	Number of Chapters, R. A. M.	Number of Royal Arch Masons	Net Loss, Last Capitular Year Reported	Number of Councils, R. & S. M.	Number of Select Masters	Net Loss or Gain Last Cryptic Year Reported (Gains Are Starred)
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	290	6,470	1,147	626	64	5,854	1,462	22	2,238	7
	50	181	20	93	12	1,187	125	6	542	
	297	4,215	510	435	60	4,898	837	33	1,510	
	1,110	4,021	302	1,897	130	24,347	1,216	33	9,025	5
	178	652	48	533	51	6,922	433	15	2,200	
	190	1,269	39	737	46	15,227	829	24	9,725	5
	10	57	6	80	5	1,767	74	3	220	
	136	1,007	171	314	16	5,682	215	6	1,452	5
	451	3,358	253	395	47	4,980	1,231	21	1,527	1
	760	5,797	456	797	116	9,493	2,545	64	3,977	1.1
	105	244	17	117	23	2,238	185	4	411	
	1,832	12,535	328	3,615	235	71,573	6,155	78	18,048	2.4
	1,151	3,571	184	1,783	116	30,054	1,034	75	17,920	3
	1,259	3,533	366	1,238	117	17,829	1,754	27	6,045	
	581	4,661	310	1,099	96	16,360	1,861	20	5,269	
	384	3,300	384	755	123	13,172	1,956	46	3,484	
	322	2,598	375	407	59	6,381	660	14	1,327	
	158	859	73	777	68	15,526	898	18	7,758	
	185	700	48	528	27	8,951	426	16	4,484	
	1,001	1,565	111	1,942	97	35,700	1,759	36	13,427	
	675	7,350	144	2,089	165	39,285	3,178	63	12,525	1.
	493	1,814	49	811	87	14,874	823	9	2,676	
	429	6,077	605	403	59	3,991	1,729	43	3,328	
	797	6,299	763	1,601	110	25,789	2,695	22	8,525	1.
	201	678	89	291	36	4,206	229	10	811	
	338	2,068	121	596	55	6,878	636	21	2,843	
	16	8	5	67	9	648	22	4	127	
	74	215	11	307	24	4,919	283	17	3,150	
	524	2,882	120	1,235	58	17,722	1,396	15	3,533	
	114	404	19	111	15	1,719	196	1	79	
	740	8,993	276	5,337	229	66,550	2,537	48	11,313	
	272	1,031	51	246	50	5,526	510	24	1,676	
	228	624	20	196	25	3,097	369	9	777	
	1,101	8,228	1,155	2,752	209	65,951	4,445	98	39,936	2
	596	6,996	928	794	67	9,629	1,398	28	3,972	
	70	1,087	108	435	50	6,259	313	15	1,932	
	327	3,085	-----	3,130	153	56,426	2,651	39	13,375	
	60	349	8	282	16	9,505	367	8	5,178	
	573	2,752	191	400	33	3,041	702	37	2,577	
	261	958	103	266	38	4,465	681	8	1,011	
	629	3,100	189	639	83	6,899	1,061	19	2,017	
	1,570	10,744	1,022	1,660	274	34,255	2,533	257	33,095	
	54	122	8	96	7	1,166	52	3	495	
	111	279	13	368	29	5,487	287	15	1,763	
	623	1,673	91	658	72	14,615	1,035	**	**	
	397	1,847	143	667	53	8,105	592	17	2,740	
	119	1,094	87	406	46	10,288	649	**	**	
	527	1,803	93	824	114	24,288	1,379	33	9,592	
	72	266	10	90	18	2,051	63	3	227	
	22,441	143,419	11,570	44,925	3,692	745,775	58,466	1,427	279,862	

* Gain instead of Loss.

** No Bodies in State.

IN THE UNITED STATES AND ASSOCIATED ORGAN

and Allen, Warrenton, N. C.

TEMPLAR			SCOTTISH RITE						
	Number of Knights Templar	Net Loss or Gain Last Year Reported	Number of Lodges of Perfection, 14°	Number of 14° Masons	Number of Chapters Rose Croix, 18°	Number of 18° Masons	Number of Consistories, 32°	Number of S. P. R. S. 32°	Net Loss Two Years, 32° Masons (Gains Are Starred)
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
34	4,308	1,151	4	4,421	3	3,888	3	3,686	1,2
7	654	66	1	2,175	1	1,987	1	1,947	
8	1,745	192	2	4,902	2	4,901	2	4,901	9
5	13,385	686	17	33,071	14	28,031	13	26,530	2,5
6	4,005	227	3	6,556	3	6,078	3	5,919	3
2	6,032	276	5	3,805	5	3,764	2	3,550	4
1	773	30	1	2,126	1	2,103	1	2,098	2
6	2,824	195	1	3,179	1	3,162	1	3,145	
3	3,243	781	8	5,393	6	4,794	6	4,670	1,3
33	5,008	885	6	4,785	6	4,215	5	3,974	1,3
5	1,326	119	4	2,081	4	1,898	4	1,781	1
4	29,759	2,396	9	35,508	9	34,463	9	34,411	2,6
1	10,902	799	4	18,196	4	17,561	4	17,536	1,5
7	9,216	966	5	13,380	5	12,811	5	12,379	1,3
9	10,741	1,879	7	19,411	7	19,046	7	18,766	3,2
7	6,539	787	2	3,603	2	3,421	2	3,365	3
9	2,094	282	4	4,961	4	4,810	3	4,695	1,1
4	8,057	574	5	4,483	5	4,270	1	4,170	2
5	4,233	278	4	4,179	2	3,550	2	3,510	1
6	17,239	1,240	10	11,756	8	10,406	2	10,059	8
5	13,166	803	4	18,345	4	17,904	4	17,811	3,1
0	6,794	369	5	11,837	4	10,722	4	9,743	7
6	2,133	865	6	3,874	5	3,310	5	3,245	1,1
6	12,279	1,261	4	18,365	4	17,023	4	16,259	1,5
3	2,219	88	5	4,007	5	3,633	5	3,423	1
9	3,768	293	6	8,420	4	7,589	4	7,031	6
6	349	47	1	936	1	905	1	890	
1	2,628	382	5	3,239	4	3,070	1	2,835	1
9	6,551	589	5	18,001	5	17,777	5	17,686	7
4	1,137	148	1	1,886	1	1,855	1	1,840	8
6	30,073	2,838	21	35,930	15	33,490	11	33,269	2,7
5	3,731	333	8	5,315	8	4,607	5	4,183	9
5	1,765	203	8	2,645	5	2,377	5	2,263	4
9	28,656	1,414	9	35,697	9	35,031	6	34,644	1,6
7	5,623	504	2	13,985	2	13,353	2	13,041	5,2
1	3,032	315	7	4,107	6	3,979	3	3,878	2
6	37,756	2,075	15	81,634	12	78,878	11	78,723	3,2
6	4,388	265	2	2,066	1	2,072	1	2,068	7
6	2,023	420	4	1,697	2	1,431	2	1,306	5
4	2,694	338	4	4,462	4	4,319	4	4,228	3
6	3,293	499	2	6,632	2	6,373	2	6,170	1,5
9	13,686	1,521	6	20,726	6	19,012	6	17,832	3,6
5	860	32	1	1,491	1	1,354	1	1,291	2
4	3,160	125	8	2,397	4	1,579	1	1,397	2
2	6,108	419	7	5,439	7	5,068	6	4,899	4
7	4,373	337	15	10,266	13	8,641	10	7,551	1,9
5	5,836	344	9	9,821	6	7,865	2	6,702	5
9	10,227	631	3	6,129	3	6,053	3	6,000	1
6	1,401	57	1	1,925	1	1,801	1	1,764	3
2	361,792	31,324	276	529,245	236	496,230	192	483,064	52,88

E A—ZATIONS

286 TAI	MASONR		SHRINE		EASTERN STAR			
	Number of Demissions	Number of Temples	Number Nobles, A.O.N.M.S.	Net Loss Two Years—Shriners	Number of Chapter O. E. S.	Number Eastern Star Members	Net Loss or Gain (Gains Are Starred)	
	6	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Alab								Alabama
Ariz								Arizona
Ark								Arkansas
Cali								California
Colo								Colorado
Conn								Connecticut
Del								Delaware
Dist								District of Columbia
Flor								Florida
Geor								Georgia
Idah	290 68	3	6,064	652	229	13,950	2,731	Idaho
Illin	50 30	1	1,115	485	36	5,575	5*	Illinois
Indi	297 31	2	3,370	1,586	221	12,418	244	Indiana
Iowa	1,110 30	5	29,331	4,722	479	105,562	640	Iowa
Kan	178 33	2	4,882	1,599	120	24,698	581	Kansas
Ken	190 20	2	3,995	690	99	27,803	74	Kentucky
Loui	10 1*	**	**	**	13	1,877	65	Louisiana
Main	136 75	1	3,910	538	40	12,222	167	Maine
Mari	451 23	3	5,783	1,857	162	15,098	712	Maryland
Mass	760 24	3	4,708	3,229	124	9,152	1,203	Massachusetts
Mich	105 30	2	1,729	575	70	8,115	39*	Michigan
Miss	1,832 39	5	31,025	7,209	850	187,971	8,178	Mississippi
Mon	1,151 29	5	8,032	6,582	448	82,800	752	Montana
	1,259 35	4	9,930	3,343	472	83,288	1,652	Nebraska
	581 28	5	10,023	4,049	471	61,995	1,202	Nevada
	384 14	4	3,885	1,527	294	22,595	935	New Hampshire
	322 30	2	3,301	1,486	168	15,921	977	New Jersey
	158 15	2	4,510	957	189	34,869	183	New Mexico
	185 10	2	4,250	395	92	13,185	163*	New York
	1,001 14	2	14,887	2,775	206	62,230	1,042	North Carolina
	675 17	4	12,683	6,395	467	93,373	3,295	North Dakota
	493 14	3	9,379	1,518	293	50,656	302	Ohio
	429 74	2	2,911	2,245	207	10,067	3,376	Oklahoma
	797 12	4	13,350	5,991	535	70,038	2,777	Oregon
	201 14	3	3,403	1,753	114	17,711	349	Pennsylvania
	338 1	3	4,772	1,863	260	35,864	541	Rhode Island
	16 5	1	808	204	19	2,840	126	South Carolina
	74 89	1	1,939	546	61	13,082	39	South Dakota
	524 10	2	11,523	3,792	266	56,676	263*	Tennessee
	114 14	1	1,605	305	48	5,481	54*	Texas
	740 1	10	31,862	8,070	842	149,485	356*	Utah
	272 7	2	4,115	2,494	103	5,901	469	Vermont
	228 9	2	2,582	1,164	112	11,917	545	Virginia
	1,101 5	6	24,562	5,388	508	122,089	1,805	Washington
	596 18	3	5,496	3,792	368	38,866	2,690	West Virginia
	70 6	2	4,724	968	147	25,947	70	Wisconsin
	327 7	7	54,551	10,806	467	88,036	284*	Wyoming
	60 6	1	2,849	397	24	8,094	44	
	573 4	2	1,670	1,599	74	4,165	522	
	261 3	3	3,670	1,141	163	19,482	788	
	629 9	4	4,869	2,824	250	20,265	656	
	1,570 6	10	21,216	7,934	655	61,494	3,557	
	54 9	1	1,111	201	19	2,886	45	
	111 9	2	2,203	275	95	12,952	89	
	623 1	3	6,577	2,461	107	9,900	190	
	397 5	3	7,253	2,622	217	39,133	353	
	119 9	3	7,785	2,219	113	15,952	481	
	527 0	2	5,441	283	274	54,767	124	
	72 5	2	1,764	370	42	6,885	86	
	22,441 3	147	411,403	124,076	11,633	1,855,328	43,493	